MEN OF THE TIME

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MEN OF THE TIME:

A Dictionary of Contemporaries,

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF

EMINENT CHARACTERS OF BOTH SEXES.

ELEVENTH EDITION.

REVISED AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME BY

THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A.,

AUTHOR OF "ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES," ETC.

LONDON:

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS

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PREFACE.

THE scope and object of MEN OF THE TIME, now in its Eleventh Edition, are so clearly indicated on its title-page, that it is scarcely necessary to dwell upon them at any length. The work was originally undertaken to fill a place till then unoccupied by any of the multifarious books of reference which the industry and enterprise of the age have provided for almost every class of the community. We have records of the aristocracy of birth and wealth, in the form of Peerages and Histories of the Landed Gentry; we have Court Calendars and Parliamentary Guides, which leave no official dignity, no part of the Civil Service, unchronicled; we have Post Office Directories for the registration of commercial and industrial occupations of every kind; we have lists also of Military and Naval Officers, and of the Clergy, which set forth the rank and services of the members of those professions; Lawyers and Medical Men have likewise their respective muster-rolls; but the aristocracy of intellect had been left, until this work first appeared, without any special record. The aim of the present volume, then, is to furnish memoirs of eminent living persons, of both sexes, in all parts of the civilized world.

The present edition of MEN OF THE TIME is to all intents and purposes a new book. Four years have elapsed since the

appearance of the Tenth Edition, and during that period no fewer than 434 individuals who were noticed in its columns, have been removed by death. Their places are occupied in the present edition by memoirs of persons whose names have during the same period come prominently before the public.

Besides preparing these new biographies, the Editor has carefully revised all the memoirs in the work, entirely re-casting many, and making additions to nearly all of them.

At the end of the volume is a Necrology containing the names of eminent persons deceased, with the dates of the birth and death, and reference to the last edition of this work in which their biography is to be found.

As it is the desire of the Publishers to render the work as accurate and complete as possible, suggestions for new names, corrections, and additional information, are respectfully invited. All communications addressed to Mr. Thompson Cooper, F.S.A., care of Messrs. Routledge and Sons, The Broadway, Ludgate, E.C., will be thankfully received.

London, *Jan.* 1, 1884.

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REC. APR 1884
THEOLOGICAL
SEMINARY.

KEY TO ASSUMED NAMES,

&c.

A. *See* Arnold, M.
A. B. G. *See* Airy, Sir G. B.
Amicus. *See* Fairbairn, Sir Tho.

Baptistet. *See* Daudet, A.
Bard, Samuel A. *See* Squier, E. G.
Bede, Cuthbert. *See* Bradley, Rev. E.
Benauly. *See* Abbott, Lyman.
Béranger, Paul. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D.
Bibliophile Jacob. *See* Lacroix, P.
Bideford, The Rural Postman of. *See* Capern, E.
Bon Gaultier. *See* Martin, Sir T.
Botham, Miss M. *See* Howitt, Mrs. M.
Breitmann, Hans. *See* Leland.
Butler, Mrs. *See* Kemble, F. A.
Bystander. *See* Smith, Goldwin.

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Carle. *See* Sardou, F. J.
Carvalho. *See* Miolan-Carvalho, Madame M. C.
Clifton, Miss Fanny. *See* Stirling, Mrs.
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Crawley, Captain. *See* Pardon, G. F.
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Dagonet. *See* Sims, G. R.
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Father Jean. *See* Beal.
Félix. *See* Martin, B. L. H.
Felix de Salamanca. *See* Ingram, J. H.
Ferragus. *See* Ulbach, Louis.
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"Five," The. *See* Ollivier, O. E.
"Flemish Interiors," author of. *See* Byrne, Mrs. W. P.
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Francis, Miss M. *See* Thornycroft, Mrs. M.

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Gaston, Marie. *See* Daudet, A.
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Gilbert de Voisins, Countess. *See* Taglioni, M.
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Gower, Lady G. *See* Fullerton, Lady G.
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Grillo, Marchioness del. *See* Ristori, A.

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Hazard, Désiré. *See* Feuillet, O.
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Isa. *See* Craig, I.

Jacob, Bibliophile. *See* Lacroix, P.
Jacques Souffrant. *See* Ulbach, L.
Jean Froissart. *See* Daudet, A.
John Halifax, Author of. *See* Mulock, Miss D. M.

K. C. *See* Kent, W. C. M.

Lancashire Incumbent. *See* Hume, A.
Limner, Luke. *See* Leighton, J.
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Mark Rochester. *See* Kent, C.
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Marvell, Ik. *See* Mitchell, D. G.
Maynard, Walter. *See* Beale, T. W.
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Milnes, Monckton. *See* Houghton, Baron.
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O'Keefe. *See* Belloc, Madame A. S. L.
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Parkes, Mrs. *See* Sedgwick, A.
Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, The. *See* Fremont, J. C.
Paul Béranger. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D.
Postman, The Rural, of Bideford. *See* Capern, E.
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Rigby, Miss E. *See* Eastlake, Lady.
Rob Roy. *See* Macgregor, J.
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Rochester, Mark. *See* Kent, C.
Roslyn, Guy. *See* Hatton, Joshua.
Rowlands, John. *See* Stanley, H. M.

St. Léon, Madame. *See* Cerito, F.
Samarrow, Gregor. *See* Meding, Oscar.
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Smith, Miss B. L. *See* Bodichon, Madame.
Smith, Miss C. L. *See* Gascoigne, Mrs. C. L.
Souffrant, Jacques. *See* Ulbach, L.
Stephens, Mrs. S. L. *See* Duvernay, Y. M. L.

TEMPLAR. *See* Kent, C.
Thomas, Annie. *See* Cudlip, Mrs.
Toulmin, Miss C. *See* Crosland, Mrs. C.
Trevor, Edward. *See* Lytton, Lord.
Twain, Mark. *See* Clemens, S. L.
Twamley, Miss L. *See* Meredith, Mrs. L.

VERAX. *See* Dunckley, H.
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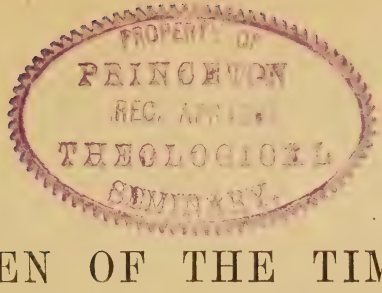
WOOLGAR, Miss S. J. *See* Mellon, Mrs. A.

YANKEE. *See* White, R. G.

ZETA. *See* Froude, J. A.



MEN OF THE TIME.

AARIFI PASHA (his Excellency), was born at Constantinople in 1830, being the son of Shekib Pasha, a distinguished diplomatist. At the age of fifteen he was employed as a supernumerary in the offices of the Divan, and in 1847 he accompanied his father on a mission to Rome. Subsequently he went with his father to the Embassy at Vienna, where he resided for two years. On his return to Constantinople he applied himself assiduously to the study of languages; and he was employed in various capacities in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Some years later he accompanied Aali-Pasha to Vienna as First Secretary, and a year afterwards he went to discharge the same duty at Paris. His knowledge of the French language led to his appointment as First Translator at Paris to the Sublime Porte, and afterwards as First Interpreter to the Divan. The latter office he held till 1872. Subsequently to that date he occupied several important posts in Turkey, being successively Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Surveyor of Ordnance, President of the Executive Chamber of Justice, and President of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation. He next resumed his diplomatic career as Ambassador at Vienna; and in 1873 he returned to the office of First Interpreter to the Divan, and held it for about a twelvemonth. In 1874 Aarifi Pasha was nominated Minister of Public Instruction; three months later, Minister of Justice, and then, again, Ambassador at Vienna. On the establishment of the new Ottoman Constitution he was appointed President of the Senate, and soon afterwards received the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He was accredited Ambassador of the Sublime Porte at Paris Nov. 5, 1877, in succession to Khalil Sheriff Pasha. On July 28, 1879, the Sultan issued a decree abolishing the post of Grand Vizier and appointing Aarifi Pasha Prime Minister, with Safvet Pasha as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new ministry, however, had but a very brief tenure of office.

ABBOTT, The Rev. Edwin Abbott, D.D., born in London in 1838, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. (B.A. 7th Senior Optime, and 1st class in Classics, 1861; M.A. 1864.) He was Assistant Master in King Edward's School, Birmingham, from 1862 to 1865, when he was appointed Head Master of the City of London School. He was twice Select Preacher at Cambridge; Hulsean Lecturer in that university, 1876; also Select Preacher of the University of Oxford, 1877. The Archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1872.

Dr. Abbott has published the following theological works:—"Bible Lessons," 1872; "Cambridge Sermons," 1875; "Through Nature to Christ," 1877. His other works are, a "Shakespearian Grammar," 1870; an edition of Bacon's "Essays," 1876; "Bacon and Essex," 1877; and an "English Grammar." Dr. Abbott is also the author of two religious romances, published anonymously:—"Philochristus: Memoirs of a Disciple of our Lord," 1878; and "Onesimus: Memoirs of a Disciple of St. Paul," 1882.

ABBOTT, LYMAN, D.D., son of the late Jacob Abbott, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, Dec. 18, 1835. He graduated at the University of New York in 1853, was ordained a Congregational minister in 1860, and was pastor of various churches until 1865, when he became Secretary of the Freedmen's Commission until 1868. Subsequently he devoted himself mainly to literary pursuits. He had previously, in conjunction with his brothers, written two novels, "Conecut Corners," and "Matthew Carnaby," under the *nom de guerre* of "Benauly," formed from the initial syllables of their respective names (Benjamin, Austin, and Lyman). Besides several smaller works he has published "Jesus of Nazareth: His Life and Teachings," 1869; "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," 1870; "A Layman's Story," 1873; "Commentary on the New Testament," 1875—77; edited two volumes of Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons, 1868; a volume of his "Morning Exercises," 1870; and, with T. C. Conant, a "Dictionary of Religious Knowledge." Later he was one of the editors of *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, and principal editor of the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*. At present he is the editor of the *Christian Union*. Two of his brothers, BENJAMIN V. (born in 1830), and AUSTIN (born in 1831), are prominent lawyers in New York, and have prepared several legal works.

ABDUL-HAMID II., Sultan of Turkey, was born Sept. 22, 1842, being a younger son and the fourth child of Abdul-Medjid, the Sultan who died in 1861. On Aug. 31, 1876, he succeeded his brother, Mourad V., who was deposed, on proof of his insanity, after a reign of three months. He was solemnly girt with the sword of Othman, in the Eyoub mosque, Constantinople, on Sept. 7. About this time the Servians, who had been at war with the Sublime Porte, were completely defeated; but, after the capture of Alexinatz by the Turks, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople presented an ultimatum to the Turkish Government demanding the immediate conclusion of an armistice for six weeks, which was accordingly granted, Nov. 1. The New Turkish Constitution, devised by Midhat Pasha, providing for the establishment of representative institutions on the West European model, was promulgated at Constantinople, and in the provinces of the Empire on Dec. 23. In the same month a Conference of the representatives of the Great Powers was held at Constantinople, but their attempts to avert a war were unsuccessful. On Jan. 18, 1877, a resolution was passed by the Grand Council of Turkey, presided over by Midhat Pasha, rejecting absolutely all the proposals of the European Powers for administrative reforms, on the ground that their acceptance "would sacrifice the independence of the Empire:" the result being that a week later all the plenipotentiaries left Constantinople. On March 1 a treaty of peace was concluded between Turkey and Servia on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*. But the Porte had soon to face a more formidable antagonist, for on April 21 a circular despatch from the Russian Government to the European Powers announced a declaration of war against Turkey. During the sanguinary conflict which ensued the Turkish troops

fought with heroic valour, but they were eventually obliged to yield to superior numbers, and after the fall of Plevna the Porte sued for peace, and an armistice was accordingly signed in Feb. 1878. A Treaty of Peace was soon afterwards signed at San Stefano (March 3), but its provisions were considerably modified by the representatives of the great Powers assembled in Congress at Berlin. On July 8, 1878, the British Ministry announced that five weeks before they had concluded a defensive Treaty with the Porte, by which England agreed to guarantee the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan, who in turn engaged to introduce "necessary reforms," and to cede the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by Great Britain.

ABDY, John Thomas, LL.D., son of Lieut.-Colonel James Nicholas Abdy, was born July 5, 1822, and educated at the Proprietary School, Kensington, whence he proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated as Senior in the Civil Law in 1844. In 1847 he took the degree of LL.B., and was created LL.D. in 1852. In 1850 he was elected a fellow of his college, and in January of that year was called to the bar by the Inner Temple. For a short time he went the Home circuit, but subsequently chose the Norfolk circuit. In 1854 he was appointed Regius Professor of the Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, and he held that office till the close of the year 1873. He is Lecturer on Law at Gresham College, London, and a magistrate for Hertfordshire and for the borough of Cambridge. In 1870 he was appointed Recorder of Bedford, and in the following year was promoted to be County Court Judge of Circuit No. 38. Dr. Abdy has published "A Historical Sketch of Civil Procedure among the Romans," 1857; and an edition of "Kent's Commentary on International Law," 1866. In collaboration with Mr. Bryan Walker, M.A., he edited, translated, and annotated "The Commentaries of Gaius," 1870.

À BECKETT, Arthur William, youngest surviving son of the late Gilbert Abbott à Beckett, the well-known metropolitan police magistrate and author, was born at Hammersmith, Oct. 25, 1844, and educated at Kensington, at Honiton, and lastly at Felstead School. At 17 he entered the War Office, but he left the Civil Service after three years' experience of it, and at the age of 20 he was editor of the *Glow-worm*, a London evening paper. During the next ten years he edited with much success several comic periodicals and monthly magazines. In 1870–71 he was special correspondent to the *Standard* and *Globe* during the Franco-German war. For the next two years he was private secretary to the Duke of Norfolk, an appointment he relinquished to give his uninterrupted attention to other work. Since 1874 he has been on the staff of *Punch*. Mr. à Beckett is author of "Fallen among Thieves," a novel, 1870; "Our Holiday in the Scottish Highlands," (illustrated by Mr. Linley Sambourne); "The Modern Arabian Nights" (with the same illustrator) 1876; "The Ghost of Greystone Grange," 1877; and "The Mystery of Mostyn Manor," 1878. In conjunction with Mr. F. C. Burnand he wrote "The Doom of St. Querec," 1875; and "The Shadow Witness," 1876. He is also author of two three-act comedies, "L.S.D." (Royalty Theatre, 1872), and "About Town" (which was produced at the Court Theatre in 1873, and ran for over 150 nights); a domestic drama in one act, "On Strike" (Court Theatre, 1873); "Faded Flowers," produced at the Haymarket; and "Long Ago" (Royalty, 1882). He has also dramatised (in conjunction with Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson) his novel "Fallen among Thieves," under the title of "From Father to Son," 3 acts, (Liverpool 1881). He is a captain in the Cheshire

militia, and has been called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.

ABERCORN (Duke of), his Grace James Hamilton, K.G., Duke of Châtelherault in France, and head of the ancient and illustrious house of Hamilton, is the eldest son of James Viscount Hamilton, by Harriet, second daughter of the late Hon. John Douglas. He was born in London, Jan. 21, 1811. When he was three years old he lost his father, and at the age of seven he succeeded to the title of his grandfather, the first Marquis of Abercorn. He was carefully brought up under the guardianship of his stepfather, the Earl of Aberdeen, who afterwards became Prime Minister of England. His academical education he received at Christ Church, Oxford. In politics he has always been a consistent Conservative, the first vote he ever gave in the House of Lords having been recorded against the Whig Reform Bill. In 1844 he was created a Knight of the Garter, and from 1846 to 1859 he held the office of Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort. In 1864 he made a claim to the old Dukedom of Châtelherault in France, which was created in 1548, but Napoleon III. assigned it to his own kinsman, the twelfth Duke of Hamilton, grandson of the Grand-Duchess of Baden, who was a Beauharnais. There seems to be no doubt, however, that the Duke of Abercorn is the male descendant and representative of the Regent Arran, first Duke of Châtelherault. When the Conservatives came into office in 1866 the Marquis of Abercorn was nominated to the important post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The appointment gave great satisfaction in that country, where he is a large landed proprietor, being the possessor of more than 80,000 acres in the counties of Tyrone and Donegal. A leading incident during his vice-royalty was the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. He held the office of Lord Lieutenant till Dec. 1868, having been in August of that year raised to the Dukedom of Abercorn in the peerage of Ireland, in recognition of his very able administration of the government of the country during a critical and difficult period. On the return of the Conservatives to power under Mr. Disraeli in Feb. 1874, his Grace was again appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he held that office till Dec. 1876, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the Duke of Marlborough. In Feb. 1878 he was sent by Her Majesty on a special mission to Rome to present King Humbert with the Order of the Garter. He married in 1832 Lady Louisa Jane Russell, second daughter of the sixth Duke of Bedford, K.G. The Duke of Abercorn is Lord Lieutenant of Donegal; Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland (elected Nov. 5, 1874); a Major-General of the Royal Archers (the Queen's Body Guard of Scotland); and captain of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers.

ABERDARE (Lord), The Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, is the second son of the late Mr. John Bruce Pryce, of Duffryn St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, who assumed the name of Bruce in lieu of his patronymic Knight, in 1805, and the name of Pryce in 1837. He was born at Duffryn on April 16, 1815. At the age of six years he was taken by his family to France, where he remained till 1827. Returning to England in that year he began his regular studies at the Swansea Grammar School, and continued at that establishment till 1832, when he was removed to London, where he read for two years in the chambers of his uncle, the late Lord Justice Knight Bruce. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, but after practising for about six years, he withdrew his name altogether in

1843 from the ranks of the profession. He was Police-Magistrate of Merthyr-Tydvil and Aberdare, Glamorganshire, from 1847 till 1852, when he entered the House of Commons as member for Merthyr-Tydvil. That borough he represented in the Liberal interest till the general election of December, 1868, when he lost his seat; but in the following month he was returned for Renfrewshire. Mr. Bruce was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from Nov. 1862, to April, 1864; and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education from the latter date to July, 1866. He was also in 1864 appointed a Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, and sworn a member of the Privy Council. From Nov. 1865, to Aug. 1866, he held the post of second Church Estates Commissioner. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, in Dec. 1868, he took office as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the following year he was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner. In Aug. 1873, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Aberdare, in order to enable him to hold the high post of Lord President of the Council, in the place of Lord Ripon, resigned. However, he was only destined to retain that exalted position a very short time, as he of course went out of office on the defeat of the Liberal party in Feb. 1874. He presided over the meeting of the Social Science Association held at Brighton in 1875. His Lordship edited the "Life of General Sir Wm. Napier, K.C.B., author of 'History of the Peninsular War,'" 2 vols., 1864; and has published "National Education: an Address delivered to the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," 1866; and his "Speech on the Second Reading of the Education of the Poor Bill," 1867. He has been twice married; firstly, in 1846, to Annabella, daughter of Mr. Richard Beadon (she died in 1852); and, secondly, in 1854, to Norah, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William P. Napier, K.C.B. His son and heir is Mr. Henry Campbell-Bruce, who was born in 1851.

ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY, BISHOP OF: *See* DOUGLAS.

ABNEY, CAPTAIN, WILLIAM DE WIVELESLIE, F.R.S., was born at Derby in 1843, and educated at Rossall, and privately, and at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was appointed lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1861, and captain in 1873. He was formerly Instructor in Chemistry to the Royal Engineers, Chatham, and is now Inspector for Science in the Science and Art Department. He was one of the scientific observers of the Transit of Venus in 1874. His works are:—"Instruction in Photography;" "Emulsion Photography;" and "Thebes and its Five Greater Temples." He is also the author of many papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and the Proceedings of the Royal Society and the Philosophical Magazine. He obtained the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society in 1883, for his researches in photography and spectrum analysis. He served as a juror in the Electric Exhibition.

ABOUT, EDMOND-FRANÇOIS-VALENTIN, a French author, born at Dieuze (Meurthe), Feb. 14, 1828, pursued his studies at the Lycée Charlemagne, won the prize of honour in 1848, and passed in 1851 to the French School of Athens. In Greece he directed his attention to archæological studies, and made his first appearance as an author with "La Grèce Contemporaine" (1855), which was well received. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* he published a kind of autobiographical novel, "Tolla," in 1855. This led to a charge of plagiarism being brought against M. About. In 1841, it was said, there was published at Paris a book founded on facts, en-

titled "Vittoria Savorelli: istoria del secolo XIX." A Prince D—— bought up the whole edition, and destroyed all but a few copies. One of these fell into the hands of M. About, who founded "Tolla" upon it, supposing, as was alleged by his accusers, that his copy was unique, and that he was, therefore, secure from detection. However, a fierce controversy arose on the subject, and M. About ultimately avowed the obligations concerning which he had long been silent. "Tolla" was followed by "Les Mariages de Paris" in 1856, and "Germaine" in 1857. His well-known pamphlet, "La Question Romaine," which urged the abolition of the Pope's temporal power, and was supposed to have been inspired by the Emperor, appeared soon after. In 1860 he published two other political pamphlets, "The New Map of Europe," and "Prussia in 1860." "Les Coquins d'Agents de Change" was published in 1861, the third edition of "Le Cas de M. Guérin," "Madelon," and "Dernières Lettres d'un bon jeune homme à sa cousine Madeleine," in 1863; "Le Progrès" in 1864; "La Vieille Roche" in the *Moniteur du Soir* in 1865; "Le Turco" in 1866; "L'Infâme" in 1867; "Les Mariages de Province" in 1868; "L'A, B, C du Travailleur," a popular handbook of political economy, in the same year; and "L'Homme à l'Oreille cassée," translated into English with the title of "Colonel Fougas' Mistake." M. About, who received the Legion of Honour August 15, 1858, married Mdlle. de Guillerville, May 24, 1864. He has written several vaudevilles and other dramatic pieces. In 1866 M. About was commissioned by the Emperor to draw up a report on the state of public opinion in France. In 1868 he became one of the leading contributors to the *Gaulois* newspaper. On the commencement of the conflict between France and Prussia he went to the seat of war as special correspondent of the *Soir*, and sent to that journal a series of articles, which attracted much attention. In May, 1872, he left the *Soir*, to assume the chief editorship of the well-known Radical journal *Le XIXe Siècle*. M. About's arrest by the Germans, while he was on a visit to Strasbourg in Sept. 1872, was for a brief period the main topic of newspaper comment in Europe. His work, entitled "Alsace," appeared in 1872. After the decease of M. Philarète Chasles in 1873, M. About succeeded that accomplished journalist as Paris correspondent of the London *Athenæum*.

ABRAHAM, The Right Rev. Charles John, D.D., son of the late Captain Abraham, R.N., of Farnborough, Hants, born in 1815, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, was appointed Assistant Master at Eton College. He was archdeacon of Waitemata, New Zealand, from 1852 till 1857, and on the subdivision in the latter year of the diocese of New Zealand, was consecrated first Bishop of Wellington. In 1870 he resigned his see, returned to England, and was appointed a Coadjutor Bishop in the diocese of Lichfield. He held a prebend in the cathedral church of Lichfield from 1872 till 1876, when he was appointed Canon Residentiary and Precentor. He was rector of Tatenhill, Staffordshire, in 1875-6. Bishop Abraham is the author of "Festival and Lenten Lectures in St. George's Chapel, Windsor," 1848-49.

ACHENBACH, Andrew, artist, born at Cassel, Sept. 29, 1815, studied at Düsseldorf, under Schadow. In the Paris "Exposition" of 1855, M. Achenbach had five pictures, viz., "Marée haute à Ostende," "Vue de Corleone en Sicile," "Mer orageuse sur la Côte de Sicile," "Kermesse en Hollande," and "Clair de Lune." In 1844 M. Achenbach obtained a third-class medal at the "Exposition" at Paris, and a medal of the first-class in 1855. He is a member

of the Royal Academies of Berlin, Amsterdam, Philadelphia, and Antwerp; and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1864.

ACLAND, Henry Wentworth, M.D., F.R.S., Hon. D.C.L., of Edinburgh and Cambridge, and Hon. M.D. Dublin, C.R. Empire of Brazil, fourth son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., was born in 1815, and educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. He was elected, in 1841, to a fellowship at All Souls. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1848, having been appointed Lee's Reader in Anatomy in 1845. In that capacity, with several able assistants, especially Professors Beale, Victor Carus, Melville, and Mr. Charles Robertson, he made the extensive Christ Church Physiological Series, on the plan of John Hunter, now in the Oxford University Museum. That institution owes its existence in great measure to his labours. Dr. Acland became Regius Professor of Medicine in 1858, and Radcliffe Librarian; was appointed a member of Mr. Gathorne Hardy's Cubic Space Commission in 1866, and of the Royal Sanitary Commission from 1869 to 1872. He represented the University of Oxford on the Medical Council from 1858 to 1875; has been President of the British Medical Association and President of the Physiological section of the British Association, and Public Health Lecturer of the Social Science Association. He published a treatise on the "Plains of Troy" in 1839. He has written several works on medical, scientific, and sanitary subjects, including an important "Memoir on the Visitation of Cholera in Oxford in 1854." He accompanied the Prince of Wales to America in 1860 as his medical attendant, and on his return was appointed honorary physician to his Royal Highness. Dr. Acland was Physician to H.R.H. Prince Leopold during his Oxford career. He has been President of the Medical Council.

ACTON (Lord), The Right Hon. John Emerich Edward Dalberg Acton, son of Sir Ferdinand Richard Edward Acton, Bart., of Aldenham, Shropshire, by the only daughter of the Duke of Dalberg (afterwards wife of the second Lord Granville), was born at Naples, in 1834, and when about three years of age succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father. For a few years he was a student in the Catholic College of St. Mary's, Oscott, at the time when Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman was at the head of that institution; but his education was mainly due to the renowned ecclesiastical historian, Dr. Döllinger, of Munich, with whom he lived for a considerable time. Sir John Acton represented Carlow in the House of Commons from 1859 to 1865. In the latter year he stood as a candidate for the borough of Bridgnorth, when he announced, in a speech delivered to the electors, that he represented, not the body, but the spirit, of the Catholic Church. He was successful at the poll by a majority of one, but, on a scrutiny, was unseated. In 1869, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Acton of Aldenham. In the same year he repaired to Rome, on the assembling of the Œcumenical Council, and while there rendered himself conspicuous by his hostility to the definition of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, and by the activity and secrecy with which he rallied, combined, and urged on those who appeared to be favourable to the views entertained by Dr. Döllinger. It is believed that he was in relation with the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and that much of the news published by that journal on the subject of the Council was communicated by his lordship.

Lord Acton may be regarded as the leader of the self-styled "Liberal Catholics," who are more or less out of accord with the traditions of the Holy See. He was the editor of the *Home and Foreign Review*, a trimestral periodical, commenced in 1862, and carried on till 1864, when it ceased to appear, owing to its having been condemned by the English Catholic hierarchy. At a later date he edited the *Chronicle*, a weekly newspaper, which had a brief existence, for want of adequate support; and still more recently he conducted the *North British Review*, formerly an organ of the Congregationalists, which expired under his management. His lordship also published, in September, 1870, "A Letter to a German Bishop present at the Vatican Council" (*Sendschreiben an einen Deutschen Bischof des Vaticanischen Concils*, Nördlingen, September, 1870). This elicited from Bishop Ketteler, of Mayence, a spirited reply, which has been translated into English. His lordship zealously advocated the cause of Dr. Döllinger, his former preceptor, and of the "Old Catholic" party; and, consequently, upon the occasion of the Jubilee of the University of Munich, in August, 1872, the Philosophical Faculty conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor. In 1874 he rendered himself conspicuous by the prominent part he took in the controversy which was raised by the publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican Decrees. His lordship did not hesitate, in a series of letters to the *Times*, to bring grave charges against several of the Popes, although he took care to state that there was nothing in life which he valued more than communion with the Roman Catholic Church. Lord Acton is the author of the article on "Wolsey and the Divorce of Henry VIII." in the *Quarterly Review* for Jan. 1877. A French translation of Lord Acton's two letters on Liberty was published with a preface by M. de Laveleye, under the title of "Histoire de la Liberté dans l'Antiquité et le Christianisme," 1878.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, LL.D., grandson of John Adams, second President, and son of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, was born at Boston, August 18, 1807. His father holding diplomatic positions in Europe, he spent most of his first ten years abroad, returning to America in 1817, when he entered Harvard College, graduating in 1825. He was admitted to the bar in 1838, but never engaged in practice, having previously married the daughter of Peter C. Brooks, a wealthy merchant of Boston. Previous to 1848 he had served as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for five years. In 1848 he was nominated by the newly organized "Free Soil" party for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. This party, composed mainly of Democrats who were opposed to the extension of slavery, cast but few votes; but its members finally coalescing with most of the Northern members of the Whig party formed the Republican party, which came into power in 1860. Meanwhile, in 1858, Mr. Adams was elected a member of Congress. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to Great Britain, a post which he retained until 1868, when he was recalled at his own request. In 1871—72 he acted as arbitrator for the United States in the Commission to settle the respective claims of Great Britain and the United States growing out of the civil war. He was one of the originators of the "Liberal Republican" movement in 1872, but was defeated by Mr. Greeley in securing the presidential nomination. He subsequently joined the Democratic party, by whom he was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts in 1876. He

has furnished many contributions to the *North American Review* and to the *Christian Examiner*, and in 1870 delivered before the New York Historical Society an able discourse on "American Neutrality," which has been printed. He has published "The Life and Works of John Adams" (10 vols., 1850—56), and "The Life and Works of John Quincy Adams" (13 vols., 1874—76). His son, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, born in Boston, Sept. 22, 1833, graduated at Harvard College in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. In 1866 he was elected to the State Legislature as a Republican, but having favoured the "reconstruction" policy of President Andrew Johnson, failed of re-election in the following year. He has since been a prominent leader in the Democratic party, by which he was sent to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1869—70, and nominated for Governor in 1867, and 1871, but he was not elected. Another son, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, jun., born at Boston, May 27, 1835, graduated at Harvard College in 1856, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. During the Civil War he was in command of a regiment of coloured troops, and was brevetted Brigadier-General. He has since been identified with railroad development, has served as Railroad Commissioner of Massachusetts, and ranks high as an authority upon all matters pertaining to railroad management. He has been a contributor to the *North American Review*, and is the author of "The Railroad Problem," 1875, and, with his brother Henry, of "Chapters of Erie," 1871. The residence of the family is Quincy, Massachusetts.

ADAMS, JOHN COUCH, F.R.S., is the son of a small farmer near Bodmin, in Cornwall, where he was born about 1818. He entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, was Senior Wrangler in 1843, was soon after elected to a fellowship, and became one of the mathematical tutors of his college. In 1841 he applied himself to the investigation of the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, in order to find out whether they might be attributed to the action of some unknown planet, and thence, if possible, to determine approximately the elements of its orbit. In 1844, through Professor Challis, a correspondence was opened with the Astronomer Royal; and in October, 1845, Mr. Adams sent to the Greenwich Observatory a paper of results, showing that the perturbations of Uranus were caused by some planet within certain assumed limits. The Astronomer Royal wrote to him, Nov. 5, inquiring whether the perturbation would explain the error of the *radius vector* of Uranus; but from some unexplained cause, Mr. Adams delayed his reply. On the 10th of the same month M. Le Verrier published in the "Comptes Rendus" of the French Academy, a paper on "The Perturbation of Uranus produced by Jupiter and Saturn;" and the place assigned by him to the disturbing planet was the same, within one degree, as that calculated by Mr. Adams. The Council of the Royal Society doubted whether their annual medal was due to Mr. Adams or to M. Le Verrier; but ultimately, as there was no precedent in favour of bestowing a double medal, they decided on conferring a testimonial on each claimant instead. In January, 1847, Mr. Adams privately circulated a paper explanatory of "The observed Irregularities in the Motion of Uranus," which was subsequently reprinted in the "Nautical Almanack" for 1851. In 1858 he succeeded the late Dean Peacocke as Lowndean Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge.

ADAMS, WILLIAM, F.R.C.S., was born in London February 1, 1820; his father practised as a surgeon in Finsbury Square. He was educated

at Mr. W. Simpson's, Hackney; and afterwards at King's College, London. He was appointed in 1842 Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital; in 1851, assistant surgeon; and in 1857 surgeon to the Royal Orthopœdic Hospital; in 1854 lecturer on surgery at the Grosvenor Place School of Medicine; in 1855 surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital; and in 1874 surgeon to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic. Mr. Adams was elected vice-president of the Pathological Society of London in 1867; president of the Harveian Society of London in 1873; and president of the Medical Society of London in 1876. He is author of "A Sketch of the Principles and Practice of Subcutaneous Surgery," 1857; "On the Reparative Process in Human Tendons after Division," 1860; "Lectures on Pathology and Treatment of Lateral Curvature of the Spine," 1865; "On the Pathology and Treatment of Club-foot," 1866 (being the Jacksonian prize essay of the Royal College of Surgeons for 1864); "Subcutaneous Division of the Neck of the Thigh-Bone, for Bony Anchylosis of the Hip-Joint," 1871; and "On the Treatment of Dupuytren's Contraction of the Fingers; and on the Obliteration of Depressed Cicatrices by Subcutaneous Operation," 1879.

ADAMS, William Henry Davenport, author and journalist, born 1829, began his career as the editor of a provincial newspaper, and, removing to the metropolis at an early age, became connected with several influential journals and periodicals. Of late years he has devoted himself almost entirely to book-writing, producing numerous works of a miscellaneous character, and an annotated edition of the Plays of Shakspere. His adaptations from the French of Louis Figuier and Arthur Mangin have done good service to the cause of popular science in this country, and his translations of those famous rhapsodies of the late M. Michelet, "The Bird," "The Sea," "The Mountain," and "The Insect," have obtained popularity. Mr. Davenport Adams has also reproduced in English, from the manuscript of Mdme. Michelet, her charming monograph on "Nature, or the Poetry of Earth and Sea." His other publications, numbering upwards of a hundred, cannot, of course, be mentioned in detail; but we may refer to "The Bird World," "The Arctic World," "The Mediterranean Illustrated," "Episodes of Anglo-Indian History," "Woman's Work and Worth," "Women of Fashion and Representative Women in Letters and Society," 1878; "English Party-Leaders and English Parties, from Walpole to Peel," 2 vols., 1878; "Hours of the Cross," 1880; and "Plain Living and High Thinking," 1881. Mr. Adams was editor of *The Scottish Guardian* from June, 1870, to Dec., 1877. His son, Mr. W. Davenport Adams, has produced a "Dictionary of English Literature," and a work on "Famous Books," besides publishing three collections of annotated poetry, entitled "Lyrics of Love from Shakspere to Tennyson," "The Comic Poets of the Nineteenth Century," and "Latter-Day Lyrics."

ADAMS-ACTON, John, sculptor, born Dec. 11, 1833, at Acton, Middlesex, and educated at Ealing Grove School, was admitted to the Royal Academy in 1853, where he gained the first silver medal in each school, and also the gold medal for an original composition in sculpture. He was sent to Rome by the Royal Academy as travelling student. His principal works in ideal sculpture produced in Rome and in England are "The Lady of the Lake," "The First Sacrifice" (Abel), "Il Giuocatore di Castelletto," "Pharaoh's Daughter;" "Zenobia," "Cupid," "Psyche," from Morris's

"Earthly Paradise." Mr. Adams-Acton has executed portrait statues or busts of Mr. Gladstone (St. George's Hall, Liverpool), Lord Brougham (Reform Club and Fishmongers' Hall), Mr. Bright (Seaforth Hall), Mr. Cobden, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, George Cruikshank, John Gibson (Royal Academy), George Moore, Charles Dickens, Dr. Jobson, and John Prescott Knight, R.A.; also the following statues and busts for India:—Prince of Wales, Lord Napier of Magdala, and E. Powell (for Madras). The most important monuments executed by him are the Angel of the Resurrection, Mausoleum of Sir Titus Salt at Saltaire, Memorial to John and Charles Wesley in Westminster Abbey, the Waldegrave Memorial in Carlisle Cathedral, Charles Prest in the City Road Chapel, a bust of Mr. George Routledge, J.P., and a "half-length portrait, reading a book," of Mr. John Landseer, A.R.A. Mr. Adams-Acton was elected a member of the Society of British Artists in 1883.

ADELAIDE, Bishop of. (*See* Kennion, Dr.)

ADLER, The Rev. Hermann, Ph.D., M.A., son of Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler, was born in Hanover in 1839, and in 1845 accompanied his father to London. He studied at University College, London, and subsequently at the universities of Prague and Leipzig. He obtained his B. A. degree at the University of London in 1859, and that of Doctor of Philosophy at Leipzig in 1861. In 1863 Dr. Adler was appointed Principal of the Jews' College in London, and in the following year Chief Minister of the Bayswater Synagogue. He has published "Sermons on the Passages in the Bible adduced by Christian Theologians in support of their Faith," 1869, "The Jews in England," "Ibn Gabirol, the Poet Philosopher;" a sermon, "Is Judaism a Missionary Faith?" in reply to Professor Max Müller; besides many lectures and articles which have appeared in various periodicals.

ADLER, Nathan Marcus, D.D., Chief Rabbi, was born at Hanover in 1803, and received his education in the universities of Göttingen, Erlangen, and Würzburg. He was appointed Chief Rabbi of Oldenberg, 1829; of Hanover and its provinces, 1830; and on the 9th of July, 1845, was installed Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire. Dr. Adler is the author of "Sermons on the Jewish Faith," and of several Hebrew works, the principal of which is "Nethina Lagér," a commentary on the Targum of Onkelos.

ADOLPH WILLIAM. (*See* Nassau, Duke of.)

ADYE, Lieutenant-General Sir John Miller, G.C.B., son of the late Major James P. Adye, R.A., was born on Nov. 1, 1819, at Sevenoaks, Kent, received his education at the Military Academy, Woolwich, entered the Royal Artillery at the close of the year 1836, and, passing through the regular grades, eventually attained the rank of Brigadier-General. Throughout the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny he was Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery. He also served in the Sitana Campaign of 1863-4, for which he received a medal; and he has received, besides, the Crimean, Turkish, and Indian Mutiny medals, and the 4th Class of the Medjidie. He was created a C.B. in 1855, and a K.C.B. in 1873. In Feb., 1874, the Queen granted to Sir J. M. Adye her royal licence and authority to accept and wear the insignia of Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honour conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic as a promotion from the class of Officer of the same order which he received for his services during the Crimean War. He was appointed Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, in June, 1875, and in December of that year he attained the brevet rank of

Major-General. He became a Lieutenant-General in the army in 1879. In 1880 he resigned the post of Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, on being appointed Surveyor-General of Ordnance. The following year he became Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery. He was Chief of the Staff and second in command of the expeditionary force sent to Egypt in 1882 under the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and for his services he received the thanks of Parliament and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. In Dec., 1882, he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in succession to Lord Napier of Magdala. Sir John Adye is the author of "The Defence of Cawnpore by the Troops under the Orders of Major-General C. A. Windham in Nov., 1857," Lond., 1858; "A Review of the Crimean War to the Winter of 1854-5," Lond., 1860; "Sitana: a Mountain Campaign on the Borders of Affghanistan in 1863," Lond., 1867; and "The British Army in 1875; a reply to Mr. John Holms," 1876. He married in 1856 Mary Cordelia, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B.

AIKINS, The Hon. James Cox, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada, was born in the township of Toronto, county Peel, Ontario, March 30, 1823. He was educated at Victoria College, Cobourg, and entered public life in 1854, by representing his native county in the Canadian Assembly, which he continued to do until 1861. In the following year he was elected a member of the Legislative Council for the "Home" Division, comprising the counties of Peel and Halton. He continued to sit in the Council until it was abolished by Confederation, after which he was raised to the Senate. In December, 1869, he became a member of the Privy Council, and entered the Macdonald Government as Secretary of State, remaining in that office until the fall of the Government in 1873. In 1872 he framed and carried through Parliament the Public Lands Act of that year, and subsequently organized the Dominion Lands Bureau, a department of government entrusted with the management of the lands acquired in the North-West, chiefly from the Hudson's Bay Company, a department which is now controlled by the Canadian Minister of the Interior. On the return of the Macdonald Government to power, in 1878, Senator Aikins resumed the portfolio of Secretary of State, exchanging it two years later for the office of Minister of Inland Revenue. In 1882 he accepted the Lieutenant-Governorship of the province of Manitoba.

AINSWORTH, William Francis, Ph.D., L.R.C.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., was born in 1807. Having travelled abroad, he became, in 1829, editor of the *Journal of Natural and Geological Science*. On the breaking out of cholera in Sunderland, in 1832, he was one of the first to repair thither in order to study the new epidemic, and he published the result of his observations in a work "On Pestilential Cholera." He was successively appointed surgeon to the cholera hospitals at St. George's, Hanover Square, and at Westport, Ballinrobe, Claremorris, and Newport, in Ireland. Whilst in that country he lectured on geology in Dublin and Limerick. In 1835 he was appointed surgeon and geologist to the Euphrates Expedition, and published "Researches in Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldæa," 1838, in which year he was also sent by the Royal Geographical Society, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to the Nestorian Christians in Kurdistan. His "Travels in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Armenia," 1842, and "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand

Greeks," of which an analysis was also given in Bohn's edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," were the result of the two journeys, extending over a period of seven years. Mr. Ainsworth has edited "Claims of the Oriental Christians," "Lares and Penates; or, Cilicia and its Governors," "The Euphrates Valley Route to India," "On an Indo-European Telegraph by the Valley of the Tigris" (since carried out by the Turkish Government), "All Round the World," "The Illustrated Universal Gazetteer," &c. Mr. Ainsworth is a member of many foreign societies. He was one of the founders of the "West London Hospital," of which he is at present the Treasurer and one of the Trustees.

AIRY, Sir George Biddell, K.C.B., F.R.S., the late Astronomer Royal, a native of Alnwick, Northumberland, born June 27, 1801, was educated at private schools at Hereford and Colchester, and at the Colchester Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1819. In 1822 he was elected Scholar, and in 1824 Fellow, of Trinity, having graduated B.A. in the previous year, when he came out senior wrangler. In 1826 he took his degree of M.A., and was elected Lucasian Professor. This office, rendered illustrious by having been filled by Barrow and Newton, had become a sinecure. No sooner was Professor Airy elected, than he resolved to turn it to account, and to deliver public lectures on Experimental Philosophy. He commenced this good work in 1827, and continued it to 1836, the series being known as the first in which the Undulatory Theory of Light was efficiently illustrated. In 1828 he was elected to the Plumian Professorship, and in that capacity was intrusted with the entire management of the Cambridge Observatory. On taking charge of this post he commenced a course of observations, and introduced improvements in the form of the calculation and publication of the observations, which have served as a pattern at Greenwich and other observatories. Professor Airy also superintended the mounting of the Equatorial, the Mural Circle, and the Northumberland Telescope (the last entirely from his own plans), at the Cambridge Observatory. When the question of admission of Dissenters to Academical Degrees was first raised about 1831, Mr. Airy was one of the sixty-three Members of the Senate who supported it. In 1835 he succeeded Mr. Pond as Astronomer Royal. In this capacity he distinguished himself by giving greater regularity to the proceedings in the Observatory at Greenwich, by maintaining the general outline of the plan which its essential character and its historical associations have imposed upon that institution, while he introduced new instruments and new modes of calculation and publication, by which the value of the Observatory to science is much increased. It is not our province to describe in detail the Transit Circle, the Altazimuth, the Reflex Zenith Tube, the Water-Telescope, and the large first-class Equatorial, erected from Sir G. B. Airy's plans, and under his superintendence. It is sufficient to say that the latter was, at the date of its erection, the most magnificent instrument of its kind in the world; though now surpassed in size by later instruments. A double-image micrometer, invented by him, has been found very valuable, for its accuracy and convenience. Sir G. B. Airy, who computed, edited, and published the observations of Groombridge, Catton, and Fallows, and reduced the Greenwich observations of planets and observations of the moon from 1750 down to the present time, has also thrown much light on ancient chronology, by computing several of the most important eclipses of former ages.

Three times (viz., in 1842, 1851, and 1860) has he visited the Continent for the purpose of observing different solar eclipses; and on the last-named occasion he organised an expedition of English and foreign astronomers to Spain, which is known as the "Himalayan Expedition," from the name of the ship lent for the purpose by the Admiralty. Sir G. B. Airy has illustrated the Newtonian theory of gravitation, and approximated the great object of ascertaining the weight of the earth, by a series of experiments on the relative vibrations of a pendulum at the top and at the bottom of a deep mine (the Harton Colliery, near South Shields); has paid great attention to the testing and improvement of marine chronometers; and to the diffusion, by galvanic telegraph, of accurate time-signals. In 1838 he was consulted by the Government respecting the disturbance of the compass in iron-built ships, and the result of the experiments and theory developed by him on that occasion was the establishment of a system of mechanical correction by means of magnets and iron, which has since been adopted universally. He was chairman of the Commission appointed to consider the general question of standards, and of the Commission intrusted with the superintendence of the construction of new Standards of Length and Weight, after the great fire which destroyed the former national standards in the Houses of Parliament in 1834. The account of the proceedings on these occasions, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," is from his pen. He advocated the establishment of a decimal coinage and, acting as one of three Royal Commissioners on Railway Gauge, recommended the narrow as opposed to the broad gauge on our railways; conducted the astronomical operations preparatory to the definition of the boundary between Canada and the United States, and aided in tracing the Oregon boundary. Sir G. B. Airy contributed to the "Cambridge Transactions," "The Philosophical Transactions," "The Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society," the *Philosophical Magazine*, and the *Athenæum* (often under the signature of A.B.G.). In the *Athenæum* are several papers on antiquarian subjects, especially British. He also wrote strongly in the *Athenæum* and elsewhere in opposition to the legislation proposed by the University Commissioners in reference to his own university, and more especially to his own college. In 1869 he communicated a remarkable discovery to the Royal Astronomical Society, in a "Note on Atmospheric Chromatic Dispersion, as affecting Telescopic Observation, and on the Mode of Correcting it." He was intrusted with the entire direction of the British portion of the enterprise for observing the Transit of Venus in Dec. 1874; on the results of which a Report was communicated to the House of Commons in 1877. More recently he has suggested a new method of treating the Lunar Theory. He added to the original course of labours at the Royal Observatory a very complete system of magnetic, meteorological, photoheliographic, and spectroscopic observations. The principal works written by Sir G. B. Airy are, "Gravitation," for the *Penny Cyclopædia*, published separately; also, "Mathematical Tracts" (fourth edition), "Ipswich Lectures on Astronomy" (fourth edition), "Treatise on Errors of Observation" (1861), "Treatise on Sound" (1869), "Treatise on Magnetism" (1870); also "Trigonometry," "Figure of the Earth," and "Tides and Waves," in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, since republished separately; and "Notes on the early Hebrew Scriptures." Sir G. B. Airy has received the Lalande medal of the French Institute, for discoveries in

astronomy; the Copley medal of the Royal Society, for optical theories; the Royal medal of the same, for tidal investigations; the Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society on two occasions, for discovery of an inequality of long period in the movements of Venus and the Earth, and for reduction of the planetary observations; the Albert Medal, presented by the Prince of Wales; and the medal of the Institution of Civil Engineers for suggestions on the construction of bridges of very wide span. From the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh he has also received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D.; he is a F.R.S., a Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and an Honorary Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; is one of the eight Foreign Associates of the Institute of France; and has long been connected, as Foreign Correspondent, with many other foreign academies. Appointed one of the first members of the Senate of the University of London, he soon after resigned the office. He served on the Royal Commission appointed in 1868 to inquire into the standard weights and measures; was nominated a Companion (Civil) of the Bath, May 17, 1871; and created a Knight Commander of the same order, July 30, 1872. On Dec. 1, 1873, Sir G. B. Airy resigned the position of President of the Royal Society which he had held for two years. He was honoured by admission to the freedom of the City of London in 1875; and he was elected a Foreign Associate of the Dutch Academy of Sciences in 1878. On his resignation of the post of Astronomer Royal in 1881 the Treasury awarded him a pension of £1100 per annum in consideration of his long and valuable services.

AITCHISON, George, A.R.A., architect, was born Nov. 7, 1825, at 52, Edgeware Road, London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and University College, London. He graduated B. A. at the London University in 1850, having previously been appointed a student at the Royal Academy in 1847. From 1853 to 1855 he travelled in France and Italy. He was elected a member of the Royal Institute of British Artists in 1862, and afterwards became a member of the Council. He was appointed examiner for the Voluntary Architectural examination, and also examiner for the National Art Prizes at South Kensington. Mr. Aitchison gained medals at the Philadelphia, Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions; was made an officer of Public Instruction by the French Government in 1879; and on June 2, 1881, was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in the place of the late William Burges. He gave lectures on Architecture at the Royal Academy in 1882. Mr. Aitchison has built large warehouses for the London and St. Katherine Dock Co.'s offices, Mark Lane, Mincing Lane; workmen's restaurants in the Borough and Whitechapel; schools at Farley and Knoyle; houses for Lord R. Grosvenor at Stalbridge; for Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A. at Kensington, and for Mr. J. Stewart Hodgson; a studio for Mr. P. H. Calderon, R.A.; a picture gallery for Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A.; and a Board room with furniture for the Thames Conservancy. He has also altered and decorated houses for Mr. P. Wyndham, M. P., the Duke of Montrose, the Princess Louise, Mr. F. Lehman, Mr. T. Eustace Smith, Mr. John Aird, and the Arab Hall for Sir F. Leighton. He likewise designed the fittings and furniture for the British Art section of the Paris Exhibition.

ALBANI, Madame, vocalist, is a French Canadian, being a native of Montreal, and her real name is Emma la Jeunesse. She was trainrd in the study of music from eaely

childhood, by her father who was himself a skilful musician. Losing their mother while still of tender age, she and her sisters were sent to the convent of the Sacré Cœur at Montreal to complete their education. Her father afterwards sent her to Europe for musical instruction not obtainable elsewhere. Under the care of Baroness Lafitte, she was two years at Paris, where she studied under the famous Duprez. She then became a pupil of the old *maestro* Lamperti at Milan. Several years of hard study followed till at length, in 1870, she made her *début* at Messina under her present name, with entire success. Immediately afterwards she was engaged for Malta. In the winter of 1871-72 she sang at the theatre of La Pergola at Florence with great success. Her crowning effort was in the "Mignon" of Ambroise Thomas, already condemned in four theatres in Italy, but which in Madame Albani's hands obtained a complete success among the jealous Italians. She appeared at the Royal Italian Opera, London, in 1872, and since then has been a great favourite both in this country and the United States. In Feb. 1883, Madame Albani was singing in opera at Washington with great success, appearing in "Faust" and "Rigoletto." She closed her American operatic tour at Philadelphia, April, 16, 1883, in the "Flying Dutchman."

ALBANY, DUKE OF, H.R.H. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, K.G., Earl of Clarence, and Baron Arklow, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, fourth son of Queen Victoria, was born at Buckingham Palace, April 7, 1853. He matriculated at the University of Oxford in 1872, and was created a D.C.L. in 1876. Parliament voted him a grant of £15,000 a year on his attaining his majority, with an addition of £10,000 a year on his marriage. In May, 1881, his Royal Highness was created a peer of the realm with the title of Duke of Albany. His marriage with the Princess Frederica Augusta, daughter of His Serene Highness the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont was celebrated at Windsor Castle, April 27, 1882.

ALBEMARLE (Earl of), The Right Hon. George Thomas Keppel, third, but eldest surviving son of William Charles, the fourth earl, was born in London, June 13, 1799, and educated at Westminster School. When less than sixteen years old he was gazetted an officer of the 14th Regiment of Foot, and a few months later he escaped unscathed from the field of Waterloo, and entered Paris shoeless and almost in rags. In 1821 he became aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Hastings. Subsequently he made an extensive tour through Arabia, Persia, and Russia (1824), and on his return to England he obtained from the Duke of Wellington an unattached majority, which left him free to go where he pleased. In 1825 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Wellesley, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. At the same time he held a similar position with the Duke of Sussex in England, and he divided his time between the two countries. Soon after the accession of Queen Victoria he was appointed Groom-in-Waiting to Her Majesty. He represented East Norfolk in the first reformed Parliament (1832-5), and afterwards sat for Lymington (1847-50). For a short period he acted as private secretary to Lord John Russell (1846-7). On the death of his brother, the fifth earl, in 1851, he succeeded to the earldom of Albemarle. His lordship became a Major-General in 1858, Lieutenant-General in 1866, and General in 1874. He is the author of "Personal Narrative of a Journey from India to England, by Bussorah, Bagdad, the Ruins of Babylon, Curtistan, the Court of Persia, the western shore of the Caspian Sea,

Astrakhan, Niskney Novogorod, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, in the year 1824," second edition, 2 vols., 1827; "Narrative of a Journey across the Balcan; also, of a Visit to Azani, and other newly-discovered Ruins in Asia Minor, in 1829-30," 2 vols. 1831; "Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham and his Contemporaries," 2 vols., 1852; and "Fifty Years of my Life," an autobiography, 2 vols., 1876, third edition, 1877.

ALBERT (Archduke of Austria), Frederick Rodolph, born August 3, 1817, is the son of the late Archduke Charles and the Princess Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg. He married, in 1844, the Princess Hildegarde, of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864, leaving two daughters. At an early age he entered the army, commanded a division in Italy in 1849, took an important part in the battle of Novara, received at the end of the campaign the command of the 3rd Corps d'Armée, and was afterwards appointed Governor-General of Hungary. During a leave of absence accorded to Field-Marshal Benedek, in 1861, he was appointed to the command of the Austrian troops in Lombardy and Venetia. During the campaign of 1866 he gained a victory over the Italian army at Custozza, and, after the battle of Sadowa, he was made (13th July, 1866) Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, which title he retained till March, 1869, when he exchanged it for that of Inspector-General of the army. He published, in 1869, a work on "Responsibility in War" (*Ueber die Verantwortlichkeit im Kriege*). This has been translated into French by L. Dufour, captain of artillery, and an English translation of it is given in Capt. W. J. Wyatt's "Reflections on the Formation of Armies, with a View to the Re-organization of the English Army," 1869.

ALBONI, Maria, was born at Cesena, in the States of the Church, in 1824. Her father, who held a post in the customs department, gave her a good education. Having, at an early age, given proof of possessing an exquisite taste for music and singing, she became the pupil of Rossini, and at fifteen made her *début* at the Communal Theatre at Bologna. It was a great success, and led to her being engaged at the theatre of La Scala, at Milan, where she established her reputation so firmly that she undertook a professional tour through most of the capitals of Europe, and appeared, in 1846, at Covent Garden Theatre, London, then under the direction of Mr. Delafield. Here she presented a counter attraction to Jenny Lind at the rival house of Her Majesty's Theatre, and was at once enrolled amongst the leading singers of Europe. In 1847 she went to France, and in October gave three or four concerts at the Parisian Opera, and succeeded in attaining the highest position. She accepted an engagement, on her own terms, from M. Vatel, the director of the Italian Opera, and played in succession the parts of *Arsace* in "Semiramide"; of *Malcolm* in "Donna del Lago;" and of *Orsinia* in "Lucrezia Borgia;" besides appearing in "Cenerentola," "Il Barbiere," and other pieces. Madame Alboni has visited America and other countries, in all of which she has experienced an enthusiastic reception, and has appeared during provincial tours at Dublin, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Manchester, and most of the larger cities of the three kingdoms. During the last few seasons of her professional career Madame Alboni was engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre, and there was scarcely an opera of high merit in which she did not appear. Madame Alboni's celebrity as a lyric *artiste* is chiefly owing to the power, fine quality, flexibility, and compass of her rich *contralto* voice, which ranges as high as that of a *mezzo-soprano*; and her florid style

of singing is rendered the more effective by her vivacity and grace. Some years since this lady became the wife of Count Pepolo, of the Roman States, though she retained upon the stage to the last that maiden name under which she first became a favourite, and she retired from public life in 1863.

ALCESTER (Baron) The Right Hon. Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, G.C.B., is the only surviving son of the late Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, M.P., by his first wife, Elizabeth Mallett, daughter of the late Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart.; and a grandson of Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour. He was born in Bruton Street, London, on April 12, 1821, was educated at Eton, and entered the Royal Navy in Jan., 1834, receiving his lieutenant's commission in March, 1842. He became a captain in 1854, rear-admiral in 1870, vice-admiral in 1876, and admiral in 1882. He served as a volunteer in the Burmese war of 1852-3 as aide-de-camp to General Godwin, and led the storming party of Fusiliers at the capture of the works and pagoda of Pegu. He was also present in numerous other engagements on land and water, was four times gazetted, and awarded the Burmese medal with the clasp for Pegu, at the close of the campaign. In 1854 he served against the Russians in the operations in the White Sea, and is in receipt of the Baltic medal. A few years later, viz., 1860-1, as commodore in command of the Australian station, he took part in the operations of the Naval Brigade in New Zealand, again distinguishing himself, and receiving the New Zealand medal and the Companionship of the Bath. In 1866 he was appointed an aide-de-camp to the Queen. From 1868 till 1870 he was private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and he commanded the Detached Squadron from December, 1870, till May, 1872, from which date till March, 1874, he was one of the Lords of the Admiralty. From October, 1874, till November, 1877, when he was made a K.C.B., he commanded the Channel Squadron, and he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean in February, 1880. In September of the same year he assumed the supreme command of the Allied Fleet of the European Powers, which made a naval demonstration off the Albanian coast in consequence of the refusal of the Porte to agree to the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro. Eventually the Turks consented to the cession, and the object for which the European fleet had been assembled in the Adriatic having thus been achieved, it dispersed on Dec. 5. Sir Beauchamp Seymour received the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the manner in which he performed his duty on this occasion, and he was created a Grand Cross of the Bath in the following year (1881). In the warlike operations in Egypt in 1882 he took a conspicuous part, as commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet. On the 6th of July he demanded of Arabi Pasha the instant cessation of the works on the forts at Alexandria, under penalty of bombardment; and on the 10th he dispatched an ultimatum to the Egyptian Ministry, demanding, not only the cessation of all defensive works, but also the surrender of the forts at the mouth of the harbour. Early on the morning of the 11th eight British ironclads and five gunboats advanced to the attack, and although the Egyptian gunners fought their guns exceedingly well, the forts were, in a few hours, laid in ruins or silenced, with slight loss on the British side, and with trifling damage to the ships. On the following day flags of truce were hoisted on shore, and in the afternoon one of the British officers, being sent to treat with the enemy, discovered that the city had been

completely abandoned by Arabi and his troops, and that the flags had been merely used as devices to enable the army to withdraw from the city without further molestation. Sir Beauchamp Seymour remained in supreme command at the occupation and arrangement of affairs in Egypt until the arrival of the army under the command of General Sir Garnet Wolseley. For his distinguished services he received the thanks of Parliament, and was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Alcester of Alcester, in the county of Warwick.

ALCOCK, Sir Rutherford, K.C.B., D.C.L., son of Thomas Alcock, Esq., a medical practitioner of some eminence in his day, was born in London in 1809. He himself was educated for the medical profession, and after taking his diploma in 1831 he spent some years on the medical staff of the British auxiliary forces employed in Portugal and Spain, in furtherance of the policy of the Quadruple Treaty with regard to the Miguelite and Carlist wars of that time. He rose rapidly in both services; retired in 1837 with the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and subsequently received her Majesty's permission to receive and wear the insignia of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, the Cross of Charles III., and the Commander's Cross of the Order of Isabella II. of Spain, conferred upon him for his services in the field. On his return home he was appointed British Commissioner in the two "Mixed Commissions," which sat in succession to settle the claims of the British auxiliary forces, naval and military, on the governments of Spain and Portugal, for which his knowledge of the two languages, and of the services, especially recommended him. Both these Commissions were brought to a satisfactory termination, and in 1844 he entered the Consular service, being appointed Her Majesty's Consul at Foochow; afterwards he was appointed in succession Consul at Shanghae and Canton; in 1858 he was selected to establish Treaty relations with Japan as her Majesty's Consul-General. In 1859 he was promoted to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—the first instance on record, we believe, of such a promotion from the consular service to the diplomatic. He occupied this post until 1865, under a perpetual menace of violence and assassination. In 1861 an armed force of Lonins stormed the British Legation in the middle of the night, killing and wounding many of the inmates. But when he left the country, commerce and friendly relations had been formally established, after the decisive blow, struck under his direction, at the confederacy of hostile Daimios, in the attack on Simonoseki, which, as the event proves, changed the whole course of Japanese policy and history. He was made a C.B. in 1860, and a K.C.B. in 1862; in 1865 he was transferred to Peking as Her Majesty's Minister and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China. This post he held until 1871, when he resigned, after twenty-seven years' service in the "Far East." Both in Japan and China he has left his mark in more than one direction. The municipal government of Shanghae, which has earned it the complimentary title of the "Model Settlement," took in his hands in 1853 the form it has since retained, with little material change. And the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs is an institution which will always be associated with his name, as its originator at Shanghae. In 1863 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L., and in 1876 he was elected President of the Royal Geographical Society. He was appointed one of the British Commissioners for the Paris Exposition of 1878. He

was a member of the Royal Commission appointed in 1881 to enquire into the condition of the London Hospitals for small-pox and fever cases, and into the means of preventing the spread of infection; and in 1882 he presided over the Health department at the Congress of the Social Science Association held at Nottingham. Sir Rutherford is the author of "Notes on the Medical History and Statistics of the British Legion of Spain," 1838; "Elements of Japanese Grammar," 1861; "The Capital of the Tycoon: a narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan," 2 vols., 1863; "Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations," 1863; and "Art and Art Industries in Japan," 1878. He also edited, and added a concluding chapter to, "The Journey of Augustus Raymond Margary from Shanghae to Bhamo, and back to Manwyne," 1876; and he has been a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*.

ALCOTT, Amos Bronson, teacher and philosopher, was born in Wolcott, Connecticut, November 29, 1799. After a brief mercantile experience he began teaching, at first in Connecticut, afterwards (1828) in Boston, and ultimately in Concord, Massachusetts, where he still resides. Mr. Alcott's celebrity is founded not only on the success of his school and his methods of teaching, but also upon his fame as a philosophical thinker and conversationalist. In 1836 he published "Conversations with Children on the Gospels" (2 vols.); in 1868 "Tablets;" and in 1872 "Concord Days." A description of his school may be found in E. P. Peabody's "Record of a School" (1834).

ALCOTT, Louisa May, daughter of Amos Bronson Alcott, born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1833. She began to write at an early age, and her first book, "Fairy Tales," was published in 1855. During the civil war she was a hospital nurse, and in 1863 published a volume of "Hospital Sketches," made up from letters which she had written to her family. In 1863 she became a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*. She has published several novels, among which are "Moods," 1864, "Morning Glories and other Stories," 1867, "Little Women," 1868, "An Old-Fashioned Girl," 1869, "Little Men," 1871; "Work: a Story of Experience," 1873; "Cupid and Chow-Chow: and other Stories," 1873; "Eight Cousins: or the Aunt Hill," 1875; "Silver Pitchers and other Stories," 1876; "Rose in Bloom," a sequel to "Eight Cousins," 1877; "Under the Lilacs," 1878; "Jack and Jill," 1880; and a series of short stories under the general title of "Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag."

ALDRICH, Thomas Bailey, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Nov. 11, 1836. He entered the counting-house of his uncle, a New York merchant, where he remained three years, during which period he began to write for the journals, and was afterwards for a time proof-reader. He has contributed prose and verse to various periodicals, most of which have subsequently been published separately. Among the collected volumes are "The Bells," 1855; "The Ballad of Baby Bell and other Poems," 1856; "The Course of True Love never did Run Smooth," 1858; "Pampinea and other Poems," 1861; a volume of "Poems," 1865; "Cloth of Gold and other Poems," 1874; "Flower and Thorn," 1876; "Lyrics and Sonnets," 1880; and "Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book," 1881. Among his prose tales are "Daisy's Necklace and What Came of it," 1857; "Out of his Head, a Romance in Prose," 1862; "The Story of a Bad Boy," 1869; "Margery Daw," 1873; "Prudence Palfrey," 1874; "The Queen of Sheba," 1877; and "Stillwater Tragedy," 1880. He is now editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston.

ALEXANDER III. (ALEXANDROVITCH), EMPEROR AND AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, who succeeded to the throne on the murder of his father by Nihilist conspirators on March 13, N.S. 1881, was born March 10, 1845. Since his elevation to the throne he has seldom appeared in public, but has lived in the closest retirement at Gatchina, being in constant dread of the machinations of the secret societies of Socialists. His coronation took place at Moscow, May 27, 1883. He married, in 1866, Mary-Féodorovna (formerly Mary Sophia Frederica Dagmar), daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark.

ALEXANDER I., PRINCE OF BULGARIA, is the son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg (Hesse), brother of the late Empress of Russia, and was born April 5, 1857. His mother, born Countess von Kauck, was the daughter of a former Polish Minister of War, and was raised to the rank of Princess on her morganatic marriage with the ruler of Hesse. The Prince of Bulgaria is a second son of this union, an elder brother serving in the English Navy. Prince Alexander served with the Russian army during the war with Turkey. Part of the time he rode in the ranks of the 8th Regiment of Uhlans, and he was also attached to the staff of Prince Charles of Roumania, as well as to the Russian head-quarters. He was present with Prince Charles at the siege of Plevna, and crossed the Balkans with General Gourko. Soon after returning to Germany from the Russo-Turkish campaign he was transferred from the Hessian Regiment of Dragoons, to which he had belonged, to the Prussian Life Guards, and did garrison duty in Potsdam. He was elected hereditary Prince of Bulgaria by the Assembly of Notables at Tirnova, April 29, 1879, and by a vote of the Grand National Assembly on July 13, 1881, he was invested with extraordinary legislative powers for seven years. He was appointed an honorary Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath in June, 1879.

ALEXANDER, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JAMES EDWARD, C.B., of Westerton, co. Stirling, eldest son of the late Mr. Edward Alexander, of Powis, co. Clackmannan (a descendant of the Alexanders of Menstrie, afterwards Earls of Stirling), was born in 1803, and educated at the colleges of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Sandhurst. Having entered the army, he held several staff and other appointments in India, at the Cape, and in North America, and took part in the Burmese, Persian, Turkish, Portuguese, and Kaffir wars. He was employed in 1836-7 on an expedition of discovery in the interior of Africa, receiving for his services the honour of knighthood, and he also explored for the government in the forests of America. He commanded the 14th regiment at the siege and capture of Sebastopol, and held a command in New Zealand during the war. Sir James is the author of several volumes of travel, including "Excursions in Western Africa," "An Expedition into Southern Africa," "Explorations in British America," "Sketches in Portugal," "Transatlantic Sketches," "Travels from India to England," "Travels through Russia and the Crimea," and of "Translations from the Persian," a "Life of the Duke of Wellington," and "Passages in the Life of a Soldier." Sir James, who is a lieutenant-general in the army, has been decorated for his public services with several foreign orders and war medals, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Scottish Antiquaries, and of the Royal Geographical and Royal Asiatic Societies. In 1875 he proceeded to Egypt to arrange for the transport of Cleopatra's Needle to London. He was nominated a C.B. in 1873.

ALEXANDER, STEPHEN, LL.D., born at Schenectady, New York,

September 1, 1806. He graduated at Union College, in 1824; and in 1834 was elected Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the College of New Jersey. In 1840 the Professorship of Astronomy was created, and he was assigned to it. In 1845 he was transferred to the chair of Mathematics, but in 1854 exchanged it for the Professorship of Mechanics and Astronomy, which he retained until he was retired in 1878. He has published numerous papers on astronomy, mathematics, physics, &c., which have attracted the attention of eminent astronomers in Europe and America. Among these are:—"Physical Phenomena attendant upon Solar Eclipses," "Fundamental Principles of Mathematics," "On the Origin of the Forms and the present Condition of some of the Clusters of Stars," and "Harmonies in the Arrangement of the Solar System which seem to be confirmatory of the Nebular Theory of La Place." He has conducted two expeditions to make observations on solar eclipses, one to Labrador in July, 1860, and one to the West, to observe the solar eclipse of August, 1869.

ALEXANDER, The Right Rev. William, D.D., Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, son of a clergyman beneficed in the north of Ireland, and nephew of Dr. Alexander, late Bishop of Meath, and cousin of the late Earl of Caledon, was born at Londonderry in April, 1824. He was educated at Tunbridge School, and at Exeter and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. Having entered holy orders, he served a curacy in the north of Ireland, and was preferred to one or two livings in the gift of the Bishop of Derry. He was formerly Rector of Camus-juxta-Morne, co. Tyrone, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1864 he was nominated to the Deanery of Emly, and in 1867 was an unsuccessful candidate for the chair of poetry at Oxford. He was appointed to the Bishopric of Derry and Raphoe, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Higgin, July 12, 1867, being consecrated in St. Columb's Cathedral, Londonderry, Oct. 13 following. Soon after his elevation to the episcopal bench he was created D.D. at Oxford. He obtained, in 1860, the university prize at Oxford for a poem on a sacred subject; has published a Theological Prize Essay, a volume of poems, several lectures and sermons, papers on the Irish Church, and on dogmatic teaching from the pulpit, among the proceedings of the Church Congresses at Norwich and York, and has been a frequent contributor of prose and verse to periodical literature. His Bampton Lectures for 1876 were published under the title of "The Witness of the Psalms to Christ and Christianity." He is married to Miss Cecil Frances Humphries, who is herself well known as the author of "Moral Songs," "Hymns for Children," and "Poems on Old Testament Subjects."

ALEXANDER, The Rev. William Lindsay, D.D., F.R.S.E., an Independent minister, was born at Edinburgh, August 24, 1808; and after a preliminary training in the High School of Leith, continued his studies at the universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. In 1828 he was appointed Classical Tutor in the Lancashire College, then situate at Blackburn, but subsequently removed to Manchester. He became minister of a Congregational Church in Edinburgh in 1835; Professor of Theology to the Congregationalists of Scotland in 1854; Examiner in Philosophy at St. Andrews University in 1861; and a member of the Old Testament Revision Company in 1870. Dr. Alexander's writings are—"Congregational Lecture for 1840 on the Connection and Harmony of the Old and New Testament," 2nd edit., 1853; "Anglo-Catholicism

not Apostolical," 1843; "Christ and Christianity," 1854; "Life of Dr. Wardlaw," 1856; "Christian Thought and Work," 1862; "St. Paul at Athens, 1865; and the articles on "Moral Philosophy," "Scripture," and "Theology," in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He also brought out the third edition of Kitto's "Biblical Cyclopædia."

ALFONSO XII. (Alfonso Francesco de Assisi Ferdinando Pio Juan Maria de la Concepcion Gregorio, &c.), King of Spain, eldest son of the ex-Queen Isabella II., was born Nov. 28, 1857. When his mother was driven from the throne by the revolution of 1868, he accompanied her to Paris, where he resided with her for some time, but subsequently he went to Austria, in order to prosecute his studies in the Theresianum, or nobleman's academy, at Vienna, to which he was admitted Jan. 20, 1872. He remained there three months. On June 25, 1870, Queen Isabella formally abdicated her right to the throne of Spain in favour of her son, but no open steps were taken at that time to secure for him the position which this abdication left open to him. His pretensions were, however, opposed by his cousin, the eldest son of the Duke of Montpensier, and his aunt the Infanta Luisa, but as so many pretenders were calculated to complicate matters, the claim of Louis Philippe's grandson was ultimately waived in favour of the heir of Isabella. Early in 1874 the Prince of the Asturias, as he was then styled, visited this country, was entered as a student at the Military College at Sandhurst, and witnessed the autumn manœuvres at Aldershot, Dartmoor, and other places in the fall of the year. On Dec. 29, 1874, General Martinez Campos proclaimed him King of Spain in Valencia, and a few days later Alfonso, who had gone over to Paris in order to spend the *Jour de l'An* with his mother, left France for Spain, arriving at Madrid Jan. 14, 1875. He was most enthusiastically received. On Feb. 16, 1876, he departed from Madrid to take the command of the troops operating against the Carlists, and on the 20th of the following month he returned in triumph to the capital at the head of 25,000 men, having subdued the Carlist insurrection. In the same year the ex-Queen Isabella returned to Spain, and was received by her son at Santander (July 29). King Alfonso married on Jan. 23, 1878, at Madrid, his cousin the Princess Maria de las Mercedes, Infanta of Spain, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. (She was born June 24, 1860). The ex-Queen Isabella was much opposed to this union, and to mark her disapproval she left Spain and went to Paris before the marriage ceremony took place. Queen Mercedes died on June 26, 1878. King Alfonso married secondly on Nov. 29, 1879 Maria Christina daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria. (She was born July, 21, 1858). On Oct. 25, 1878, King Alfonso was fired at in Madrid by Juan Moncasi, a workman, but escaped unhurt. On Dec. 30, 1879, as the King and Queen were driving in an open carriage through the palace gates at Madrid, a youth named Francisco Otero Gonzalez Igans fired two pistol shots at the royal pair, one passing between them, and the other through an attendant's hat; but fortunately without doing further damage. Otero was tried in Feb. 1880, and sentenced to death. King Alfonso was invested with the Order of the Garter, at Madrid, by the Marquis of Northampton, Oct. 11, 1881. Queen Christina has given birth to two daughters—Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of the Asturias (born Sept. 12, 1880), and the Infanta Maria Teresa Isabel, born Nov. 12, 1882.

ALFORD, The Right Rev. Charles Richard, D.D., formerly

Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, was born in 1816 at West Quantoxhead, Somersetshire, of which parish his father was rector. From St. Paul's School he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1839; M.A., 1842; D.D., 1867). After taking orders he became Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Rugby, in 1841; Incumbent of Christ Church, Doncaster, in 1846; Principal of the Metropolitan Training Institution at Highbury, in 1854; and Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Islington, in 1865, where he had a high reputation as an Evangelical preacher. He was consecrated Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, Feb. 2, 1867, in place of Dr. George Smith, who had resigned that see in the previous year. He himself resigned the see of Victoria in 1872. He was vicar of Christ Church, Claughton, near Birkenhead, from June, 1874, till Sept. 1877, when he accepted the incumbency of the new district of St. Mary, Sevenoaks, Kent. In the winter of 1877 he acted for a few Sundays as Chaplain of Trinity Protestant Church, Rome, but resigned that post on finding that the Bishop of Gibraltar was unable to licence him to the chaplaincy, in consequence of the want of legally appointed trustees to the church. He was appointed Commissary of the diocese of Huron, Canada, in 1880. Dr. Alford is the author of "First Principles of the Oracles of God;" a "Charge" on China and Japan; and various sermons and pamphlets.

ALFRED, Prince. (*See* Edinburgh, Duke of.)

ALGER, William Rounceville, born at Freetown, Massachusetts, Dec. 11, 1823. He graduated at Harvard College and at the Cambridge Divinity School, 1847, and became pastor of a Unitarian Church at Roxbury, near Boston. In 1855 he succeeded Theodore Parker as minister of the Society of "Liberal Christians" in Boston; and in 1876 became minister of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah in New York, where he remained until 1879. He then preached for a year at Denver, and after a few weeks' stay in Chicago went to Portland, Maine. He is now (Nov. 1882), about to return to Boston to devote himself to literature. He has published "A Symbolic History of the Cross of Christ," 1851; "The Poetry of the Orient," 1856; "A Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life," 1861; "The Genius of Solitude," 1866; "Friendships of Women," 1867; "Prayers offered in the Massachusetts House of Representatives," 1868; "Life of Edwin Forrest," 1877; and "The School of Life," 1881.

ALI PASHA, a Turkish diplomatist, commenced his political career by being one of the referendaries of the Imperial Divan. In 1858, when Fuad Pasha went to Paris as Plenipotentiary representing the Porte at the Conference which had assembled to draw up the conventions respecting the United Principalities, he attached Ali Bey to his mission, and the latter rendered himself conspicuous by his general intelligence and aptitude for diplomacy. In 1861 he was appointed First Secretary to the Ottoman Embassy at Paris, and when in 1862 he went on leave of absence to Constantinople, the Government entrusted him with the delicate mission of Commissioner to Servia after the bombardment of Belgrade. Owing to his address and tact he succeeded in settling nearly all the difficulties. Whilst performing these functions, he was in 1865 placed in charge of the political direction of the province of Bosnia. In 1868 he was appointed member of the Council of State, and afterwards undertook several other missions. In 1869 he was nominated to the important post of Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Public Works. He remained in that office until 1870, when he was made governor of Erzeroum, and

afterwards of Trebizond, on which occasion he was raised to the dignity of Pasha. In 1872 he became Prefect of Constantinople, where he introduced several important reforms, and in September, 1873, he was sent as ambassador from the Ottoman Porte to the French Republic. He was recalled in Jan. 1876, and appointed Governor-General of the Herzegovina. A few days before his deposition by the Softas (30 May, 1876), the late Sultan Abdul-Aziz appointed Ali Pasha Governor-General of Scutari, in Northern Albania.

ALISON, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald, Bart., K.C.B., son of Sir Archibald Alison, the first baronet, author of "The History of Europe," was born at Edinburgh, Jan. 21, 1826, and received his education in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Entering the military service of his country in 1846, he became a captain in the 72nd Highlanders in 1853; brevet-major in 1856; lieutenant-colonel in 1858; and colonel in 1867. In the latter year he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father. He served in the Crimea at the siege and fall of Sebastopol; in India, during the mutiny, as Military Secretary on the staff of the late Lord Clyde; and on the Gold Coast as Brigadier-General of the European Brigade, and second in command of the Ashantee Expedition in 1873-4. He commanded his brigade at the battle of Amoaful, the capture of Bequah, the action of Ordahsu, and the fall of Coomassie. He lost an arm at the relief of Lucknow. Sir Archibald was Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland from Oct. 1874 to Oct. 1877, when he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. Subsequently he was appointed Chief of the Intelligence Department at the War Office. He commanded the 1st brigade, 2nd division, in the military expedition dispatched to Egypt in 1882. A few days after the bombardment of Alexandria by Sir Beauchamp Seymour a small body of British troops was landed (July 17), under the command of Sir Archibald Alison, who was, however, neither able nor authorized to strike a blow at Arabi's army. He confined his proceedings at first to occupying the line of railway which connected Alexandria with the suburb of Ramleh. At the decisive battle of Tel-el-Kebir he led the Highland brigade which fought so gallantly on that memorable occasion; and after Arabi's surrender a British army of occupation, consisting of 12,000 men, under the command of Sir Archibald Alison, was left in Egypt to restore order and to protect the Khedive. Sir Archibald was included in the thanks of Parliament for his energy and gallantry, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general (Nov. 1882). In May 1883, he was compelled by the state of his health to relinquish the command of the army of occupation in Egypt, and to return home. He published an able treatise, "On Army Organization," in 1869.

ALLEN, Grant, was born at Kingston, Canada, Feb. 24, 1848, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. He has written the following books: — "Physiological Æsthetics," 1877; "Colour Sense," 1879; "Evolutionist at Large," 1881; "Anglo-Saxon Britain," 1881; "Vignettes from Nature," 1881; "Colours of Flowers," 1882; and "Colin Clout's Calendar," 1883. He has contributed largely to periodical literature and the daily newspapers.

ALLIBONE, Samuel Austin, LL.D., born in Philadelphia, April 17, 1816. Early in life he acquired a high reputation for his attainments in English literature, and though engaged in mercantile pursuits, his favourite studies were not neglected. The first volume of his great work, "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and

British and American Authors," was published in 1858, and the third (the last) in 1871. The three large volumes contain notices of 46,499 authors, and 40 classified indexes of subjects. He has contributed articles to the *North American Review*, and other periodicals, and has published several tracts and religious essays. He was, for several years, the editor of the publications of the American Sunday School Union, and has published "Alphabetical Index to the New Testament," 1869; "Union Bible Companion," 1871; "Poetical Quotations from Chaucer to Tennyson," 1873; "Prose Quotations from Socrates to Macaulay," 1876; and "Great Authors of All Ages," 1879. He is now connected with the Lenox Library, New York.

ALLIES, Thomas William, the son of a gentleman of Bristol, was born in 1813, and educated at Eton, where he obtained the Newcastle Scholarship. He afterwards became in succession Scholar and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, taking a first-class in classics. He became examining chaplain to Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, who appointed him, in 1842, to the rectory of Launton, Oxfordshire, which he resigned in 1850, on becoming a Roman Catholic. He had previously published a volume of sermons, a work, entitled, "The Church of England cleared from the charge of Schism, upon testimonies of Councils and Fathers of the first six centuries," 1846, 2nd ed., 1848; and "Journal in France in 1845 and 1848, with Letters from Italy in 1847—of Things and Persons concerning the Church and Education," 1849. To give the grounds of his conversion he wrote, "The See of St. Peter, the Rock of the Church, the Source of Jurisdiction, and the Centre of Unity," 1850; preceded by, "The Royal Supremacy viewed in reference to the two Spiritual Powers of Order and Jurisdiction," 1850. Since, he has written "St. Peter, his Name and Office as set forth in Holy Scripture," 1852, 2nd ed., 1871; "The Formation of Christendom," 3 parts, 1865-75; "Dr. Pusey and the Ancient Church," 1866; "Germany, Italy, and the Jesuits. A speech delivered before the Catholic Union, July, 1872"; "Per Crucem ad Lucem, the Result of a Life," 2 vols. 1879; "A Life's Decision," 1880; and "Church and State as seen in the Formation of Christendom," 1882. Mr. Allies was appointed Secretary to the Catholic Poor-School Committee for Great Britain in 1853.

ALLINGHAM, Mrs. Helen, eldest child of Alexander Henry Paterson, M.D., was born near Burton-on-Trent, Sept. 26, 1848. The family removed to Altrincham, Cheshire, and after Dr. Paterson's death, to Birmingham. At the commencement of 1867, Miss Paterson came to reside in London under the care of her aunt, Miss Laura Herford, who was an artist, and who, some five years previously, had practically opened the schools of the Royal Academy to women. Miss Paterson herself entered the Royal Academy schools in April, 1867. She afterwards drew on wood for several illustrated periodicals, and eventually became one of the regular staff of the *Graphic*. She also furnished illustrations to novels running in the *Cornhill Magazine*—"Far from the Madding Crowd" and "Miss Angel." In the intervals of drawing on wood she produced several water-colour drawings. "May," "Dangerous Ground," &c., were exhibited at the Dudley Gallery; "The Milkmaid" and "Wait for Me" at the Royal Academy, 1874. "Young Customers," 1875, attracted much attention; as did also "Old Men's Gardens, Chelsea Hospital," at the Old Water-Colour Exhibition, 1877. Miss Paterson was married, Aug. 22, 1874, to Mr. William Allingham.

In 1875 she was elected an Associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours. Mrs. Allingham has also exhibited "The Harvest Moon," "The Clothes-Line," "The Convalescent," "The Lady of the Manor," "The Children's Tea," "The Well," and many scenes of English rural life. Among her recent works are several portraits of Thomas Carlyle.

ALLINGHAM, William, born at Ballyshannon, on the picturesque River Erne, in the north-west of Ireland, a locality to which many of his lyrics refer, and where his family, originally English, had been settled during many generations. After contributing to the *Athenæum, Household Words* (in the first number of which "The Wayside Well" appeared), and other periodicals, his first volume, "Poems," was published in 1850; in 1854 appeared "Day and Night Songs," and in 1855 an enlarged edition of the same, with illustrations by D. G. Rossetti, Millais, and A. Hughes; "Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland: a Modern Poem, in twelve chapters," first appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, and subsequently in a volume, 1869. It extends to nearly 5,000 lines in decasyllabic couplets, and sketches the characteristic features of contemporary Irish life, a subject entirely new in narrative poetry. Mr. Allingham was for some years editor of *Fraser*, to which he also contributed many prose articles. A volume entitled, "Songs, Poems, and Ballads," was published in 1877, and contains revised versions of many former pieces, with the addition of many others "now first collected." The marriage of Mr. Allingham and Miss Helen Paterson, the artist, took place in 1874. They have three children, two boys and a girl, and reside at Witley, near Godalming, in Surrey.

ALLMAN, George James, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., and member of various foreign societies, born at Cork in 1812, was educated at the Belfast Academic Institution, and graduated in Arts and Medicine in the University of Dublin. His early attachment to civil and religious liberty and his sense of the injustice of the laws then affecting Roman Catholics, caused him to throw himself warmly into the liberal side of Irish politics, and mainly decided him in studying for the Irish bar. His love of biological science, however, which had from an early age taken possession of him, proved too strong, and, before he had completed the required number of terms, he gave up the study of law for that of medicine. In 1844 he graduated in Medicine in the University of Dublin, and in the same year was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Botany in that university, when he relinquished all further thought of medical practice. In 1854 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1855 he resigned his professorship in the University of Dublin on his appointment to the Regius Professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, which he held until 1870, when the state of his health obliged him to resign it. Shortly after this the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh. His chief scientific labours have been among the lower members of the animal kingdom, to the investigation of whose structure and physiology he has specially devoted himself. For his researches in this department of biology the Royal Society of Edinburgh awarded to him in 1872 the Brisbane Prize; in the following year a Royal Medal was awarded to him by the Royal Society of London; and in 1878 he received the Cunningham Gold Medal from the Royal Irish Academy. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by Government in 1876 to inquire into the state of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, and he holds an honorary

appointment as Commissioner of Scottish Fisheries. On the occasion of the general election in 1874, the committee for securing the return of a Liberal member for the borough of Bandon selected him for nomination, at the same time offering to relieve him from the necessity of pledging himself on any of the special questions which then formed a prominent element in Irish politics, but he declined the proffered honour. The same year, on the resignation of Mr. Bentham, he was elected to the presidency of the Linnean Society, and President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at the meeting held at Sheffield in 1879. On the completion of the exploring voyage of the "Challenger," the large collection of Hydroida made during that great expedition was assigned to him for determination and description—a service which he had already performed for the Hydroida collected during the exploration of the Gulf Stream under the direction of the United States Government. Results of his original investigations are contained in memoirs published in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, as well as in Reports presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and to the Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard University, and in communications to the *Annals of Natural History*, the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopic Science*, and other scientific journals. His more elaborate works are "A Monograph of the Freshwater Polyzoa," fol. 1856, and "A Monograph of the Gymnoblastic Hydroids," fol. 1871-72, both published by the Ray Society, and largely illustrated with coloured plates.

ALLON, The Rev. Henry, D.D., Congregational minister, was born on the 13th of Oct. 1818, at Welton, near Hull, Yorkshire, and educated for the ministry at Cheshunt College, Hertfordshire. In Jan., 1844, he was appointed minister of Union Chapel, Islington, officiating at first as co-pastor with the Rev. Thomas Lewis, on whose death, in 1852, he became sole pastor. He was chairman of the Congregational Union in 1864-5. Although for the space of thirty-eight years he has been actively engaged in the pastoral and public duties of his ministry, he has found time to contribute largely to periodical literature, including the *Contemporary Review* and *Cassell's Biblical Educator*. He also contributed an Essay on Worship to "Ecclesia," a volume of Essays edited by Dr. Reynolds. He wrote a "Memoir of the Rev. J. Sherman," which was originally published in 1863, and has passed through three editions; also a critical biography of the Rev. Dr. Binney, prefixed to a posthumous volume of his sermons, which he edited. In 1876 he published a volume of sermons, entitled "The Vision of God," which has gone through three editions. He has done much to promote church music in the Nonconformist churches, and compiled the "Congregational Psalmist," which is very extensively used in dissenting places of worship. Since 1865, he has been editor of the *British Quarterly Review*. In 1871 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut. A new church, or "Congregational Cathedral," erected for him in Compton Terrace, Islington, at a cost of £41,466, was opened in Dec., 1877. In 1881 he was for the second time chairman of the Congregational Union in its Jubilee year.

ALMA-TADEMA, Lawrence, R.A., a distinguished painter, was born at Dronryp, in the Netherlands, Jan. 8, 1836. He was intended for one of the learned professions, and in training for it the works of the ancient classical writers of course engrossed much

of his attention. In 1852 he went to Antwerp, and entered the Academy there as a student. Afterwards he placed himself with the late Baron Henry Leys, whom he assisted in painting several of the large pictures with which the Baron's name is associated. Subsequently he came to London, where he has resided for many years. He obtained a gold medal at Paris in 1864; a second-class medal at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1867; a gold medal at Berlin in 1872, and the grand medal in 1874. Mr. Alma-Tadema became a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Amsterdam in 1862; Knight of the Order of Leopold (Belgium) in 1866; Knight of the Dutch Lion in 1868; Knight First Class of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria in 1869; member of the Royal Academy of Munich in 1871: Knight of the Legion of Honour (France) in 1873; member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1873; and member of the Royal Academy of Berlin in 1874. In Jan., 1873, he received letters of denization from the Queen of England, having resolved to reside permanently in this country. He was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1873, and elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of London, Jan. 26, 1876. In the latter year, also, he was elected a Knight of the Third Class of the Golden Lion of Nassau; in 1877, a Knight of the Third Class of the Crown of Prussia, and an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Academy; in 1878, he obtained a first-class medal at the Paris International Exhibition, and he was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour in the same year. Mr. Alma-Tadema was elected a Royal Academician June 19, 1879. He is an honorary member of the Royal Academies of Madrid, Vienna, Stockholm, and Naples. The Emperor of Germany, in Jan., 1881, appointed him a foreign Knight of the Order *Pour le Mérite* (Art and Sciences Division); and in the following month the French Academy of Fine Arts elected him its London correspondent in the section of Painting. His principal paintings are:—"Entrance to a Roman Theatre," 1866; "Agrippina Visiting the Ashes of Germanicus," 1866; "A Roman Dance," 1866; "The Mummy," 1867; "Tarquinius Superbus," 1867; "The Siesta," 1868; "Phidias and the Elgin Marbles," 1868; "Flowers," 1868; "Flower Market," 1868; "A Roman Amateur," 1868; "Pyrrhic Dance," 1869; "A Negro," 1869; "The Convalescent," 1869; "A Wine Shop," 1869; "A Juggler," 1870; "A Roman Amateur," 1870; "The Vintage," 1870; "A Roman Emperor," 1871; "Une Fête intime," 1871; "The Greek Pottery," 1871; "Reproaches," 1872; "The Mummy" (Roman period), 1872; "The Improvisatore," 1872; "A Halt," 1872; "Death of the Firstborn," 1872; "Greek Wine," 1872; "The Dinner," 1873; "The Siesta," 1873; "The Cherries," 1873; "Fishing," 1873; "Joseph Overseer of Pharaoh's Granaries," 1874; "A Sculpture Gallery," 1874; "A Picture Gallery," 1874; "Autumn," 1874; "Good Friends," 1874; "On the Steps of the Capitol," 1874; "Water Pets," 1875; "The Sculpture Gallery," 1875; "An Audience at Agrippa's," 1876; "After the Dance," 1876; "Cleopatra," 1876; "The Seasons" (4 pictures), 1877; "Between Hope and Fear," 1877; "A Sculptor's Model (Venus Esquilina); "A Love Missile," 1878; "A Hearty Welcome," "Down to the River," "Pomona Festival," "In the Time of Constantine," 1879; "Spring Festival," "Not at Home," "Fredegonda," 1880; "Sappho," 1881; "An Oleander," and "The Way to the Temple" (his diploma work) 1883. At the Grosvenor Gallery in 1876 he exhibited a series of three pictures—"Architecture," "Sculpture," and "Paint-

ing;" also "Cherries." Mr. Alma-Tadema married in 1871, Laura, youngest daughter of Dr. George N. Epps. This lady is an accomplished artist, and has exhibited several works at the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy, and the Society of French Artists in Bond Street.

AMADEUS, PRINCE. Amadeo Ferdinando Maria, Duke of Aosta, formerly King of Spain, is the second son of the late Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and was born May 30, 1845. Entering the army, he became Captain of a Brigade of Infantry at Aosta, then Lieutenant-General and Chief of a Brigade of Cavalry. In 1869 he was also appointed Vice-Admiral. Marshal Prim, after the revolution of 1868, offered the Spanish crown first to the King of Portugal, next to the Duke of Genoa, and afterwards to the Prince Leopold, all of whom refused it. Finally, he fixed on the young Duke of Aosta, who, on Oct. 19, 1870, formally announced his candidature to the Regent Serrano. On the 16th of the following month the Cortes elected him King of Spain by 191 votes against 120; 64 deputies voting for the Republic, 22 for the Duke de Montpensier, 8 for Marshal Espartero, 2 for the Infant Alfonso, and 1 for the Duke de Montpensier's daughter, while 18 deputies abstained from voting. A deputation immediately proceeded to Florence to convey to the Duke of Aosta the offer of the crown, which he formally accepted Dec. 4, 1870. The young king landed at Cartagena on Dec. 30, the very day Marshal Prim expired from the wounds received at the hands of an assassin a few hours previously. His reign was a brief and troublous one. He was unpopular with the masses of the Spanish people, whose dislike to foreigners is a marked trait in their character; and his position, which had never been secure, became extremely dangerous in the summer of 1872, when a Carlist rising took place in the northern provinces, and an insurrection broke out almost simultaneously among the sailors and the workmen in the arsenal at Ferrol, who hoisted the red flag, and for some time set the government at defiance. On the 19th of July in that year an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the King and Queen was made by five men, who posted themselves in the Calle Arnal in Madrid, and fired upon the carriage of their Majesties. At length Amadeo prudently resolved to abdicate. On Feb. 11, 1873, he addressed to the Cortes a message, in which he stated that in consequence of the incessant struggles of contending parties his efforts to give peace and prosperity to the country must prove futile, and that therefore he had determined to depose the crown. The very next day the Duke and his consort left Madrid, and proceeded first to Lisbon, and thence to Genoa, where they landed on the 9th of March. The Duke arrived in Florence on the 16th. Immediately on his return from Spain, he resumed the status of an Italian citizen. On March 14, 1873, his Royal Highness was again enrolled in the list of Senators; and in the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, presented a bill for restoring to him his allowance from the civil list, viz., 400,000 lire. The bill passed almost unanimously. At this period, also, King Victor Emmanuel conferred on the Duke of Aosta the rank of lieutenant-general. The Duke married, May 30, 1867, the Princess Mary (born Aug. 9, 1847), daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel del Pozzo della Cisterna (she died Nov. 7, 1876); and has three sons, Emmanuel Philibert Victor Eugène Albert Genova Joseph Mary, Duke of Apulia, born Jan. 13, 1869; Victor Emmanuel Turin John Mary, Count of Turin, born Nov. 24, 1870; and

Louis Amadeus Joseph Mary Ferdinand Francis, born Jan. 31, 1873.

AMARI, Michele, was born at Palermo, July 7, 1806. Having obtained a knowledge of English, he published at Palermo, in 1832, a translation of Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion." His "Guerra del Vespro Siciliano," in 1842, was suppressed, and Amari was ordered to repair to Naples. Instead, however, of doing so, he took refuge in France, where he wrote "A History of the Mussulmans in Sicily." In 1848 he returned to Palermo, having been appointed Professor of Public Law, and shortly afterwards was elected Vice-President of the Committee of War. He was sent on a diplomatic mission by the provisional government to England and France. While at Paris he published a pamphlet, entitled, "La Sicile et les Bourbons," 1849, relating to the rights of the Neapolitan sovereign and the Sicilians. On the resumption of hostilities, he returned to Palermo in 1849, but the cause of the Sicilians was by that time hopeless, and Signor Amari hastened back to the French capital, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits until 1860, when he was enabled to return to his native country. In the following year King Victor Emmanuel conferred upon him the rank of Senator. He gave his support to Count Cavour, through whose interest he was appointed President of the Lieutenancy of Sicily, with the portfolio of Finance; and subsequently Governor of Modena. In 1862 he became Minister of Public Instruction. Signor Amari has contributed many papers on the language and history of the Arabs to the *Revue archéologique*, and *Le Journal asiatique*. He has also published an English translation of the "Solwan" of Ibn Djafer. His "History of the Sicilian Vespers," mentioned above, was translated into English by Lord Ellesmere. In 1871, Signor Amari was elected one of the foreign members of the French Academy, and in 1875 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Literature from the University of Leyden. He was president of the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in Sept. 1878.

AMHERST, The Right Rev. Francis Kerril, D.D., a Roman Catholic prelate, born in London, 21st March, 1819. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Oscott, where, after his ordination in 1846, he became a Professor. Afterwards he resided for some time in a Dominican monastery at Leicester, and in 1856 he was appointed missionary rector of the church of St. Augustin, at Stafford. He was consecrated Bishop of Northampton, in succession to the Right Rev. William Wareing, the first bishop, on 4th July, 1858. He has published "Lenten Thoughts, drawn from the Gospel for Each Day of Lent," 1873.

AMICIS, Edmondo De. *See* De Amicis.

AMPHLETT, Sir Richard Paul, eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Holmden Amphlett, of Wychbold Hall, Worcestershire, and rector of Hadzor, in the same county, by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Paul, Esq., was born in 1809. He was educated at Brewood Grammar School, in Staffordshire, and subsequently at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1831, coming out in the mathematical tripos as sixth wrangler. He was elected a Fellow of Peterhouse, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Trinity term, 1834, and had an extensive practice at the equity bar. He received the honour of a silk gown in 1858; became a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Worcestershire, and was for several years a Deputy Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county. He took a great interest in the improvement of professional education, and when Sir Roundell Palmer (now Lord Sel-

borne) became Lord Chancellor, Mr. Amphlett was chosen his successor in the presidency of the Legal Education Association. At the general election in 1868 he was chosen M.P. for East Worcestershire, in the Conservative interest. In Jan. 1874, he was appointed the successor of Baron Martin in the Court of Exchequer, being, with the exception of the late Lord Cranworth, the only Equity barrister who, up to that period, had been promoted to a seat on the Common Law bench. He retired in 1877, in consequence of ill health. Mr. Amphlett married, in 1840, Frances, only daughter and heiress of the late Edward Ferrand, Esq., of St. Ives, Yorkshire.

AMPTHILL (Lord), The Right Hon. Odo William Leopold Russell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., is the third and youngest son of the late Major-General Lord George William Russell, G.C.B. (formerly ambassador at Berlin), by Elizabeth Anne, only child of the late Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon, and the niece of the first Marquis of Hastings. He is, therefore, a grandson of John, sixth Duke of Bedford and brother of the present Duke. He was born at Florence, Feb. 20, 1829, and received his education at Westminster School. He entered the diplomatic service in 1849 as attaché to the embassy at Vienna, but returned to England in 1850, and served for nearly two years in the Foreign Office. In 1852 he was attached in succession to the embassies at Paris and Vienna. He became second paid attaché at Paris, in 1853, and first paid attaché at Constantinople in the following year. He was charged with the affairs of the embassy during Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's two visits to the Crimea in 1855. Accompanying Lord Napier to the United States in the spring of 1857, he was for a time paid attaché at Washington, whence, in Nov., 1858, he was transferred to Florence, with instructions, however, to reside at Rome, with a commission as Secretary of Legation. He was temporarily attached in 1859 to Mr. (now Sir Henry George) Elliot's special mission to congratulate Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies, on his accession to the throne. In 1860 he was transferred to Naples, but continued to reside at Rome; and on the withdrawal of Her Majesty's mission from Naples in Nov., 1860, he continued to be "employed on special service" at Rome till Aug. 9, 1870, when he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was employed on a special mission to Prince Bismarck at the head-quarters of the German Army at Versailles from Nov., 1870, till the following March. In Oct., 1871, he was appointed to succeed Lord Augustus Loftus as ambassador to Berlin. Lord Odo Russell was sworn of the Privy Council Feb. 5, 1872; was raised by royal warrant to the rank of a duke's son in 1873; was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (civil division) in 1874; and created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1879. In Feb., 1881, he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Ampthill of Ampthill, in the county of Bedford. The "honour" and manor of Ampthill, from which he takes his title, is an historic spot, associated with the memory of the first and much-wronged wife of Henry VIII., Queen Katherine; it was subsequently, in the last century, the seat of the Earls of Upper Ossory, from whom it passed to Lord Holland, and from him again to Francis, seventh Duke of Bedford, uncle of the present Duke and of Lord Ampthill. He married, in 1868, Lady Emily Theresa Villiers, third daughter of George, fourth Earl of Clarendon, by whom he has a daughter and four sons.

ANDERDON, The Rev. William Henry, S.J., an English divine of the Roman Catholic communion, was born in New Street, Spring Gardens, London, Dec. 26, 1816. Being grand-

son of the late William Manning, Esq., for some years M.P. for Evesham and Penrhyn, and formerly Governor of the Bank of England, he is, therefore, nephew to the present Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. On the father's side he is descended from a Somersetshire family, several members of which have belonged to the Society of Friends, more than one of them being writers and sufferers for its tenets, in the seventeenth century. He matriculated at Balliol College, and soon after was elected to two successive scholarships in University College, Oxford, graduating B.A. (2nd class in classics) in 1840, and M.A. in 1843. After taking orders in the Established Church, he was presented in 1846 to the vicarage of St. Margaret's with Knighton, Leicester, but resigned that living in 1850, and the same year was received, at Paris, into the Roman Catholic Church. He then studied theology in Rome, and in 1853 was ordained priest. From 1856 to 1864 he held office in the Catholic University, Dublin, and subsequently spent two years in a mission to America, returning to this country in 1870. He received his degree of D.D. from Rome in 1869, but ceased to be so designated on entering the Society of Jesus, in which, after the usual two years' noviciate, he took the first vows in 1874. Father Anderdon has acquired considerable reputation as a preacher. He is at present stationed at Stonyhurst College. Since joining the Catholic Church he has edited "St. Francis and the Franciscans," and "Purgatory Surveyed," and has written the following works, most of which have passed through several editions in England, Ireland, or America, and have been, or are being, translated into French and German:—"Bonneval, a Story of the Fronde," 1857; "Owen Evans, the Catholic Crusoe," 1862; "Afternoons with the Saints," 1863; "In the Snow: Tales of Mount St. Bernard," 1866; "The Seven Ages of Clarewell," 1867; "The Christian Æsop," 1871; "Is Ritualism Honest?" 1877; "Bracton" (a Tale of 1812), 1882; and various controversial pamphlets and articles in the *Dublin Review*, the *Month*, and other Catholic serials. He is engaged in preparing for the press, "Fasti Apostolici," a chronological work, and "Evenings with the Saints."

ANDERSON, The Right Rev. David, D.D., formerly Bishop of Rupert's Land, is a son of Captain Archibald Anderson, H.E.I.C.S., and was born in London, 10th Feb. 1814. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, and at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A., 1836; M.A., 1839; D.D., 1849). From 1841 to 1847 he was Vice-Principal of St. Bee's College, Cumberland, and in 1848-9 incumbent of All Saints, Derby. On the 29th May, 1849, he was consecrated the first Bishop of Rupert's Land, but he resigned that see in 1864, when he was appointed Vicar of Clifton. In 1866, he was appointed Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral. Bishop Anderson is the author of "Notes on the Flood;" "Net in the Bay;" five Charges; and some Ordination Sermons. Bishop Anderson resigned the vicarage of Clifton in 1881.

ANDERSON, Elizabeth Garrett-, M.D., eldest daughter of Newsom Garrett, Esq., of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, was born in London in 1837, and educated at home, and at a private school. Miss Elizabeth Garrett commenced the study of medicine at Middlesex Hospital in 1860; completed the medical curriculum at St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and the London Hospital; and passed the examination at Apothecaries' Hall, receiving the diploma of L.S.A. in Oct. 1865. Miss Garrett was appointed General Medical Attendant to St. Mary's Dispensary in June, 1866; she obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Paris in 1870, and in the same

year was appointed one of the visiting physicians to the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women. On Nov. 29, 1870, Miss Garrett was elected a member of the London School Board, being returned by a large majority at the head of the poll for Marylebone. She was married Feb. 9, 1871, to Mr. I. G. S. Anderson, of the Orient line of steam-ships to Australia. Mrs. Garrett-Anderson continues to practise in London as a physician for women and children. She has written various papers on medical and social questions.

ANDRASSY (Count), Julius, a Hungarian statesman, born at Zemplin, on March 8, 1823, the son of Count Charles Andrassy, whose efforts to promote the scientific and industrial progress of his country are well known. He succeeded his father (who died in 1845) as President of the Society for Regulating the Course of the River Theiss; and was returned by his native town to the Diet of 1847, where he rose to distinction in consequence of his oratorical powers and political tact. To the revolutionary movement of 1848 he lent all his influence; and, after the Hungarian Government had fled to Debreczin, in 1849, he was despatched on a mission to the Porte. On the defeat of the revolution he went into exile, and resided in France and England until the general amnesty of 1857 enabled him to return to his native country. Being elected a member of the Hungarian Diet in 1860, he gave a hearty support to the Deack party, and was nominated Vice-President. On the reorganization of the Austrian Empire, and the constitution of a Hungarian ministry in 1867, he was appointed Prime Minister of Hungary, and charged with the department of the defence of the country. Among the principal events of his administration were the civil and political emancipation of the Jews, and the raising of a large sum of money to extend and complete the railway system in Hungary. At the general election of 1869 he was unanimously returned, by the electors of Pesth to the Hungarian Chamber of Representatives. Count Andrassy succeeded Count Beust as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nov. 14, 1871, when he retired from the post of President of the Ministry at Pesth. The Emperor of Austria conferred on Count Andrassy the Order of the Golden Fleece, Jan. 1, 1878. He was the first plenipotentiary of Austria at the Congress of Berlin (June-July, 1878). Count Andrassy retired from public life in Aug. 1879.

ANDREWS, William, was born at Kirkby Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, Aug. 11, 1848. He has written the following books and newspaper serials: — "History of the Dunmow Flitch," "Punishments in the Olden Time," "The Book of Oddities," "Historic Yorkshire," "Anecdotal History of Bells," "Gibbet Lore," "Historic Romance," "Curious Epitaphs," "Good Fare," "The World of Oddities," "Echoes of Old Scotland," "Old Stories Re-told," "Echoes of Old Leeds," "The Circus and Circus Performers," "Strange Stories of the Midlands," "Great Frosts and Frost Fairs," "Gleanings of Lancashire Lore," "Merry Christmas-tide," "Romantic Tales and Historic Sketches," and "Shadows of the Olden Time." He has edited numerous books, including the "Derbyshire Gatherer," and "Sketches of Hull Authors." In 1878 he undertook the editorship of a weekly literary journal, entitled the *Hull Miscellany*. In 1876 he presided over a meeting at Dunmow, when the far famed Dunmow Flitch was claimed by a happy couple, and presented to them according to ancient usage. He established in 1879 the Hull Literary Club, and has acted as secretary since its formation. Mr. Andrews has also taken an active

part in the founding of other literary institutions and libraries for the advancement of the people. He is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and a member of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

ANÉTHAN, Jules Joseph, Baron d', a Belgian statesman, was born in 1803. Adopting the legal profession, he was appointed Procureur du Roi in 1831, and. five years later, Advocate-General in the Court of Appeal at Brussels. In 1843, M. Nothomb, the Prime Minister, selected him as his Minister of Justice, and he held this office under different administrations until the advent of the Liberals to power in 1847. In July, 1870, when the Catholic party once more gained the ascendancy, the Baron d'Anéthan obtained the Premiership, being nominated President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. His government resigned in December, 1871. In November, 1875, he was nominated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Belgium to the Holy See.

ANGUS, Joseph, D.D., born Jan. 16, 1816, at Bolam, Northumberland, was educated at King's College, Stepney College, and Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1836, taking the first prizes in nearly all his classes. He was appointed Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society in 1840, and President of Stepney College in 1849, which college was removed to Regent's Park in 1857. Dr. Angus, who was for several years English Examiner to the University of London, and to the Indian Civil Service, is the author of the "Handbook of the Bible," "Handbook of the English Tongue," "English Literature," "Christ our Life," and several other works. He has also edited Butler's "Analogy and Sermons," with notes, and Dr. Wayland's "Moral Science." He was a member of the New Testament Company for the Revision of the Scriptures, and a member of the first London School Board.

ANNANDALE, Thomas, F.R.S.E., was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 2, 1838, and educated at the Newcastle Infirmary, and the University of Edinburgh. He became private assistant to the late Professor Syme, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, and Surgeon and Lecturer on Surgery to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. His high reputation as a practical and operating surgeon and teacher of surgery led to his appointment in Oct., 1877, as Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. He is the author of "The Malformations, Diseases, and Injuries of the Fingers and Toes, and their Surgical Treatment," 1865, being the Jacksonian Prize Essay of the Royal College of Surgeons of London for 1864; "Abstracts of Surgical Principles," 1868-70, 2nd edit., 1876; "Clinical Surgical Lectures," 1874-75, reported in the *Medical Times* and *British Medical Journal*; "On the Pathology and Operative Treatment of Hip Disease," 1876; and numerous contributions to professional periodicals.

ANSDELL, Richard, R.A., was born at Liverpool in 1815, and educated at the Bluecoat School of that town. Having determined to adopt painting as a profession, he first distinguished himself by the painting of animals and sports of the field, with occasionally an outdoor historical subject. The earliest pictures he exhibited at the Royal Academy (1840) were "Grouse Shooting" and "A Galloway Farm, the Property of the Marquis of Bute." In the following year he exhibited "The Earl of Sefton and party returning from Shooting." In 1842 his "Death of Sir W. Lambton at the Battle of Marston Moor" attracted notice by its spirited treatment. In 1843 appeared "The Death," a scene in the

deer-hunt; in 1844 "Mary, Queen of Scots, returning from the chase to Stirling Castle;" and, in 1845, "Fox-hunting in the North," a portrait group of Mr. James Machell, of Windermere, and his family. In 1846 Mr. Ansdell exhibited for the first time at the British Institution, the subject of his picture being "The Drover's Halt—Isle of Mull in the Distance;" and the same year he sent to the Royal Academy "The Stag at Bay." In the following year at the Academy appeared "The Combat," a companion to the last picture; and in 1848 "The Battle of the Standard." In 1856 Mr. Ansdell accompanied Mr. Phillip, R.A., to Spain; and again, in the following year, he journeyed there alone, making the province of Seville his sketching ground. In 1857 he exhibited "The Water Carrier" and "Mules Drinking"; in 1858 "The Road to Seville," and "The Spanish Shepherd;" in 1859 "Isla Mayor—Banks of the Guadalquivir," and "The Spanish Flower Seller." In 1860 he made a slight diversion to English subjects in "The Lost Shepherd" and "Buy a Dog, Ma'am?"; but in the next year he again showed his attachment to Spanish life and scenery. On three occasions Mr. Ansdell received the "Heywood medal" for his works exhibited at Manchester; and a gold medal was awarded to him for pictures in the Paris Exhibition of 1855—"The Wolf-slayer" and "Turning the Drove." He was elected A.R.A. June 29, 1861. In that year he exhibited "Hunted Slaves" and "Old Friends"; and in 1862 "Excelsior," a traveller, half buried in the snow, found by the monks of St. Bernard. His more recent exhibits include:—"Goatherds—Bay of Gibraltar," 1874; "The Intruders," "Quarrying in the Highlands, Loch Laggan"; "A Fête Day: Going to a Bull Fight at San Roque, Gibraltar," 1875; "After a Spate," "The Cattle are in the Corn," 1876; "The Home of the Red Deer," 1877; "Fifty Years Ago": before the Salmon Act, 1878; "The Stray Lamb," "A Storm in the Glen," 1879; "The Farm of the Alhambra," 1881; "Returning from the Fair at Seville," "The Vega of Granada: returning from pasture"; "A Timid Visitor," "Collecting Sheep for Clipping in the Highlands," "A Warm Corner," 1882; "The Vega of Granada: the Alhambra in the distance," "The Scare," "Water-carriers of the Alhambra," and "Hunting the Boar," 1883. Mr. Ansdell was elected a Royal Academician in 1870.

ANTHONY, Henry B., born at Coventry, Rhode Island, April 1, 1815, graduated B.A. at the Brown University in 1833. In 1838 he became editor and proprietor of the *Providence Journal*, which under his charge came to be one of the leading provincial newspapers of the United States. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1849, and again in 1850, but he declined a re-election in 1851. He was chosen a United States Senator in 1859, and re-elected for each successive sexennial period, in 1865, 1871, and 1877, his term expiring in 1883. He has twice been chosen by the Republicans President *pro tempore* of the Senate, in 1869 and in 1871.

ANTIGUA, Bishop Coadjutor of. (*See* Branch, Dr.)

AOSTA, Duke of. (*See* Amadeus.)

ARABI, Ahmed, the leader of the military insurrection in Egypt, was born of a fellah family, resident in a small village in the province of Charkièh, in the Eastern portion of Lower Egypt, nearly on the borders of the desert. He was enlisted in the army during the reign of Said Pasha, who initiated the system of replacing the foreign officers by native Egyptians. Arabi was one of those thus selected, and he rose rapidly in rank; but the

Viceroy was capricious, and one day he had Arabi punished with some hundred blows of a stick, and relegated him to half-pay. Arabi, who had learned to read and write, and had compatriots at Ezher, the religious university of Cairo, went thither to study science, and although he could not complete a course which requires about twenty years to accomplish, he learnt sufficient to enable him to pass for a savant among his colleagues in the army. Ismail Pasha restored him to the army, and from this time Arabi was regarded by his Egyptian colleagues as a pious and learned man, his conduct being, according to Mussulman morality, irreproachable. He married the daughter of the nurse of El Hami Pasha, son of Abbas Pasha, who had been brought up in the Prince's palace: this afforded him somewhat of a competence. During the Abyssinian campaign he managed to have the charge of the transport, and remained at Massama to forward the convoys. After the campaign he was employed in the transport of sugar from the Khedive's factories in Upper Egypt, and having a quarrel with the manager of the Khedive's property, he returned to Cairo, and was again replaced in the army, being at the time lieutenant-colonel. He became the intimate counsellor of Ali Bey El Roubi, who was the means of raising Arabi from his obscurity. During the years 1876-8 he organised a sort of secret society among the fellah officers, which was not noticed, in consequence of the events that were then engaging the attention of the Khedive and the State. Some weeks previous to the *coup d'état* of Ismail Pasha against the European Ministry, several officers, among whom were Arabi and El Roubi, went to Ali Pasha Moubarek, a fellah of Charkièh, and proposed to place him at their head to overthrow the Khedive and the European Ministry. Ali Pasha Moubarek, who was a member of the Ministry of Wilson and Blignières, related the whole to the Khedive, who had an interview with the society of El Roubi and Arabi, and with their aid made the famous revolution which brought about the fall of the European Ministry of 1879. Ismail Pasha would doubtless have suppressed the society had he remained a week or a fortnight longer in Egypt. At the accession of Tewfik, the bulk of the public were yet ignorant of the name of Arabi. In a short time afterwards the Khedive made him colonel and entrusted him with a regiment. Ali Bey El Roubi was sent to Mansourah as President of the Tribunal of First Instance; but the conspiracy could not be destroyed, especially because no one in the Government, except perhaps the Khedive himself, considered that it had any real importance. At this time commenced the intrigues of the ex-Khedive, of Halim Pasha, and the Porte, and each party endeavoured to get hold of the only power that appeared to remain in Egypt, that is to say, this conspiracy of officers, which had drawn to it a large number of non-commissioned officers, and even of soldiers, by promising them an increase of pay, with better clothing and rations. The tactics of Arabi were to awaken the interest of the people in the movement which he was preparing, and to which he gave the name of "The Awakening of the National Party." In Sept. 1881 Arabi appeared at the head of a military and popular revolt, compelling the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, to dismiss his former Ministry, and to convene a sort of Parliament called the Assembly of Notables, which met about the beginning of 1882. The affair of Sept. 8 resulted in the overthrow of Riaz Pasha's Administration, which was unpopular because it was supposed to be too deferential to certain foreign interests. Sheriff Pasha, who was thereupon appointed Prime Minis-

ter, pledged the Khedive to establish a Parliamentary Government. A manifesto was issued by the "National Party" on Dec. 18, 1881, containing an exposition of their views and purposes. They professed loyalty to the Sultan both as Imperial Suzerain and as Caliph of the Mussulman community, but would never suffer Egypt to be reduced to a Turkish Pashalic, and they claimed the guarantee of England and of Europe for the administrative independence of Egypt. They also professed loyalty to the Khedive, but would not acquiesce in a despotic rule, and they insisted upon his promise to govern by the advice of a representative assembly. At the beginning of 1882 the Khedive and Sheriff Pasha called together the Assembly of Notables. Arabi was then appointed Under-Secretary for the War Department, and was raised to the rank of Pasha. The Assembly of Notables wanted to vote the budget. This claim was refused by the Khedive's Government on account of the financial Controllers, and hence arose the Egyptian crisis. Arabi and the army had, however, a monopoly of power. The Khedive was forced to accept a National Ministry, and the Organic Law, adopted in defiance of the protests of the Controllers, placed the Budget in the hands of the Notables, thus subverting the authority of England and France embodied in the Control. Arabi, now substantially Dictator, and supported almost undisguisedly by the Sultan, proceeded to more daring measures. Eventually the English Government felt obliged to intervene by armed force. Then followed the bombardment of Alexandria by the fleet under the command of Sir Beauchamp Seymour (July 11, 1882), and subsequently (Sept. 13), the decisive defeat of Arabi and his army at Tel-el-Kebir by the British troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley. Arabi and his lieutenant, Toulba Pasha, fled to Cairo, where they surrendered to General Drury Lowe. It was intended at first to charge Arabi with murder and incendiarism, but he was actually brought to trial on the simple charge of rebellion (Dec. 3). He pleaded guilty, and was condemned to death, but immediately afterwards the sentence was commuted by the Khedive to perpetual exile from Egypt and its dependencies. Ceylon having been chosen as the place of banishment, Arabi, with other leaders in the rebellion, were landed at Colombo, Jan. 16, 1883.

ARAGO, Etienne, journalist, brother of the late celebrated astronomer, was born at Perpignan, Feb. 9, 1802, studied at the College of Sorrèze, and held, during the Restoration, an appointment in the Polytechnic School, which he resigned to enter upon a literary career. He has written many vaudevilles and melodramas; and established two opposition journals, *La Lorgnette* and *Le Figaro*; the latter in conjunction with M. Maurice Alhoy. In 1829 he became director of the Théâtre de Vaudeville, the doors of which he closed July 27, 1830, the day after the publication of the ordonnances of Charles X.; thus being one of the first to give the signal for the Revolution of July. Afterwards, with a number of his friends, he took part in the insurrectionary movements of June and April, 1834; but it was his good fortune to be either unnoticed or forgotten, and he was not included among the accused who expiated their imprudence in St. Pelagie. After the Revolution of 1848 he opposed the policy of Louis Napoleon, and signed the act of accusation against the President and his ministers on the occasion of the siege of Rome. Having quitted France, he was in his absence condemned, in default, to transportation, by the High Court of Versailles, in 1849, and resided in England, Holland, Geneva, and Turin;

at which latter place he occupied himself with literary studies and editing his "Souvenirs." While at the head of the Post-office, M. Arago introduced the cheap postal stamp system into France, and while in exile in Belgium, he organised a charitable society for poor emigrants. In 1859 he returned to France. At the time of the war with Germany he was Mayor of Paris, which office he resigned in Nov. 1870, when he was offered the post of Commissioner-General of the Paris Mint, but he declined to accept that sinecure. On Feb. 8, 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly for the department of the Pyrénées Orientales, but he resigned the seat on the plea of old age. At this period he was sent on an extraordinary mission to Italy, the object of which did not transpire. After this he withdrew from public life. He was appointed archivist to the École des Beaux Arts in 1878.

ARAGO, Francois Victor Emmanuel, a nephew of Etienne Arago, born at Paris, June 6, 1812. Adopting the profession of letters, he brought out a volume of poems and several farces; but at the age of twenty-five he renounced literature for the bar, and was admitted an advocate. He espoused the cause of the Republicans, and, in 1839, was engaged in the defence of Martin-Bernard and Barbès. In the events of February, 1848, he took an active part; and on the 24th of that month, forcing his way into the Chamber of Deputies, he protested against the Regency, and demanded the deposition of the Orleans family. Immediately afterwards he was sent, with the title of Commissary-General of the Republic, to Lyons, and became extremely unpopular, in consequence of his taking, from a fund of 500,000 francs intended for the National Bank of Lyons, the sum necessary for the support of the national workshops. This summary measure, however, saved the city, and M. Arago's conduct was formally approved by a vote of the Constituent Assembly in 1849. The department of the Pyrénées Orientales now elected him to the Assembly, but he rarely made his appearance there; and soon afterwards the Executive Commission sent him as Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, where he used his influence in favour of the Poles of the grand-duchy of Posen, and succeeded in procuring the liberation of General Mierolawski. On receipt of the news of the election of the 10th December, he sent in his resignation, and hastened to Paris. M. Arago, who ordinarily voted with the "Mountain" in the Legislative Assembly, protested energetically against the expedition to Rome. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1852, he withdrew for some years from political life, but continued his practice at the bar. In 1869 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly for the 8th circonscription of the Seine. After the fall of the Empire in 1870, he took a prominent part in public affairs; and, on M. Crémieux being sent to Tours, just before the siege, to represent the Government of the National Defence, he succeeded that statesman at Paris as Minister of Justice. On Feb. 6, 1871, he was nominated Minister of the Interior, and, *ad interim*, Minister of War, in the place of M. Gambetta. Two days later he was returned to the National Assembly as one of the representatives of the Pyrénées Orientales; and on the 19th of the same month he resigned the office of Minister of the Interior, which was conferred on M. Ernest Picard. M. Arago was elected, in January, 1876, a senator for the department of the Pyrénées Orientales. His term of office expired in 1882.

ARCH, Joseph, leader of the agricultural labourers' movement, was born at Barford, Warwickshire, Nov. 10, 1826. His father was a labourer, and he himself had, from

an early age, to work for his living in the fields. He married the daughter of a mechanic, and at her suggestion he added to his slender stock of book learning. He used often to sit up late at night reading books, whilst smoking his pipe by the kitchen fire. In this way he contrived to acquire some knowledge of logic, mensuration, and surveying. He likewise perused a large number of religious works, and for some years he occupied a good deal of his spare time in preaching among the Primitive Methodists. When the movement arose among the agricultural labourers, he became its recognised leader. In 1872 he founded the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, of which he became president. He went through the principal agricultural districts of England, addressing crowded meetings of the labouring classes, and afterwards he visited Canada to inquire into the questions of labour and emigration. A more detailed account of Joseph Arch's career will be found in "The English Peasantry," by Mr. Francis George Heath, 1874.

ARCHER, James, was born in Edinburgh, June 10, 1824, and educated at the High School in that city. He was appointed an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1850, and a full Academician in 1858. Mr. Archer, who left Scotland for London in 1862, first exhibited in the Royal Academy a cartoon of a design of the Last Supper, followed by an oil picture of the same the year after. He made a series of pictures from the "Morte d'Arthur," of which one was exhibited in the Royal Academy—"The Mystic Sword Excalibur." He painted a series of pictures of children in costume, exhibited in the Royal Academy, of which "Maggie, you're Cheating" is the chief. He became a portrait painter in 1871, exhibiting a portrait of Col. Sykes, M.P., from which time he painted many portraits, one of the principal being that of Professor Blackie.

ARCHIBALD, The Hon. Adams George, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, was born at Truro, N.S., May 18, 1814. He was educated at Pictou Academy, and called to the bar in 1839. He became Solicitor-General in the government of Nova Scotia in 1856, and Attorney-General four years later. He was a delegate to England in 1857, to ascertain the views of the British Government on the question of the union of the North American Provinces. He took an active part in the subsequent conferences on that subject in Canada, and was present in London with the delegation which in 1866 arranged the terms of Confederation. He was made a member of the Canadian Privy Council in 1867, and the same year served as Secretary of State for the Provinces. From May, 1870, until May, 1873, he was Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and upon resigning that position was appointed Judge in Equity in his native province. Upon the death of the Hon. Joseph Howe, he was appointed his successor in the Lieut.-Governorship of Nova Scotia, and was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

ARDITI, Luigi, a musical composer, born July 22, 1822, at Crescentino, Piedmont, was educated as a violinist at the Conservatoire at Milan. After filling the post of musical conductor in various places in Italy and America, where he remained ten years, he came to London in 1857, and was appointed musical director at Her Majesty's Theatre. Whilst in Constantinople, he received from the Sultan the Order of the Medjidie in acknowledgment of his talent as a composer. In addition to numerous songs composed by Signor Arditi, may

be mentioned the opera "La Spia," written in New York in 1856; "Il Bacio," written in London; and various pieces for the violin.

ARGYLL (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, K.T., only surviving son of the seventh duke, was born at Ardencaple Castle, Dumbartonshire, in 1823, and, before he had succeeded his father, in April, 1847, had become known as an author, politician, and public speaker. As Marquis of Lorne he took an active part in the controversy in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland relating to patronage, and was looked upon by Dr. Chalmers as an important and valuable adherent. As early as 1842 he published a pamphlet which exhibited considerable literary ability, under the title of "A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son." His *brochure*, "On the Duty and Necessity of Immediate Legislative Interposition in behalf of the Church of Scotland, as determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law," was an historical view of that Church, particularly in reference to its constitutional power in ecclesiastical matters. In the course of the same year he published "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland, and the Causes which have led to it." In this pamphlet he vindicated the right of the Church to legislate for itself; but condemned the Free Church movement then in agitation among certain members of the General Assembly; maintaining the position taken up in his "Letter to the Peers," and expressing his dissent from the extreme view embodied in the statement of Dr. Chalmers, that "lay patronage and the integrity of the spiritual independence of the Church has been proved to be, like oil and water, immiscible." In 1848 the Duke published an essay, critical and historical, on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland since the Reformation, entitled "Presbytery Examined." It was a careful expansion of his earlier writings, and was favourably received. His Grace was a frequent speaker in the House of Peers on such subjects as Jewish Emancipation, the Scottish Marriage Bill, the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the Sugar Duties, Foreign Affairs, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Scottish Law of Entail, and the Repeal of the Paper Duties. During the administration of Lord John Russell he gave the government a general support, at the same time identifying his political views with those of the Liberal Conservatives. His Grace actively interested himself in all questions affecting Scottish interests brought before the Legislature, especially in the affairs of the Church of Scotland. In 1851 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. In 1852 he accepted office in the Cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Privy Seal. On the breaking-up of that ministry, in February, 1855, in consequence of the secession of Lord John Russell, and the appointment of Mr. Roebuck's Committee of Inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, his Grace retained the same office under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. In the latter part of 1855 he resigned the Privy Seal, and became Postmaster-General. In Lord Palmerston's Cabinet of 1859 the Duke resumed the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he exchanged for that of Postmaster-General on Lord Elgin being sent, in 1860, on his second special mission to China. He was re-appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1860, was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow in Nov. 1854; presided over the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Glasgow, in Sept. 1855; and was elected Presi-

dent of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1861. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, in Dec. 1868, he was appointed Secretary of State for India, and he held that position till the downfall of the Liberal Government in Feb. 1874. In the ensuing session he warmly supported the measure introduced and carried by the Conservative Government for the transfer from individuals to congregations of the patronage in the Church of Scotland. He was appointed Lord Privy Seal for the third time in May, 1880, on Mr. Gladstone returning to power. That post he held till April, 1881, when he resigned it, in consequence of a difference with his colleagues in the Cabinet concerning some of the provisions of the Irish Land Bill. In announcing the circumstance to the House of Lords (April 8) he stated that in consequence of certain provisions of the Bill which, in his view, put the ownership of Irish property in commission and abeyance, he had felt obliged to resign his office in the Government, and his resignation had been accepted by Her Majesty. His Grace is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, a Trustee of the British Museum, and Hereditary Sheriff and Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire. In 1866 His Grace published "The Reign of Law," which has passed through numerous editions; in 1869 "Primeval Man; an Examination of some recent speculations;" in 1870 a small work on the History and Antiquities of Iona, of which island his Grace is proprietor; in 1874 "The Patronage Act of 1874, all that was asked in 1843, being a Reply to Mr. Taylor Innes;" in 1877 (for the Cobden Club) observations "On the important question involved in the relation of Landlord and Tenant;" and in 1879 "The Eastern Question, from the Treaty of Paris to the Treaty of Berlin, and to the second Afghan War," 2 vols. He married first, in 1844, the eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland (she died May 25, 1878); and secondly, in 1881, Amelia Maria, eldest daughter of Dr. Claughton, Bishop of St. Alban's, and widow of Colonel Augustus Henry Archibald Anson. His Grace's eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, married in 1871, the Princess Louise. (*See* LORNE.)

ARMAGH, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* BERESFORD.)

ARMITAGE, EDWARD, R.A., an historical and mural painter, descended from an ancient Yorkshire family; was born in London May 20, 1817, and educated in France and Germany. In 1837 he entered the studio of Paul Delaroche at Paris, and he was selected by that master to assist him in the decoration of the "Hemicycle" at the School of Fine Arts. Three years later Mr. Armitage sent a large picture of "Prometheus Bound" to the Paris Exhibition of Living Painters. To the Cartoon Exhibition at Westminster Hall in the following year he contributed "The Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain," which took a first-class prize of £300. It was reported that Delaroche had worked upon this cartoon, and consequently the premium awarded to it by the Royal Commissioners was withheld until a second drawing should be executed in this country. The question was speedily decided in the young painter's favour. In 1844 he was a contributor to the Westminster Hall Exhibition of works in fresco, but not with similar success, receiving no prize. At the third competition in 1845 he was more successful, taking a £200 prize for a cartoon and coloured design, "The Spirit of Religion;" and, finally, in 1847, another first prize of £500 was awarded to him for an oil picture, "The Battle of Meanee," now the property of the Queen. After this Mr. Armitage went to Rome, where he remained

one year. During the war with Russia he visited the Crimea, and the result was two pictures, "The Heavy Cavalry Charge of Balaklava," and "The Stand of the Guards at Inkermann." These pictures were painted for Messrs. Gambart & Co., and were not exhibited at the Royal Academy. In 1858 he produced a colossal figure, entitled "Retribution," allegorical of the suppression and punishment of the Indian mutiny. In the Upper Waiting Hall of the Palace of Westminster he has executed two experimental frescoes, "The Thames with its Tributaries," and "The Death of Marmion;" and in the Catholic Church of St. John at Islington, he painted "St. Francis and his early followers before Pope Innocent III.," and decorated the apse with noble figures of Christ and the Twelve Apostles. In 1869 he was engaged upon the monochrome series of wall-paintings in University Hall, Gordon Square —a memorial to the late Crabb Robinson. The composition is 56 feet long, and the figures, thirty-four in number, are somewhat over life size. Mr. Armitage was elected A.R.A. in 1867, R.A. in Dec. 1872; and was appointed Professor and Lecturer on Painting to the Royal Academy in 1875. To the annual exhibitions of that body he has been a regular contributor since 1848. The following is a list of the pictures he has exhibited at the Academy:—"Henry VIII. and Katherine Parr," and "The Death of Nelson" in 1848; "Waiting for a Customer," and "An Incident in the History of Thomas-à-Becket" in 1849; "The Socialists," and "The Vision of Ezekiel" in 1850; "Samson" in 1851; "Hagar" and "The Thames and its Tributaries," a design for fresco in Houses of Parliament, in 1852; "The City of Refuge" in 1853; "The Death of Marmion," another design for fresco at Westminster, and "The Lotus Eater" in 1854; "The Ravine at Inkermann," and "Portrait of Mrs. E. A." in 1856; "Souvenir of Scutari" in 1857; "Retribution" in 1858; "St. Francis and his early followers before Pope Innocent III.," design for fresco in Catholic Church of St. John, Islington, in 1859; "The Mother of Moses hiding after having exposed her child on the river's brink" and "Christ and the Apostles," design for fresco in Catholic Church of St. John, Islington, in 1860; "Pharaoh's Daughter" in 1861; "The Burial of a Christian Martyr in the time of Nero" in 1863; "Ahab and Jezebel" in 1864; "Esther's Banquet" in 1865; "The Remorse of Judas," and "The Parents of Christ seeking Him" in 1866; "Savonarola and Lorenzo the Magnificent," "Christ Healing the Sick," and "Head of an Apostle" in 1867; "Herod's Birthday Feast" in 1868; "Hero lighting the Beacon," "The Sick Chameleon," and "Christ calling the Apostles James and John" in 1869; "Incident suggesting to Æsop his fable of Fortune and the Sleeping Boy," "Gethsemane," and "Le fil de la bonne Vierge—(gossamer threads)" in 1870; "Peace: a battlefield of the late war, twenty years hence," and "A Deputation to Faraday" in 1871; "The dawn of the first Easter Sunday," "A Dream of Fair Women," and a picture "In memory of the great Fire at Chicago" in 1872; "Christ's Reproof to the Pharisees," and "Simplex munditiis" in 1873; "St. John taking the Virgin to his own home after the Crucifixion" in 1874; "Julian the Apostate presiding at a Conference of Sectarians" in 1875; "The Hymn of the Last Supper," and "Phryne" in 1876; "Serf Emancipation: an Anglo-Saxon noble on his death-bed gives freedom to his slaves" in 1877; "After an Entomological Sale: 'beati possidentes,'" "The Cities of the Plain," "The Mother of Moses," and "Pygmalion's Galatea" in 1878; "The

Woman taken in Adultery" in 1879. Mr. Armitage spent the winter of 1879-80 in Algeria, and made numerous studies, but did not exhibit at the Royal Academy in the following spring. In 1881 he exhibited a large "Samson and the Lion," and an altar-piece, in compartments, representing the "Acts of Mercy." In 1882 he exhibited "The Meeting of St. Francis and St. Dominic amongst the Ruins of Ancient Rome," "One of Raffaelle's Models," and "Sea Urchins;" and in 1883, "A Real Centenarian: portrait of Miss W., aged 101 years and 3 months." Mr. Armitage was always fond of aquatic sports, both rowing and sailing. He now possesses a yacht, and is legally qualified to command her, having passed the Board of Trade examination, and obtained a Master's certificate.

ARMSTEAD, Henry Hugh, R.A., sculptor, was born in London, June 18, 1823, and received his artistic education at the School of Design, Somerset House, Leigh's School, Maddox Street, Mr. Carey's School, and the Royal Academy. Among his masters were Mr. McManus, Mr. Herbert, R.A., Mr. Bailey, R.A., Mr. Leigh, and Mr. Carey. As a designer, modeller, and chaser for silver, gold, and jewellery, and a draughtsman on wood, he has executed a large number of works. Among those in silver, the most important are the "Charles Kean Testimonial," the "St. George's Vase," "Doncaster Race plate," the "Tennyson Vase" (Silver Medal obtained for that and other works in Paris, 1855), and the "Packington Shield." His last important work in silver (for which the Medal from the 1862 Exhibition was obtained) was the "Outram Shield," always on view at the South Kensington Museum. His works, in marble, bronze, stone, and wood include the South and East sides of the podium of the "Albert Memorial," Hyde Park, representing the musicians and painters of the Italian, German, French, and English Schools, and some of the greatest poets. There are also four large bronze figures on the Albert Memorial by Mr. Armstead, *viz.* Chemistry, Astronomy, Medicine, and Rhetoric. He also designed the external sculptural decorations of the new Colonial Offices—reliefs of Government, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australasia, and Education, statues of Earl Grey, Lord Lytton, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Derby, Lord Ripon, Sir W. Molesworth, Lord Glenelg, and also reliefs on the façade of Truth, Fortitude, Temperance, and Obedience. Mr. Armstead designed the whole of the carved oak panels (beneath Dyce's frescoes) in Her Majesty's Robing Room in New Palace, Westminster, illustrating the life of King Arthur, and the history of Sir Galahad; also the external sculpture of Eatington Park, Warwickshire, the large Fountain in the Fore Court of King's College, Cambridge, the Marble Reredos of the "Entombment of our Lord," at Hythe Church, Kent, and other works, including the effigy of the late Bishop of Winchester, in Winchester Cathedral. Mr. Armstead was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, Jan. 16, 1875, and an Academician, Dec. 18, 1879.

ARMSTRONG, Sir Alexander, K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., is a son of the late Mr. A. Armstrong, of Crahan, co. Fermanagh, Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated. Having entered the medical department of the Royal Navy in 1842, he served in various parts of the world, and for five years continuously in the Arctic regions. He was present in the "Investigator" at the discovery of the North-West passage. During the Russian war he served in the Baltic, was present at the bombardment of Sweaborg,

and also in two night attacks with a flotilla of rocket-boats, for which he was gazetted. He has been Deputy Inspector-General of the Mediterranean fleet and the naval hospitals at Malta, Haslar, and Chatham; and he was promoted to be Inspector-General for special services in 1866. Three years later he became Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, which office he resigned in 1880. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1871. Sir Alexander Armstrong has received the Arctic and Baltic medals; also Sir Gilbert Blane's gold medal. He is an honorary physician to the Queen and the Prince of Wales. He is the author of "A Personal Narrative of the Discovery of the North-West Passage," 1857; and "Observations on Naval Hygiene and Scurvy, more particularly as the latter appeared during a Polar Voyage," 1858.

ARMSTRONG, George Francis, M.A., born in the county of Dublin, May 5, 1845, is the third surviving son of the late Mr. E. J. Armstrong, and Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Savage, of Glastry, in the Ardes, co. Down. He received his early education partly in Dublin and partly in Jersey. In 1862 he made a long pedestrian tour in France with his elder brother, the poet, Edmund Armstrong. In the same year he obtained a civil appointment in Dublin, and matriculated in Dublin University. In 1864 he won the First Composition Prize and the Medal for Oratory in the University Philosophical Society. In 1865 he gained the Vice-Chancellor's Prize for a poem on the subject of "Circassia"; and in the same year, on the decease of his brother Edmund, he was elected his successor in the Presidential Chair of the Philosophical Society, and he brought out the First Edition of his brother's "Poems." In 1866 he won the Gold Medal for Composition in the Historical Society. In 1867 he was re-elected President of the Philosophical Society, and won its Gold Medal for Essay Writing. In 1869 he published a volume of "Poems, Lyrical and Dramatic." In 1870 appeared "Ugone: a Tragedy." In 1871 he was appointed Professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Cork, and a Professor of the Queen's University in Ireland; and the next year he was presented with the degree of M.A. by Trinity College, Dublin, in recognition of his "high literary character and attainments." In 1872 he published "King Saul" (the first part of the "Tragedy of Israel"), and new editions of "Poems, Lyrical and Dramatic," and "Ugone." In 1874 these were followed by "King David" (the second part of the "Tragedy of Israel"), and in 1876 by "King Solomon," which completed the Trilogy. In 1877 he published "The Life and Letters" of his brother Edmund John, together with a volume of his "Essays," and a new and enlarged edition of his "Poetical Works." In 1879 Mr. Armstrong married Marie Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Rev. John Wrixon. In 1882 he was presented with the degree of Doctor of Literature, *honoris causâ*, by the Queen's University, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland; and in the spring of the same year he published a new volume of poems, under the title of "A Garland from Greece."

ARMSTRONG, Sir William George, C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Mr. William Armstrong, a merchant and alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the daughter of Mr. William Potter, formerly of Walbottle Hall, Northumberland, was born in 1810. He was educated at the school of Bishop Auckland, and afterwards articled to an eminent solicitor at Newcastle, who subsequently adopted him as a partner; but a

strong bent for scientific pursuits eventually diverted him from the law. Early in life he commenced investigations on the subject of electricity, which resulted in the invention of the hydro-electric machine, the most powerful means of developing frictional electricity yet devised. For this he was elected, whilst a very young man, a Fellow of the Royal Society. He then invented the hydraulic crane, and, between 1845 and 1850, the "accumulator," by which an artificial head is substituted for the natural head gained only by altitude; and extended the application of hydraulic power to hoists of every kind, machines for opening and closing dock gates and spring bridges, capstans, turntables, waggon-lifts, and a variety of other purposes. For the manufacture of this machinery he and a small circle of friends founded the Elswick Engine Works, near Newcastle. There, in December, 1854, he constructed the rifled ordnance gun that bears his name. In 1858 the Rifle Cannon Committee recommended the adoption of the Armstrong gun for special service in the field, and Mr. Armstrong, on presenting his patents to the Government, was knighted, made a C.B., and appointed Engineer of Rifled Ordnance, with a salary of £2000 a year. Between the years 1858 and 1870 the Armstrong gun and the position of Sir W. G. Armstrong in reference to the Government underwent many changes; but the leading feature of the gun, whether rifled or smooth, muzzle-loading or breech-loading, is in the coiling of one wrought-iron tube over another until a sufficient thickness is built up. The Armstrong gun has been largely adopted by foreign Governments. Sir William Armstrong extended the system to guns of all sizes, from the 6-pounder to the 600-pounder, weighing upwards of 20 tons, and within three years introduced three thousand guns into the service. The Committee of Ordnance of the House of Commons, in their report, July, 1863, state that they "have had no practical evidence before them that even at this moment any other system of constructing rifled ordnance exists which can be compared to that of Sir W. Armstrong." In February, 1863, Sir William resigned his appointment, and rejoined the Elswick manufacturing company. In the same year he acted as President of the British Association meeting held at Newcastle-on-Tyne. In that capacity he drew attention to the gradual lessening of our supply of coal, and the probability of actual exhaustion at some future time. The discussion suggested by this important address led to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into all the circumstances connected with our national coal supply, and he was nominated a member of this Commission. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1862, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1870. Sir William is a Knight Commander of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog, of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph, and of the Brazilian Order of the Rose. He was nominated a Grand Officer of the Italian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus in 1876. Sir W. G. Armstrong has taken an active part in the inquiries concerning the operation of the Patent Laws, he being very hostile to them in their present forms. He has been President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and also of the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society.

ARNASON, Jón, the son of a Lutheran clergyman, was born at Hof, on the northern coast of Iceland, Aug. 17, 1819. Having lost his father in early boyhood, he was indebted to his mother for elementary instruction. After completing his education at the college of Bes-

sestad, then the only school in the island, he became private tutor in the family of the late Seveinbjörn Egilsson, the rector of the college. Arnason devoted much time to the study of the history and literature of Iceland, and made himself thorough master of the classical tongues. In 1849 he was appointed keeper of the library at Reykjavik, and, in 1856, Secretary to the Bishop of Iceland. He has published several biographical works, including the life of his friend, Dr. Egilsson. In conjunction with M. Grimson he edited a small collection of Icelandic Fairy Tales and Adventures, entitled "Islenzk Æfintyri." English translations of a number of these quaint stories will be found in the appendix to Symington's "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Faroe and Iceland," 1862. The work on which his fame chiefly rests is derived from the folk-lore of Iceland, and entitled "Icelandic Popular Tales and Adventures" (Leipsig, 1862-4). An English version, by G. E. J. Powell and E. Magnússon, of some of these tales appeared in 1864, under the title of "Icelandic Legends."

ARNOLD, Arthur, M.P., third son of Robert Coles Arnold, J. P., of Whartons, Framfield, Sussex, and Heath House, Maidstone, was born May 28, 1833. On the passing of the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act, 1863, to meet the necessities of the cotton famine, Mr. Arnold was appointed Assistant-Commissioner, and in that capacity resided in Lancashire till 1866, during which time he wrote "The History of the Cotton Famine," of which the original edition was published in 1864, followed by a cheaper one in 1865. On the termination of the cotton famine, Mr. Arnold retired from the district, having received the thanks of the Poor Law Board, and of a large number of the local authorities for his zealous and efficient services. After two years of subsequent travel in the south and east of Europe and in Africa, Mr. Arnold returned to England in 1868, when he published "From the Levant," in two vols., containing letters descriptive of his tour. He then became the first editor of the *Echo*, a journal which, under his direction and control, attained an enormous success and circulation. In years anterior to those to which we have alluded, Mr. Arnold wrote two novels, one of which was published under the name of "Ralph; or, St. Sepulchre's and St. Stephen's," the other being entitled "Hever Court." Mr. Arnold married, in 1867, Amelia Elizabeth, only daughter of Captain Hyde, late 96th Regiment, of Castle Hyde, county Cork. In 1873, the King of Greece conferred the Golden Cross of the Order of the Redeemer upon Mr. Arnold, with special reference to his work, "From the Levant." In the same year, upon the death of Mr. Baring, Mr. Arnold became a candidate for the representation of Huntingdon, where there had not been a contest for forty years. He was, however, defeated by Sir John Karslake. In 1874, on the death of Mr. Charles Gilpin, Mr. Arnold was unanimously invited by the Liberal Committee of Northampton to become a candidate, but he declined. Mr. Arnold resigned his connection with the *Echo* in 1875, and passed a year in travelling through Russia and Persia. The notes of this journey appeared in 1877 under the title of "Through Persia by Caravan." In 1879-80, Mr. Arnold issued two works; one entitled "Social Politics," a collection of some of his contributions to monthly reviews, and the other, "Free Land," an exposition of his views upon reform of the laws relating to land. At the general election of 1880, he was returned to Parliament for Salford. In the same year, in succession to Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Arnold was elected Chairman of the Greek Com-

mittee, which was actively concerned in promoting the enlargement of the Hellenic kingdom in accordance with the suggestions of the Treaty of Berlin. In 1882, Mr. Arnold proposed in the House of Commons resolutions in favour of uniformity of franchise throughout the United Kingdom, and redistribution of political power, and upon a motion for adjournment, the policy of the resolutions was, for the first time, sanctioned by a large majority.

ARNOLD, EDWIN, C.S.I., second son of Robert Coles Arnold, a magistrate for Sussex, born June 10, 1832, was educated at the King's School, Rochester, and King's College, London, and was elected to a scholarship at University College, Oxford. In 1852 he obtained the Newdigate prize for his English poem on the "Feast of Belshazzar," and was selected in 1853 to address the late Earl of Derby on his installation as Chancellor of the University. He graduated in honours in 1854. Upon quitting college, he was elected Second Master in the English Division of King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, and subsequently appointed Principal of the Government Sanscrit College at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency, and Fellow of the University of Bombay, which offices he held during the mutiny, and resigned in 1861, after having twice received the thanks of the Governor-in-Council. He has contributed largely to critical and literary journals, and is the author of "Griselda, a Drama," and "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical;" with some prose works, among which are "Education in India," "The Euterpe of Herodotus,"—a translation from the Greek Text, with notes—"The Hitopades'a," with vocabulary in Sanscrit, English, and Murathi. The last two were published in India. Mr. Arnold has also published a metrical translation of the classical Sanscrit work "Hitopades'a" under the title of "The Book of Good Counsels;" a "History of the Administration of India under the late Marquis of Dalhousie" (1862-4); as well as a popular account, with translated passages, of "The Poets of Greece." Since 1861 he has been upon the editorial staff of the *Daily Telegraph*. On behalf of the proprietors of that journal, he arranged the first expedition of Mr. George Smith to Assyria, as well as that of Mr. Henry Stanley, who was sent by the same journal, in conjunction with the *New York Herald*, to complete the discoveries of Livingstone in Africa, a mission victoriously accomplished. He is a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic and the Royal Geographical Society of London, and Honorary Correspondent of that of Marseilles. For his share in the happy results of Mr. Smith's researches he was publicly thanked by the Trustees of the British Museum. He published in 1874, "Hero and Leander," a translation in heroic verse, from the Greek of Musæus; and in the following year "The Indian Song of Songs," being a metrical paraphrase from the Sanscrit of the Gita Govinda of Jayadeva. Upon the occasion of the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, on Jan. 1, 1877, he was named a Companion of the Star of India. In 1879 he produced "The Light of Asia," an Epic poem upon the Life and Teaching of Buddha, which has since passed through more than twenty editions in England and America. For this work the King of Siam decorated him with the Order of the White Elephant. In 1881, he published a volume of oriental verse under the title of "Indian Poetry," and he has printed several translations from the Sanscrit Epic the Mahábhárata, and in 1883 "Pearls of the Faith, or Islam's Rosary; being the ninety-nine beautiful names of Allah, with comments in verse." Mr. Arnold received the Second Class of the

Imperial Order of the Medjidie from the Sultan in 1876.

ARNOLD, The Rev. Frederick, born at Cheltenham in 1833, graduated B.A. at Christ Church Oxford, (2nd Class Classics (Mods.), and 1st class Law and Modern History.) He was for some time editor of the *Literary Gazette*, and afterwards of the *Churchman's Family Magazine*. He is the author of "The Public Life of Lord Macaulay;" "Path on Earth to Gates of Heaven;" "Christ Church Days," a story in 2 vols.; "Our Bishops and Deans," 2 vols., 1875; and "Turning Points in Life," 1882. He has also written a "History of Greece," and a work on "Oxford and Cambridge" for the Religious Tract Society. Mr. Arnold's "Piccadilly Papers" appeared monthly in *London Society* for many years. He has also contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and Smith's "Dictionary of Christian Biography."

ARNOLD, Matthew, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., head master of Rugby, born December 24, 1822, at Laleham, near Staines, where Dr. Arnold then resided with his pupils, was educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected Scholar in 1840, won the Newdigate prize for English verse (subject "Cromwell") in 1843, graduated in honours in 1844, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel College in 1845. In 1847 the late Lord Lansdowne nominated him his private secretary, and he acted in that capacity until his marriage in 1851 with the daughter of the late Mr. Justice Wightman, when he received an appointment as one of the Lay Inspectors of Schools, under the Committee of Council on Education, a post which he still holds. In 1848 the "Strayed Reveller, and other Poems," signed "A.," appeared, followed in 1853 by "Empedocles on Etna, and other Poems," subsequently acknowledged. In 1854 he published a volume of poems in his own name, consisting of new pieces and selections from the two previous volumes. This was followed by a second series, when the first two volumes were withdrawn from circulation. Mr. Arnold, who was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1857, published in 1858, "Merope," a tragedy after the antique, with a preface, in which the principles of Greek tragedy are discussed, and in 1861, three Lectures "On Translating Homer," which he had delivered before the University of Oxford, and in which he advocated the adoption of the English hexameter as the best equivalent to the Homeric rhythm. In the same year he published the records of the educational systems of France, Germany, and Holland, which he had previously submitted to the Government in the shape of a Report, having been sent, in 1859-60, as Foreign Assistant-Commissioner to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education, to obtain further information respecting the various plans of education adopted in those countries. Mr. Arnold, who has contributed, both in prose and in verse, to periodical literature, collected and published in 1865 some of his prose contributions, under the title of "Essays in Criticism." Mr. Arnold again visited the Continent in 1865 to procure for the Royal Commission on Middle-Class Education information respecting foreign schools for the middle and upper classes, and published in 1867 a volume on this subject. In the same year he published "Lectures on the Study of Celtic Literature;" in 1868, "New Poems;" in 1869, a collected edition of his poems, and "Culture and Anarchy, an Essay in Political and Social Criticism;" in 1870, "St. Paul and Protestantism, with an essay on Puritanism and the Church of England;" in 1871, "Friendship's Garland; being the

Conversations, Letters, and Opinions of the late Arminius, Baron von Thunder-Ten-Tronckh;" in 1873, "Literature and Dogma; an Essay towards a better Apprehension of the Bible;" and in 1877 "Last Essays on Church and Religion." In 1867 Mr. Arnold ceased to hold the Poetry Chair at Oxford; in 1869 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh, and in 1870 from his own University of Oxford. About the year 1876 the Order of Commander of the Crown of Italy was conferred on him by the King of Italy, in acknowledgment of his care of the young Duke of Genoa, who lived in Mr. Arnold's family while pursuing his studies in England. Mr. Arnold's collected poems were re-printed in 1877, and again in 1881. He has edited selections from Isaiah, and from Wordsworth, Byron, Johnson and Burke. His latest work is a volume published in 1882, bearing the title of "Irish Essays and Others." On June 14, 1882, Mr. Arnold delivered at Cambridge the annual Rede Lecture, his subject being "Literature nd Science."

ARNOTT, James Moncrieff, F.R.S., son of the late Robert Arnott, Esq., of Chapel, in the county of Fife, was born in 1794, received his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and there entered on the study of his profession, which he subsequently pursued in London, Paris and Vienna. In 1817 he settled in London, was many years surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and was Professor of Surgery in King's College, London. In 1840 he was appointed one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and some years afterwards a member of the Court of Examiners of that body, of which he has been twice President. In 1860 he was elected representative of the College in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. These appointments he resigned in 1865, when he retired to his paternal estate in Fifeshire. His chief professional contributions were papers read to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and published (eight in number) in their Transactions. The most valuable was that on the "Secondary effects of Inflammation of the Veins" (1829), in which Mr. Arnott first directed attention to the very important subject of Pyæmia.

ARNOULD, Sir Joseph, eldest son of the late Joseph Arnould, M.D., of Whitecross, near Wallingford, was born at Camberwell in 1815, and educated at the Charter House, and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1834, and graduated as a first-class in classics in 1836. He afterwards became Fellow of his college, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and went the Home circuit. For many years he was connected with the periodical press, and more especially with the *Daily News*. He was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay, in 1859, when he received the honour of knighthood. In June, 1862, he was re-appointed, under the new Act of Parliament, as Judge of the High Court of Judicature. On the expiration of his term of office in 1869, the wealthy natives of Bombay, to mark the character of Sir Joseph Arnould as a judge, especially his desire to deal out even-handed justice without reference to caste or colour, resolved to institute a scholarship, which will bear his name, in the University of Bombay. He is the author of a "Treatise on Marine Insurance," and of a "Memoir of Thomas, first Lord Denman, formerly Lord Chief Justice of England," 2 vols., 1873.

ARTHUR, Prince. (*See* Connaught, Duke of.)

ARTHUR, Chester Allan, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin County,

Vermont, October 5, 1830. His father was a Scotchman, and pastor of Baptist churches in Vermont and New York. After his graduation as B.A. from Union College, Mr. Arthur studied law and began the practice (1850) in New York City, where he has since resided. Originally a Whig, he joined the Republican Party on its formation, and soon became a prominent leader in New York. At the outbreak of the civil war he was entrusted by Gov. Morgan with the arming and subsisting of the troops raised in New York, and was successively made Engineer-in-Chief, Inspector-General, and Quartermaster-General, equipping and sending to the field sixty-eight regiments of infantry, six battalions and ten batteries in the space of four months. In 1871 he was appointed Collector of the port of New York City, which position he retained until 1878, when he was removed by President Hayes. When the dissensions arose in the Republican Party, Mr. Arthur placed himself on what is known as the "Stalwart" side. At the National Convention in Chicago in 1880 the Anti-Stalwart wing was successful in preventing the nomination of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, and in securing that of Mr. Garfield. Mr. Arthur was then nominated as Vice-President in order that both wings of the Party might be represented on the ticket. The Republicans were successful in the ensuing election, and the assassination of President Garfield within six months of his inauguration by Charles J. Guiteau, raised Mr. Arthur to the Presidency, September 19, 1881.

ARTHUR, The Rev. William, Wesleyan minister, was born in Ireland, 1819, and educated at Hoxton College. In 1839 he went to India, where he was engaged for some years in missionary work. He resided in France from 1846 to 1848, since which time he has held the office of Secretary to the Methodist Missionary Society. For some years Mr. Arthur was President of the Methodist College at Belfast, which office he vacated in 1871. He is author of "A Mission to the Mysore, with scenes and facts illustrative of India, its People, and its Religion" (1847); "The Successful Merchant: sketches of the life of Mr. Samuel Budgett" (1852)—this has been translated into Welsh; "The Tongue of Fire, or True Power of Christianity" (1856); "Italy in Transition: public scenes and private opinions in the spring of 1860, illustrated by official documents from the Papal archives of the revolted Legations" (1860); and numerous pamphlets.

ASHLEY, The Hon. Evelyn, M.P., is the second surviving son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, by his marriage with Lady Emily Cowper, eldest daughter of Peter Leopold, fifth Earl Cowper, and was born in July, 1836. He was educated at Harrow, and graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1858. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Trinity term, 1863, and joined the Oxford circuit. Mr. Ashley, who is a magistrate for Dorset and the county Sligo, unsuccessfully contested the Isle of Wight in February, 1874; he was, however, elected for Poole in May of the same year, and continued to represent that borough down to 1880, when he was elected for the Isle of Wight. Mr. Ashley was formerly private secretary to the late Lord Palmerston, and from 1863 to 1874 he was a Treasurer of County Courts. When the Liberals returned to power in April, 1880, Mr. Ashley was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and in May, 1882, he was chosen by Mr. Gladstone to succeed Mr. Courtney in the office of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He is also second Church Estates Commissioner. Mr. Ashley married in 1866 Sybella Charlotte, daughter of Sir Walter Rockliffe Farquhar, bart.

He is the author of the "Life of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston."

ASSOLLANT, Jean-Baptiste-Alfred, a French author, born at Aubusson Creuse in 1827, entered the Normal School in 1847, and quitted it in 1850. After acting as Professor for some years, he left the university and visited the United States. On his return to France he contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an article upon "Walker and the Americans;" and published two novels, "Acacia" and "Les Butterfly." In 1858 he published what he termed *une fantaisie américaine*, under the title of "Scènes de la Vie des États-Unis." In 1859 he published "Deux Amis en 1792," and "Brancas;" in 1860, "La Mort de Roland" and "Histoire fantastique du célèbre Pierrot;" in 1861, "Les Aventures de Karl Brunner, docteur en théologie," and "Marcomrir, Histoire d'un Etudiant;" in 1862, "Jean Rosier," and "Rose d'Amour." Many of his romances appeared in *La Presse, Le Journal pour Tous*, and other periodicals. In consequence of the tone of some of his articles in the *Courrier du Dimanche*, that journal was suspended for two months in August, 1864, and received a warning in March, 1865. M. Assollant has collected his principal articles under the titles "D'Heure en Heure;" "Vérité! Vérité!" and "Pensées diverses, Impressions intimes, Opinions et Paradoxes de Cadet Bordiche." He also published two interesting pamphlets, "À Ceux qui Pensent encore" in 1861, "Canonniers, à vos Pièces!" in 1862, and "Rachel," a romance, in 1874. At the general election of 1869 he stood as a candidate for the fifth circonscription of Paris, but only succeeded in polling ninety-three votes.

ATHABASCA, Bishop of. (*See* Bompas, Dr.)

ATKINSON, The Rev. John Christopher, was born at Goldhanger, in Essex, in 1814, and received his education at Kelvedon, in that county, and at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1838). He was appointed vicar of Danby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Domestic Chaplain to the late Viscount Downe in 1847, and Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1851. Mr. Atkinson is the author of "Walks, Talks, &c., of Two Schoolboys," 1859; "Playhours and Half-holidays," 1860; "Sketches in Natural History," 1861; "Eggs and Nests of British Birds," 1861; "Stanton Grange; or, Life at a Private Tutor's," 1864; "A Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect," 1868; "Lost; or What came of a Slip from Honour Bright," 1869; besides many papers on archæological and philological subjects in the "Proceedings" of various learned societies. For some time he was engaged on "The History of Cleveland, Ancient and Modern," partly published, and he has since edited the Chartularies of Whitby Abbey, in two volumes, for the Surtees Society, and is at present occupied with the Chartulary of Grevaulx Abbey, for the same series. His last work has been "A Handbook of Ancient Whitby and its Abbey," just published.

ATLAY, The Right Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Hereford, was born at Wakerley, Northamptonshire, in 1817, and after a preliminary training at Grantham and Oakham Schools, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was vicar of Madingley, near Cambridge, from 1846 to 1852; Queen's Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, from 1856 to 1858. He occupied the position of senior tutor of his college at the time he was elected to the vicarage out of 38 candidates, by the trustees of the vicarage, who are 25 in number. This was in 1859, when the Rev. Dr. Hook, the former vicar of Leeds, was appointed to the deanery of Chichester. Dr. Atlay was appointed a canon of Ripon in 1861; and in 1868 was nominated by the Crown to the see

of Hereford, in succession to Dr. Hampden. He married in 1859 Frances Turner, youngest daughter of Major William Martin, of the Bengal army.

AUCKLAND, Bishop of. (*See* Cowie.)

AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER, Edme Armand Gaston, Duc d', a French politician, born in 1818. His father, the Comte d'Audiffret, under the Restoration, was Director of Customs, Director of the National Debt, Councillor of State, and afterwards Receiver-General. His uncle, the Marquis d'Audiffret, was a Peer of France and President of the Cour des Comptes. The name of d'Audiffret is that of an old family of Dauphiné, and their armorial bearings were to be seen in the Crusades. The Comte d'Audiffret, father of the present Duke, married the daughter of M. Pasquier, Director-General of the Tobacco Manufactories, and brother of the Chancellor Pasquier. It is from the latter, who died without issue, and who had adopted him in 1844, that the subject of this memoir derives his ducal title. In 1845 young d'Audiffret, scarcely 22 years old, entered the Council of State as Auditor, and married Mademoiselle Fontenilliat, daughter of the Receiver-General of the Gironde. At this time he aspired to a brilliant success in the career which the Council of State offered, and for which his previous studies, the traditions of his family, and his position in society well fitted him and could lead him to the highest position in the State. But bitter griefs were in store for him to crush his hopes. First there was the Revolution of 1848, and then successive family afflictions deprived him of his children and induced him to wish for a retired life. Shortly afterwards M. d'Audiffret went to live in Normandy on an estate which belonged to him. Here he passed 20 years of his life, occupied with agriculture and with political studies, in the midst of his books, the old library of the d'Audiffret family being one of the most complete literary collections which any individual could possess. Sometimes he abandoned his pursuits to engage in electoral struggles with the will of a man who feels he is an orator and who wishes to serve his country on the broadest stage. Thus in 1858 he presented himself for election to the Council-General, and in 1866 and 1869 to the Corps Législatif. On every occasion the battle was stoutly contested. Victorious the first time, the candidate was beaten on the two other occasions by the efforts of official pressure. After the fall of the Empire he was elected to the National Assembly in the Conservative interest by the Department of the Orne (Feb. 8, 1871). He voted with the Right Centre. He was nominated president of the commission on purchases, and in this capacity acquired sudden renown by the masterly way in which he encountered in debate M. Rouher, the champion of the fallen dynasty. By his eloquence he soon acquired a great and strong position in the Assembly. He was one of the principal originators of the downfall of M. Thiers, but he had assumed an attitude which would not permit of his being included in a Ministry of which Bonapartists were members. After the check given to the proposed Monarchical Restoration, the Duke, as President of the Right Centre, was among those who supported the Septennate, and who powerfully contributed, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, M. Casimir Périer, to the solution of Feb. 25, 1875. He had always distinguished between the Republic and Radicalism, and from the moment when he saw himself condemned to renounce that Constitutional Monarchy which had been the hope and dream of his life, he preferred the Republic. On the formation of the Buffet Ministry,

he was elected President of the National Assembly. On Dec. 9, 1875, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier who, a few days previously, had joined the Left Centre, was the first person elected a Life Senator by the Assembly, by a majority amounting to four-fifths of all the votes recorded. In the sitting of March 13, 1876, he was elected President of the Senate. He continued to hold that office till Jan. 1879, after the Senatorial elections, which gave the Republicans a majority in the Upper Chamber. On Dec. 26, 1878, he was elected to the seat in the French Academy lately filled by Mgr. Dupanloup. Of the 27 members present 22 voted for him, and 5 abstained from voting.

AUDISIO, Guglielmo, a Piedmontese ecclesiastical writer, was born at Bra in 1802, and educated in the University of Turin. After having filled the chair of Professor of Philosophy there for four years, he was appointed Professor of Theology and Canon Law at the Royal Academy of Superga. In 1850 he was admitted into the Legal Faculty of the University of Rome, where, up to 1872, he was Professor of Public and Private Jurisprudence, and the Philosophy of Right. His work, "Lessons of Sacred Eloquence," went through five Italian editions and one French translation. Another work, "Introduction to Ecclesiastical Studies," was repeated in three Italian editions, and three of foreign languages (Flemish, French, and German). "The Private and Public Bases of the Natural Law" had two Italian editions. Another work, "On the Moral and Physical Education of the Clergy," was translated into French. He is also author of "The Public Right of the Church and of Christian People," 3 vols.; "The Rational Idea of Ecclesiastical Diplomacy;" "Civil and Religious History of the Popes," 5 vols.; "On Political and Religious Societies in the 19th Century" (Florence, 1876). The venerable theologian now resides at Rome.

AUERSPERG (Prince), Adolph Wilhelm Daniel, an Austrian statesman, son of Prince Wilhelm Auersperg, was born July 21, 1821, and began life as a soldier, entering the service at an early age, and continuing in it as a major in the Prince Eugène Dragoons up to a comparatively recent date. His name was definitely struck from the Army List only in the spring of 1870, on his appointment to the governorship of Salzburg. The Minister's political career commenced in February, 1867, when he was returned as member of the Bohemian Diet by the landed interest of that province. Ten months later, on Count Hartig's resignation, he was appointed President of the Bohemian Diet (Oberstland Marschall), continuing in that office till 1870, and distinguishing himself by competent and energetic administration, siding, however, strongly with the Germans. In January, 1869, he was nominated life member of the Upper Chamber, in the discussions of which he has since taken a conspicuous part. His appointment to the governorship of Salzburg (March 17, 1870) caused great dissatisfaction to the allied party of federalists and clericals, who emphatically demanded his dismissal. Throughout his term of office he has remained strictly faithful to the Constitution, and opposed even the slightest deviation from the established laws. He was appointed President of the Austrian Ministry on the retirement of Count Beust, Nov. 25, 1871. The Cabinet of Prince Auersperg, after many fruitless attempts to secure a working majority in the Reichsrath, gave up the task, and the Lower House was dissolved on May 22, 1879. The German Constitutional Party, of which this Cabinet was the representative, and which had almost uninterruptedly been in power for twelve years, had split up into fac-

tions, owing chiefly to strong differences of opinion among its members as to the policy of the Government with regard to the Eastern Question, and the maintenance of the Army establishment; and it was found impossible to reunite them. Under these circumstances an appeal to the country was imperative, and arrangements were at once made for a general election. As soon as the result of the elections was known Prince Auersperg's Ministry resigned, and on Aug. 13 Count Taafe, the late Minister of the Interior, was charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

AUFRECHT, Theodor, LL.D., M.A., an orientalist, born at Leschnitz, Silesia, Jan. 7, 1822, and educated in the University of Berlin. He was appointed Professor of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Edinburgh in 1862. On April 21, 1875, that university conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and shortly afterwards he left Scotland for Bonn, where he had been appointed Professor of Sanscrit. Professor Aufrecht has published "A Complete Glossary to the Rig Veda, with constant reference to the Atharva Veda;" "De Accentu Compositorum Sanscritorum," Bonn, 1847; "Halayudha's Abhidhanaratnamala; a Sanscrit Vocabulary, edited with a Complete Sanscrit-English Glossary;" "The Hymns of the Rig Veda, transcribed into English Letters," 2 vols., Berlin; and "Ujjvaladatta's Commentary, the Unadistras," from a manuscript in the Library of the East India House (Lond., 1859).

AUGIER, Guillaume Victor Émile, dramatic poet, born at Valance (Dôme), Sept. 17, 1820, and destined for the bar, soon, however, devoted his attention to literature. His first piece, "La Ciguë," a two-act drama, in verse, refused in 1844 by the directors of the Théâtre Français, on account of the youth of the author—he was only twenty-four—was received at the Odéon. The directors of the Théâtre Français, made aware of their mistake (1845), admitted "La Ciguë" into its repertory, and it is still played with success. In 1849 appeared "Gabrielle," which gained the Monthyon prize from the Academy. "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," a comedy, written in conjunction with M. Jules Sandeau, appeared in 1855; and in the same year "Le Mariage d'Olympe," a drama in three acts. In 1858 he published a collection of "Poésies," containing some pretty idyls. Among his later works are "Les Effrontés," 1861; "Le Fils de Giboyer," 1862; "Maître Guérin," a comedy in five acts, "Paul Forestier," a comedy in four acts, "Les Lions et les Renards," 1871; "Jean de Thomeray," written in conjunction with M. Jules Sandeau, 1873; "Madame Caverlet," 1876; "Le Prix Martin," 1876; "Mademoiselle de la Reynie," 1876; and "Les Fourchambault," performed at the Théâtre Français, April 8, 1878. M. Augier has been called the "poet of good sense," in contradistinction to some of his contemporaries. He was elected to succeed M. Salvandy in the French Academy, Jan. 28, 1858, received the Legion of Honour in 1850, was made Grand Officer June 19, 1858, and Commander Aug. 15, 1868.

AUMALE (Duc d'), Henri-Eugène-Philippe-Louis d'Orléans, prince of the family of Orleans, born in Paris, Jan. 16, 1822, the fourth son of the late king Louis-Philippe and his queen Marie-Amélie, was educated, like his brothers, in the Collége Henri IV., and at the age of seventeen entered the army. In 1840 he accompanied his brother, the Duke of Orleans, to Algeria, took part in the campaign which followed, returning to France in 1841, and he completed his military education at Courbevoie. From 1842 to 1843 he was again in Algeria, where, at the

head of the subdivision of Medeah, he conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war, capturing the camp and all the correspondence of Abd-el-Kader, together with 3,600 prisoners and an immense treasure, for which service he was made a lieutenant-general, and appointed to the command of the province of Constantine. In 1844 he directed the expedition against Biskarah, and in the same year married Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno, who was born April 26, 1822. (She died at Twickenham, Dec. 6, 1869.) In 1847 the duke succeeded Marshal Bugeaud as Governor-General of Algeria, which position he filled upon the surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French authorities. On receiving the news of the revolution of Feb., 1848, he resigned his command to General Cavaignac, and joined the ex-royal family in England. With his brother, the Prince de Joinville, he protested against the decree banishing his family from France, and afterwards resided chiefly in England, devoting himself to literary pursuits. At the commencement of 1861, a pamphlet, addressed by him to Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, excited great sensation, and led to a species of political persecution by the French authorities, who condemned the printer and publisher of it to fine and imprisonment, which sentence was appealed against. The duke challenged Prince Napoleon, whose refusal to meet him excited great indignation in France. The same year the Literary Fund of London invited the duke to preside at their annual dinner, on which occasion his speech also excited attention. The Duc d'Aumale, who, as heir of the great house of Condé, possesses an ample fortune, in addition to a beautiful seat on the banks of the Thames, near Twickenham, owns a fine estate in Worcestershire, where he formerly occupied his time as a practical agriculturist. Shortly before the elections for the National Assembly on Feb. 8, 1871, the Duc d'Aumale, who, during the Franco-German war, had in vain sought permission to serve in the French army, addressed from London a proclamation to the electors of the Department of the Oise, in which, while declaring his preference for a constitutional monarchy, he stated his willingness to bow to the national will, if a Liberal Republic were adopted as the form of government. His candidature was successful, but he did not return to France until after the law banishing the members of the Orleans family was repealed on June 8. His election was confirmed the same day, but in consequence of an understanding between him and M. Thiers, he did not take his seat in the Assembly until Dec. 19, 1871. Previously to this, in Oct., 1871, he had been chosen President of the Council-General of the Oise. He was elected a member of the French Academy, Dec. 30, 1871, by 27 votes against 1, in succession to the illustrious Montalembert. The Duc d'Aumale was nominated a General of Division, Mar. 10, 1872, and in this capacity he presided over the Council of War before which Marshal Bazaine was arraigned. At the elections for the Assembly in Feb., 1876, the Duc d'Aumale declined to come forward again as a candidate in order that he might devote his undivided attention to the military division of which the command had been entrusted to him. The first two volumes of his "Histoire des Princes de la Maison de Condé," appeared in 1869, and were translated into English by Mr. Robert Brown-Borthwick, under the title of "History of the Princes de Condé in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," 2 vols., 1871. The Duc d'Aumale was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, Feb. 14,

1880. His eldest son, Louis-Philippe-Marie-Léopold d'Orléans, Prince de Condé, born in 1845, died in June, 1866. His second son, François-Louis-Marie-Philippe d'Orléans, Duke of Guise, was born at Twickenham, Jan. 5, 1854, and died in France, July 25, 1872.

AUSTIN, Alfred, poet, critic, and journalist, born at Headingley, near Leeds, May 30, 1835. His father was a merchant in Leeds, and his mother was the sister of Joseph Locke, the eminent civil engineer. Both his parents being Catholics, he was sent to Stonyhurst College, and afterwards to St. Mary's College, Oscott. From Oscott he took his degree at the University of London in 1853, and in 1857 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. It is understood that Mr. Austin has abandoned the faith in which he was brought up. As he failed to obtain practice at the bar, he took to literary pursuits, and published anonymously a poem entitled "Randolph." His first acknowledged volume of verse, "The Season, a Satire," appeared in 1861, and was very severely criticised. Mr. Austin replied to his critics in a poem now suppressed, entitled "My Satire and its Censors," 1861. A third and revised edition of "The Season" appeared in 1869. His other poetical productions are:—"The Human Tragedy: a Poem," 1862, republished in an amended form 1876; "The Golden Age: a Satire," 1871; "Interludes," 1872; "Rome or Death!" 1873; "Madonna's Child," 1873; "The Tower of Babel," a drama, 1874; "Leszko the Bastard: a Tale of Polish Grief," 1877; and "Savonarola," a tragedy, 1881. He has published three novels:—"Five Years of it," 1858; "An Artist's Proof," 1864; and "Won by a Head," 1866; also "The Poetry of the Period," reprinted from *Temple Bar*, 1870; and "A Vindication of Lord Byron," 1869, occasioned by Mrs. Stowe's article, "The True Story of Lord Byron's Life." Mr. Austin is an ardent advocate of the policy of the Conservative party, and has made two unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament, for Taunton in 1865, and for Dewsbury in 1880. He has written much for the *Standard* newspaper and for the *Quarterly Review*. During the sittings of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican he represented the *Standard* at Rome, and he was a special correspondent of that journal at the headquarters of the King of Prussia in the Franco-German war. His political writings include "Russia before Europe," 1876; "Tory Horrors," 1876, a reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Bulgarian Horrors"; and "England's Policy and Peril: a letter to the Earl of Beaconsfield," 1877. He has now in the press a volume of lyrical poems, entitled "Soliloquies in Song." It is stated that he is to be the editor of the new Conservative monthly magazine. Mr. Austin resides at Swinford House, Ashford, Kent, and is a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Hereford.

AUSTRIA, Emperor of. (*See* Francis Joseph.)

B.

BABINGTON, Charles Cardale, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., son of the late Rev. Joseph Babington, M.A., and grandson of Thomas Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, was born at Ludlow in 1808, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1830; M.A. 1833). He is Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, and he was elected to a professorial fellowship at St. John's College in Oct. 1882. Mr. Babington is well known as a naturalist, and has published "Flora Bathoniensis," "The Flora of the Channel Islands," a "Manual of British Botany," which has passed through eight editions, "Flora of Cambridge-

shire," "The British Rubi," also many botanical articles in the scientific journals. In addition to these works, Mr. Babington has published "A History of the Chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge," 1874; and has contributed "Ancient Cambridgeshire," and other papers, to the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian and other societies.

BABINGTON, The Rev. Churchill, D.D., F.L.S., V.P.R.S.L., son of the late Rev. Matthew Drake Babington, rural dean of Ackley, Leicestershire, was born in 1821, and took a first class in classical honours in 1843, at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was a Fellow from 1846 to 1867, being elected to an honorary fellowship in 1880. He held the Chapelry of Horningsea, Cambridgeshire, from 1848 to 1861, was Disney Professor of Archæology from 1865 to 1880, and was presented by his college to the rectory of Cockfield, in Suffolk, in 1866. He wrote the Hulsean Prize Essay in 1846, on "The Influence of Christianity in promoting the Abolition of Slavery in Europe," and controverted, in a separate publication, in 1849, some of Macaulay's statements in reference to the clergy of the seventeenth century; and in 1865 published his introductory Lecture on Archæology, delivered before the University of Cambridge. He has edited, from MSS. recently discovered, "The Oration of Hyperides, against Demosthenes," "The Orations of Hyperides for Lycophron and Euxenippus," "The Funeral Oration of Hyperides," and "Bishop Pecock's Repressor;" also "Higden's Polychronicon" (with two ancient English versions), in the series of English historical works which have been brought out under the authority of her Majesty's Government. He reprinted, in facsimile, with an introduction, the "Beneficio di Cristo." Dr. Babington is the author of the classical portion of the catalogue of MSS. belonging to the University Library at Cambridge, of annotated catalogues of the Greek and English coins exhibited in the Fitzwilliam Museum; and has contributed largely on subjects connected with natural history to Sir W. Hooker's "Journal of Botany," "The Botanist's Guide to England and Wales," &c.; wrote the Ornithology, and, jointly with the Rev. A. Bloxam, the Botany for Potter's "History of Charnwood Forest," and the Lichens for Hooker's "Flora of New Zealand," and "Flora of Tasmania." Contributions from his pen will be found in the "Cambridge Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology," in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," in the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, in the "Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History," in the "Numismatic Chronicle," and in Smith and Cheetham's "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities." He was a public Examiner at Cambridge in Theology in 1857-8, and in Natural Science in 1863-4; was elected Corresponding Fellow of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipsig, and of the Archæological Society of Rome; and has, at various times, been a member of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature, and of the Numismatic Society.

BACON, Sir James, is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Bacon, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple. He was born in 1798. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1827, and afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a bencher. He obtained a silk gown in 1846, and in 1868, on the death of Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the London District, and continued to hold that office till Dec. 31, 1869, when he was appointed Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. In Aug. 1870, he succeeded to the Vice-Chancellorship vacated by Sir William Milbourne James on his appointment as Lord Justice of

Appeal; and on Jan. 14, 1871, he received the honour of knighthood.

BADEN, Grand Duke of. *See* Frederick William Louis.

BADGER, The Rev. George Percy, D.C.L., was born at Chelmsford, Essex, in April, 1815. His youth was passed at Malta, and his perfect knowledge of the Maltese dialect, which he subsequently endeavoured to reduce to writing, as a medium of popular education, laid the foundation of his love of Arabic. The greater part of the years 1835-36 he spent at Bairût, where he applied himself diligently to his favourite study, and to making himself familiar with all classes of the people, as well in Palestine as in Syria; and on this occasion he visited the Euphrates Expedition at Birejik, on the Euphrates, under the command of the late General Chesney. On his return to Malta he was associated with Ahmad Faris, Effendi, in the editorial dedepartment of the Church Missionary Society. At this period, too, he published a "Guide to Malta and Gozo," and several works on University and Normal School education. In his leisure hours he studied theology and Hebrew. He returned to England in 1841 and took holy orders in the following year. His intimate knowledge of the East led to his being selected by the then Primate and the Bishop of London as delegate to the Eastern Churches, and more especially to the Nestorians of Kurdistân. His zeal and devotion in this capacity won for him the esteem of the Patriarch Mar Shimûn and his people, as also of the Syrians and Chaldeans of Mesopotamia. During this visit he discovered the first cuneiform slab at Nimrûd, which paved the way for Mr. Layard's subsequent successful excavation of that mound. He revisited these scenes in 1849, and in his work on "The Nestorians and their Rituals" gave a history of that community, including a translation from the Syriac of their principal Rituals. On his return to England, Mr. Badger was appointed Government chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, and he resided for a year or more, in this capacity, in the southern Mahratta country. Next he was appointed chaplain at Aden, where he spent the remainder of his service, except when specially employed by the Government, or absent on sick leave. When Sir James Outram was sent to Aden to reduce into order the complicated affairs of the Arabs of the surrounding districts, he availed himself largely of Mr. Badger's knowledge of, and influence with, the native chiefs, and he reported again and again to the Government of India how deeply he was indebted to that gentleman's efficient co-operation. It was Sir James Outram's experience of Mr. Badger's usefulness, that on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief to the Persian Expedition, in 1857, led to his request that Mr. Badger might be appointed Staff Chaplain and Arabic Interpreter to the force, which "latter designation," as Sir James reported to the Government of India, "very inadequately describes the important assistance which I have received from that gentleman, who, in conjunction with Captain (now Lieut.-General Sir Arnold) Kemball, carried on successfully all our written and most difficult communications with the Arab tribes." Having shared with the force all the dangers of the campaign, Mr. Badger received the Persian War Medal. In 1860 he was appointed coadjutor to Sir W. Coghlan to settle the serious difficulties which had arisen between the Sayyid Thuwainy, who then ruled over Omân, and the Sayyid Mâjid, the then ruler of the East African possessions of their deceased father, the renowned Sayyid Sa'îd. Mr. Badger returned to England in 1861, and again accompanied Sir James Outram on an important visit to Egypt. In the following year

he retired from the service, and devoted himself mainly to literary pursuits. In 1872 he was appointed confidential adviser to Sir Bartle Frere on his special mission to Zanzibar. In recognition of his services, as well to the Church of England as to science, Mr. Badger was, in 1873, created a D.C.L. by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Royal Letters Patent; and two years later he was appointed to attend upon the Sultan of Zanzibar and suite during their visit to England. Among his numerous works are a "History of the Imâms and Sayyids of 'Omân" (for the Hakluyt Society), 1871; the "Travels of Ludovico di Varthema in India and the East, A.D. 1503-8" (edited for the same Society), 1873, a work which obtained for him the dignity of Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy; and an "English-Arabic Lexicon," published in 1881, which has been highly eulogised by the press in the East and West. Dr. Badger, who is described in the *Times* as "one of the highest living authorities on the Arabic-speaking peoples," has also published several reviews of important works on Islâm, and has recently taken a prominent part in the literature connected with the Egyptian crisis. In 1880 he was created a Companion of the Gleaming Star by H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar.

BAGGALLAY, The Right Hon. Sir Richard, eldest son of the late Mr. Richard Baggallay, of Kingthorpe House, Upper Tooting, was born at Stockwell, Surrey, May 13, 1816, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839 as 14th wrangler, proceeded M.A. in 1842, and gained the Franklin Fellowship at his college. In 1841 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Having acquired an extensive practice at the Equity bar, he was in 1861 appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel. For several years he was counsel to the University of Cambridge (1869-75). He also became a bencher of his Inn, and a magistrate for the county of Surrey. At the general election in July, 1865, he was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest, though he declared himself to be in favour of extending the franchise to those whose position and intelligence afforded a sufficient guarantee for its proper exercise. He held for a short time the post of Solicitor-General in the administration of Mr. Disraeli, viz., from Sept. to Dec. 1868, when he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Richard was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Hereford at the general election of Dec. 1868, and he remained out of Parliament till Oct. 1870, when he was chosen member for Mid-Surrey. At the general election of Feb. 1874 he was again returned by the same constituency, and two months later he succeeded Sir John Karslake as Attorney-General in Mr. Disraeli's administration. On the Judicature Act coming into operation in Nov. 1875, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeal and a member of the Privy Council.

BAGSHAWE, The Right Rev. Edward Gilpin, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, is the son of the late Mr. H. R. Bagshawe, Q.C., and brother of Mr. G. H. Bagshawe, both distinguished members of the Chancery bar. He was born Jan. 12, 1829, and entered in 1838 St. Mary's College, Oscott, where he remained ten years. He joined the congregation of the Oratory in Oct. 1849, received the habit on the 21st of Nov. in that year, and was ordained a priest March 6, 1852. On Dr. Roskell resigning the bishopric of Nottingham, Dr. Bagshawe was nominated his successor. His consecration was solemnized at the Oratory, Brompton, Nov. 12, 1874.

BAILEY, The Rev. Henry, D.D., late Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and

Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, is a son of the late Rev. Henry Ives Bailey, vicar of North Leverton, Notts, and author of "The Liturgy compared with the Bible." He was born in 1815, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and obtained the Crosse and the Tyrwhitt University Scholarships. He became Fellow of his college, and Hebrew Lecturer; and graduated M.A. in 1842; B.D. in 1849; and D.D. in 1870. In 1850 he was appointed Warden of St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury, in succession to Bishop Coleridge. This post he held till the close of the year 1877, when he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarage of West Tarring, Worthing. Dr. Bailey is the author of "Rituale Anglo-Catholicum" (1847); "The Missionary's Daily Text Book;" and other works. Bishop Blomfield, in 1851, appointed him Secretary to the Society for advancing the Christian Faith in the West Indies and in Mauritius.

BAILEY, John Eglington, F.S.A., born Feb. 13, 1840, at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, was educated at Boteler's Free Grammar School, Warrington, and Owens College, Manchester. For many years he has been connected with the Manchester branch of the large mercantile firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. In 1876 he was appointed a member of the Council of the Chetham Society, and is now its secretary. Mr. Bailey has published "The Life of Thomas Fuller, D.D., with Notices of his Books, his Kinsmen, and his Friends," 1874; a collection of Dr. Fuller's "Sermons," a "Memoir of Henry Clarke," 1877; and "Inventories of Church Goods of Lancashire, 1552" (for the Chetham Society), 1878. Amongst other tracts he has edited the "Manchester al Mondo" of the first Earl of Manchester (1638). He has also contributed a large number of papers to local and other journals, relating to biography, history, and bibliography, and mostly connected with Lancashire and Cheshire. The "Bibliographical History of Shorthand," perhaps his most interesting work, still remains in MS. In 1881 Mr. Bailey established *The Palatine Note-Book*, an illustrated monthly antiquarian and bibliographical journal, circulating in Lancashire, Cheshire, and the North of England, which has been called the *Notes and Queries* of that district. It has contained a memoir of Dr. John Ferriar, and several other papers from his pen.

BAILEY, Philip James, son of Thomas Bailey, author of the "Annals of Notts," who died in 1856, was born at Nottingham, April 22, 1816. Having been educated at various schools in his native town, he in 1831 matriculated at the University of Glasgow, where he studied for two sessions under Professors Buchanan, Sir D. K. Sandford, Thomson, and Milne. In 1833 he began to study the law, was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1835, and called to the bar in 1840. Having little inclination for legal pursuits, Mr. Bailey before this time had carried on an extensive and varied course of reading in the libraries of the British Museum and Lincoln's Inn, as well as in the privacy of home. He was accustomed to the composition of verse from early years. "Festus," conceived and planned originally in 1836, and published in 1839, was well received in this country and in America, where it has passed through very many editions. It reached its eighth edition in this country in 1868. "The Angel World," a poem afterwards incorporated with "Festus," appeared in 1850; another poem, "The Mystic," in 1855; "The Age," a satire, in 1858; and "The Universal Hymn," in 1867.

BAIN, Alexander, LL.D., born at Aberdeen in 1818, entered Marischal College in 1836, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1840. From 1841 to 1844 he taught, as deputy, the class of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College; from 1844 to 1845, the Natural Philosophy Class. In 1845 he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian University, Glasgow, but retired at the end of a year. In 1847 he was appointed by the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners their Assistant-Secretary, and in 1848 became Assistant-Secretary to the General Board of Health, which post he resigned in 1850. From 1857 to 1862 he was Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London. In 1858, 1859, 1860, 1863, 1864, 1868, and 1870, he acted as Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations. In 1860 he was appointed, by the Crown, Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. In 1864 he was re-elected Examiner in the University of London, and continued to hold that position till 1869. His first literary production was an article, in 1840, in the *Westminster Review*, to which he contributed at various times. In 1847-8 he wrote text-books on Astronomy, Electricity, and Meteorology, in Messrs. Chambers's school series, several of Chambers's "Papers for the People," and the articles on Language, Logic, the Human Mind, and Rhetoric in the "Information for the People." In 1852 he published an edition of the "Moral Philosophy of Paley," with dissertations and notes. "The Senses and the Intellect" appeared in 1855, and "The Emotions and the Will," completing a systematic exposition of the human mind, in 1859. "The Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology," was published in 1861, an English Grammar in 1863, and "Manual of English Composition and Rhetoric" in 1866. His more recent works are, "Mental and Moral Science," 1868; "Logic, Deductive and Inductive," 1870; "Mind and Body; Theories of their Relation," 1873; a collection of "The Minor Works of George Grote, with Critical Remarks on his Intellectual Character, Writings, and Speeches," 1873; "A Companion to the Higher English Grammar," 1874; "Education as a Science," 1879; "James Mill, a Biography," and "John Stuart Mill, a Criticism, with Personal Recollections," 1882. In 1880 he retired from the Logic chair of Aberdeen University. In 1881 he was elected, by the students, Lord Rector of the University.

BAINES, Sir Edward, second son of the late Edward Baines (representative of the borough of Leeds in Parliament for seven years, 1834-41), and brother of the late Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P., some time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was born in 1800, and educated at the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, Manchester. For many years he was associated with his father as editor and proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, one of the most influential Liberal organs in the North of England; and he is the author of "The History of the Cotton Manufacture," "The Life of the late Edward Baines," "A Visit to the Vaudois of Piedmont," "The Woollen Manufacture of England," and other works bearing on the industrial progress and commerce of the nation. Sir E. Baines, who is President of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, was elected M.P. for Leeds in his brother's place in 1859, but he lost his seat at the general election of Feb. 1874. In 1861 his attempt to introduce into Parliament a bill to reduce the franchise in boroughs to £6 was defeated on a division by 245 to 193 votes. In 1864 and 1865 the

measure was again rejected by the House of Commons. Mr. Baines was a member of the Schools Inquiry Commission (1865 to 1868), and a supporter of the Endowed Schools Act of 1869, and the Elementary Education Act of 1870. As one of the leading Dissenting members, he took an active part in opposition to Church Rates and University Tests, and in supporting the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill. He was also a decided friend of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and every measure of Free Trade. In Dec. 1880, he received the honour of knighthood. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

BAIRD, Spencer Fullerton, LL.D., born at Reading, Pennsylvania, Feb. 3, 1823. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he became Professor of Natural Science in 1846. In 1855 he was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and on the death of Professor Henry, in 1878, succeeded him as Secretary. He is editor and translator of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia," New York, 1851; is author of various papers on zoology, and of reports on natural-history-collections made by Captains Stansbury and Marcy, and Lieutenant Gilliss, the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey, and the Pacific Railroad Survey. He has also published, in conjunction with John Cassin, "The Birds of North America" (2 vols., 1860); and "The Mammals of North America," 1861, and in connection with Charles Girard, a "Catalogue of Serpents in North America," 1862. In 1864 he commenced a work upon the birds of the New World generally, under the title, "Review of American Birds in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution." He has, for several years, been engaged in the preparation of a new account of the birds of North America, in which he is assisted by Dr. T. M. Brewer, of Boston. In 1871 he was appointed by the President, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, for the purpose of making inquiries into the causes of the decrease of the food fishes of the United States, and the methods of restoring them. He has published in various scientific periodicals, and in the reports, of the Smithsonian Institution, numerous papers upon the mammals, birds, and fishes of North America. He has also several years furnished to *Harper's Magazine*, a monthly résumé of the progress of science, and prepared an annual volume describing the advances made in science during the year.

BAKER, John Gilbert, F.R.S., F.L.S., born at Guisborough, in Yorkshire, Jan. 13, 1834, and educated at schools belonging to the Society of Friends at Ackworth and York; was appointed Assistant-Curator of the Herbarium of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1856, which office he still holds. He was for many years Lecturer on Botany to the London Hospital; and was for many years one of the assistant editors to *Seemann's Journal of Botany*. Formerly Mr. Baker was Curator, and afterwards Secretary, of the London Botanical Exchange Club. His works on descriptive botany are as follows:—"Synopsis Filicum," a descriptive catalogue of all known ferns, with plates of the genera—a work planned and commenced by the late Sir W. Hooker, 1868, 2nd edit. 1874; "Monograph of the Ferns of Brazil," in folio, 1870, with 50 plates; and since of the "Compositæ, Ampelidæ and Connaraceæ" of the same county; "Revision of the order Liliaceæ," 7 parts, 1870-80; "Monograph of the British Roses," 1869; "Monograph of the British Mints," 1865; Monographs of Papilionaceæ and other Orders in Oliver's "Flora of Tropical Africa," 1868-1871; "Descriptions of the

Plants figured in Vols. I., III., and IV. of Saunders' "Refugium Botanicum," 1869-71; "Popular Monographs of Narcissus, Crocus, Lilium, Iris, Crinum, Aquilegia, Sempervivum, Epimedium, and Agave," 1870-7; "Monograph of the Papilionaceæ of India," 1876; "Systema Iridacearum," 1877; "Flora of Mauritius and the Seychelles," 1877; "A Monograph of Hypoxidaceæ," 1879. The following are the titles of Mr. Baker's works on geographical botany, &c.:—"An Attempt to Classify the Plants of Britain according to their Geological Relations," 1855; "North Yorkshire: Studies of its Botany, Geology, Climate, and Physical Geography," 1863; "A new Flora of Northumberland and Durham, with Essays on the Climate and Physical Geography of the Counties" (aided by Dr. G. R. Tate), 1868; "On the Geographical Distribution of Ferns through the World, with a Table showing the Range of each Species," 1868; "Elementary Lessons in Botanical Geography," 1875; "On the Botany of Madagascar," 1881.

BAKER, Sir Samuel White, F.R.S., M.A., eldest son of the late Samuel Baker, Esq., of Lypiatt Park, Gloucestershire, was born in London, June 8, 1821, and was educated at a private school and in Germany. He married, in 1843, Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Charles Martin. In 1847 he established an agricultural settlement and sanatorium at Newera Ellia, in the mountains of Ceylon, at an altitude of 6200 feet above the sea level. At great personal cost he, together with his brother, conveyed emigrants from England, and the best breeds of cattle and sheep, to found the mountain colony. The impulse given by this adventure secured the assistance of the Colonial Office, and with the increasing prosperity of Ceylon, Newera Ellia has become a resort of considerable importance, the most recent development being the cultivation of the valuable Cinchona plant. In 1854 Baker retired from Ceylon after eight years' residence, and at the death of his wife in 1855 he proceeded to the Crimea, and he was subsequently engaged in Turkey in the organization of the first railway. In 1861 he commenced an enterprise entirely at his own cost for the discovery of the Nile sources in the hope of meeting the Government expedition under the command of Captain Speke, who had started from Zanzibar for the same object. Having married, in 1860, Florence, daughter of M. Finnian von Sass, he was accompanied throughout this arduous journey by his wife. Leaving Cairo April 15, 1861, he reached, on June 13, the junction of the Atbara with the Nile. For nearly a year he explored the regions of Abyssinia from whence comes the Blue Nile, and in June, 1862, descended to Khartoum, at the junction of the Blue and the White Nile. Here he organised a party of ninety-six persons to explore the course of the latter river. They set out in Dec. 1862, and reached Gondokoro in Feb. 1863. Here Baker had the good fortune to meet Captains Speke and Grant, who had succeeded in reaching the Lake Victoria N'yanza, which they believed to be the ultimate source of the Nile. Baker, having resolved to supplement their explorations, supplied them with the necessary vessels for the voyage to Khartoum, and started from Gondokoro by land, March 26, 1863, without either interpreter or guide, in defiance of the opposition of the slave-hunters who attempted to bar his progress. The route was first eastward, then nearly south, and afterwards turned towards the east. On March 14, 1864, he came in sight of a great fresh-water lake, the "Mwootan N'zige," until then unknown, which he named the Albert N'yanza. After navigating the lake from N. lat. 1° 14′ to the exit of the Nile at 2° 15′, he set out on his homeward

journey early in April, 1864, but owing to illness and the disturbed condition of the country he did not reach Gondokoro until March 23, 1865. On June 21 he wrote home from Khartoum:—"There is no longer any mystery connected with the Nile, nor any necessity for expeditions on that head, unless it be desired to explore the great lake I have discovered—the Albert N'yanza. This can only be done by building a vessel for the purpose on the lake. I shall never undertake another expedition in Africa. For the last three years I have not had one day of enjoyment; nothing but anxieties, difficulties, fatigue, and fever. . . . . I should not have been contented to see a foreigner share the honour of discovering the Nile sources with Speke and Grant: it happily belongs to England." The Royal Geographical Society now awarded to him its Victoria Gold Medal, and on his return to England in 1866 he was created M.A. of the University of Cambridge and received the honour of knighthood. In Sept. 1869, he undertook the command of an expedition to Central Africa under the auspices of the Khedive, who placed at his disposal a force of 1500 picked Egyptian troops, and intrusted him for four years with absolute and uncontrolled power of life and death. He undertook to subdue the African wilderness, and to annex it to the civilized world; to destroy the slave trade, and to establish regular commerce in its place; to open up to civilization those vast African lakes which are the equatorial reservoirs of the Nile; and to add the whole of the countries which border on that river to the kingdom of the Pharaohs. Sir Samuel, having first received from the Sultan the Order of the Medjidie and the rank of Pasha and Major-general, left Cairo with his party on Dec. 2, 1869, Lady Baker, as in former journeys, accompanying him. He returned in 1873 and reported the complete success of the expedition. Sir Samuel is the author of "The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon," 1854, new edit. 1874; "Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon," 1855, new edit. 1874; "The Albert N'yanza, Great Basin of the Nile, and Explorations of the Nile Sources," 2 vols. 1866, translated into French and German; "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia and the Sword Hunters of the Hamram Arabs," 1867, 4th edit. 1871; "Cast up by the Sea," a Story, 1869, translated into French by Madame P. Fernand under the title of "L'Enfant du Naufrage"; "Ismaïlia: a Narrative of the Expedition to Central Africa for the Suppression of the Slave Trade; arranged by Ismail, Khedive of Egypt," 2 vols. 1874. In 1879, shortly after the British occupation of Cyprus, he visited every portion of the island to thoroughly investigate its resources, the results of which journey he published in a volume entitled "Cyprus as I saw it in 1879." From thence he proceeded upon various researches through Syria, India, Japan, and America. Sir Samuel is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and an honorary member of the Geographical Societies of Paris, Berlin, Italy, and America. He has received the Grande Médaille d'Or of the Société de Géographie de Paris. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire and J.P. of Devon; he has the Orders of the Osmanïe of the second class and the Medjidie of the second and third classes.

BALFOUR, Francis Maitland, M.A., F.R.S., is a son of the late Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittinghame, Preston-kirk, and was born in 1851. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated in the Natural Science Tripos in 1873, being placed second in the first class. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity on the first occasion on which he was eligible—viz.,

in Oct., 1874. He at once took an active part in conjunction with Dr. Michael Foster in the prosecution of the study of biology, and very early obtained a high reputation, not only as a teacher, but as an original investigator. In 1878 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and is now a member of the Council of that learned body. In Nov., 1881, he was awarded a Royal medal by that society, and the claims for that distinction are thus stated in the proceedings of the society:—"Mr. Balfour's investigations in embryology and comparative anatomy have placed him thus early in life in the front rank of original workers in these branches of science. His monograph upon the development of elasmobranch fishes, published in 1878, embodies the results of several years' labours, by which quite a new light has been thrown upon the development of several important organs in the vertebrata. More recently Mr. Balfour has published a most important work on comparative embryology in two large and fully illustrated volumes, which stands alone in biological literature, not only as an admirable and exhaustive summary of the present state of knowledge respecting the development of animals in general, but by reason of the vast amount and varied character of the original researches which are incorporated in its pages." In addition to the works above alluded to, Mr. Balfour has published in conjunction with Dr. Michael Foster "Elements of Embryology." He has also contributed a very large number of smaller memoirs to the Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society, the Zoological Society, and the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*. In 1880 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow. In 1881 he was elected President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. He is also one of the secretaries of the British Association. On May 31, 1882, he was elected Professor of Animal Morphology at Cambridge by an unanimous vote of the members of the electoral roll selected to fill the newly-established chair. The professorship was established by a grace of the Senate passed on May 11, 1882, by virtue of the provisions of the University Statute for the establishment of additional professors. The stipend attached to the chair is £300 per annum, and it is provided the professorship shall terminate with the tenure of office of the professor first elected unless the University shall decide that the professorship shall be continued.

BALFOUR, The Right Hon. John Blair, Q.C., is the son of the late Rev. Peter Balfour, minister of Clackmannan, by Jane Ramsay, daughter of Mr. John Blair of Perth. He was born at Clackmannan in 1837, and was educated at Edinburgh Academy and the University of Edinburgh. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1861, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Administration in 1880. Mr. Balfour entered Parliament as M.P. for the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, in November, 1880, in the place of the late Mr. W. P. Adam, on the appointment of the latter as Governor of Madras. In Aug., 1881, he was appointed Lord Advocate for Scotland in the room of Mr. McLaren, who had been raised to the judicial bench. Mr. Balfour has been twice married—first, in 1869, to Lilias Oswald, daughter of Lord Mackenzie (a Judge of Session of Scotland); and, secondly, in 1877, to the Hon. Marianne Eliza Wellwood-Moncreiff, youngest daughter of Lord Moncreiff, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

BALFOUR, John Hutton, M.D., F.R.S. L. and E., F.L.S., LL.D. Edin., Glasg. & St. Andrews, Hon. M.R.H.S., late Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Edinburgh, and late Regius Keeper

of the Royal Botanic Garden, and late Queen's Botanist for Scotland, related to Dr. James Hutton, author of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth, was born Sept. 15, 1808. He took the degree of M.A. in the University of Edinburgh, and that of M.D. in 1831, and was Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow from 1841 to 1845. He is the author of the "Manual of Botany," "Phyto-Theology, or Botany and Religion," "The Class-book of Botany," "Outlines of Botany," "The Plants of Scripture," "The Botanist's Companion," "Elements of Botany for Schools," "Illustrations of Botany, by means of large coloured Drawings, with Handbook," "First Book of Botany, suited for Beginners," 1872; "Introduction to the Study of Palæontological Botany," 1872; and "Second Book of Botany," 1873. He contributed the article on Botany to the 8th and 9th editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Botanical Society. Dr. Balfour is a member of many learned societies on the Continent, is a Vice-President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was for thirty years (up to 1877) Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh in that city, and is now an assessor of that University.

BALL, The Right Hon. John Thomas, M.P., LL.D., eldest son of Major Benjamin Marcus Ball, was born at Dublin in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, graduating B.A. in 1836, and LL.D. in 1844. He was called to the Irish bar in 1840, and became successively a Queen's Counsel, Queen's Advocate and Judge of the Provincial Consistorial Court at Armagh. At the general election of 1868 he was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest by the University of Dublin, and for a few weeks in Nov. and Dec. of that year he was successively Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland under Mr. Disraeli's administration. In 1870 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Dr. Ball proved himself to be a ready and energetic debater by his numerous speeches on the Church Bill, the Land Bill, and other measures affecting Ireland. When the Conservatives came into power in Feb. 1874, Dr. Ball again became Attorney-General for Ireland, and at the close of that year he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He took the oaths of office Jan. 1, 1875, and resigned in May, 1880. He has been Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, since Jan. 1880. He married, in 1852, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Charles R. Elrington, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin.

BALL, Robert Stawell, LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Dublin, July 1, 1840, and educated at Chester by Dr. Brindley. He was appointed University Student at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1861; Lord Rosse's Astronomer at Parsonstown in 1865; Professor of Applied Mathematics and Mechanism at the Royal College of Science for Ireland in 1867; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1873; Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland in 1874. He obtained the Cunningham Gold Medal of the Royal Irish Academy. Mr. Ball is author of the following works among others:—"Experimental Mechanics," 1871; "Theory of Screws," Dublin, 1876; "Elements of Astronomy," 1880; besides many papers on mathematics, astronomy, and physical science in various publications. He has frequently lectured on Astronomy in the leading institutions in the United Kingdom, and we may especially refer to his "Christmas Lectures on Astronomy" at the Royal Institution in 1881-2.

BALLANTINE, William, Serjeant-at-Law, is son of the late Mr.

William Ballantine, who for many years filled the office of magistrate at the Thames Police Court. He was born in London, Jan. 3, 1812, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June 6, 1834. For some years he practised in the criminal courts; in 1856 he was created a serjeant-at-law; and he was at one time engaged in many of the important causes tried in Westminster Hall. He received a patent of precedence from Lord Westbury. Amongst other causes he was counsel for the Claimant in his original suit to acquire the Tichborne baronetcy and estates (1871). He has the reputation of being a skilful cross-examiner, and was highly complimented in the House of Lords in a suit for a divorce which he conducted with success against Sir Fitzroy Kelly and other counsel of great eminence. In 1869 he was appointed by vote of the House of Commons, to conduct, in conjunction with Mr. Barry, the Irish Attorney-General, the legal proceedings against the Mayor of Cork, Mr. O'Sullivan. That functionary had made himself conspicuous by the violent expression of his political sentiments on various occasions, and had eulogized, at a public banquet, the Fenian O'Farrell, who had attempted to assassinate the young Duke of Edinburgh in Australia. The House of Commons ordered a prosecution to be instituted, but Mr. O'Sullivan resigned his office, and consequently the affair came to an end. In 1875 Serjeant Ballantine received a brief to go "special" to India to defend a native prince, Mulhar Rao, the Gaikwar of Baroda, charged with an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the British Resident. The retainer was 5,000 guineas, and a further scale of fees was arranged, being estimated at not less than a further sum of 5,000 guineas. This honorarium is probably among the largest ever paid to counsel. The Commission which tried the case was divided in opinion, the native members holding the Gaikwar's guilt not proved, and the result was an acquittal; but Her Majesty's Government deposed the Gaikwar on the ground of obvious incapacity and misconduct. Serjeant Ballantine is the author of "Experiences of a Barrister's Life," 1882.

BANCROFT, George, Ph. D., LL.D., D.C.L., born at Worcester, Massachusetts, Oct. 3, 1800. He entered Harvard College in 1813, and graduated in 1817. Almost immediately afterwards he went abroad, where he remained for five years, studying at Göttingen and Berlin, and travelling through Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Great Britain, when he made the personal acquaintance of many of the leading European scholars. He received the degree of Ph. D. at Göttingen in 1820, and returning to America in 1822, was for a year Greek tutor in Harvard College. In 1823, in conjunction with Dr. Joseph Coggswell, afterwards noted as the organizer of the Astor Library in New York, he founded the Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts. The same year he published a volume of poems, and in 1824 a translation of Heeren's "Politics of Ancient Greece." He was also at this time meditating and collecting materials for his "History of the United States," the first volume of which appeared in 1834. In 1835 he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he resided for three years, and completed the second volume of his history. In 1838 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston, a position which he occupied until 1841, being also a frequent speaker at political meetings, and still keeping up his historical labours. The third volume of his history appeared in 1840. In 1844 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was not elected.

In 1845, Mr. Polk having been elected President, Mr. Bancroft entered his Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, and also served for a month as Acting Secretary of War. In 1846 he was sent as Minister to Great Britain, where he successfully urged upon the British Government the adoption of more liberal navigation laws, and was especially earnest in vindicating the rights of persons naturalized as citizens of the United States. During this residence in Europe he made use of every opportunity to perfect his collections of documents relating to American history. He returned to the United States in 1849, took up his residence in New York, and set about the preparation of the remainder of his history. The fourth and fifth volumes were published in 1852; the sixth appeared in 1854; the seventh in 1858; the eighth in 1860; the ninth in 1866; and the tenth late in 1874. This brings the narrative to the close of the Revolutionary War and completes the body of the work. He is still, however, engaged upon supplementary volumes, two of which were issued in 1882 under the title of "History of the Foundation of the Constitution of the United States." After his return from England he for many years devoted himself wholly to literary labour. In Feb. 1866, he delivered before Congress an address in memory of Abraham Lincoln. In May, 1867, he was appointed Minister to Prussia; in 1868 he was accredited to the North German Confederation; and in 1871 to the German Empire. He was recalled from this mission at his own request, in 1874. During his mission to Germany several important treaties were concluded with the various German States, relating especially to the naturalization of Germans in America. He is a member of numerous learned societies at home and abroad. In 1855 he published a volume of "Miscellanies," comprising a portion of the articles which he had contributed to the *North American Review*. He now resides at Washington, D.C., passing his summers at Newport, Rhode Island.

BANCROFT, Mrs., *née* Marie Effie Wilton, the popular actress, is a native of Doncaster. After acting from early childhood in the Provinces, she first appeared in London in Sept. 1856, at the Lyceum Theatre, as the boy in *Belphegor* and *Perdita the Royal Milkmaid*. Subsequently she fulfilled various engagements at London houses, becoming manager of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, at Easter, 1865. Shortly afterwards Miss Wilton gave up burlesque acting, and devoted her entire attention to the production of English comedies, chiefly written by the late T. W. Robertson. She was married to Mr. S. B. Bancroft in Dec. 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft continued their successful career at the Prince of Wales's Theatre until January, 1880, when they migrated to the Haymarket, of which theatre they had become the lessees. They rebuilt the theatre internally at a large outlay, and it is perhaps, now, the handsomest house of its size in Europe. The characters with which Mrs. Bancroft's name is best associated are *Polly Eccles*, *Naomi Tighe*, *Mary Netley*, *Peg Woffington*, *Jenny Northcott*, *Lady Franklin*, and *Lady Teazle*.

BANCROFT, Squire Bancroft, actor and theatrical manager, born in London, May 14, 1841, made his first public appearance on the stage at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, in Jan. 1861. Then he accepted engagements in Dublin and Liverpool, playing almost every line of character, including various Shaksperian parts. He made his *début* in London on the occasion of the opening of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, under the management of Mr. Byron and Miss Marie Wilton,

April 15, 1865. Mr. T. W. Robertson's popular comedies were brought out at this theatre, and in each of them Mr. Bancroft may be said to have created one of the leading characters. In "Society" (1865) he appeared as Sydney Daryl and afterwards as Tom Stylus; in "Ours" (1866) as Angus McAlister; in "Caste" (1867) as Captain Hawtree; in "Play" as Chevalier Browne; in "School" (1869) as Jack Poyntz; and in "M.P." as Talbot Piers. In 1867 Mr. Bancroft married Miss Marie Wilton, and a large share of the management of the Prince of Wales's Theatre thenceforward devolved upon him. Among other parts subsequently performed by him at that house were Sir Frederick Blount in "Money," Joseph Surface in the "School for Scandal," Triplet in "Masks and Faces," Sir George Ormond in "Peril," Dazzle in "London Assurance," Blenkinsop in "An Unequal Match," and Count Orloff in "Diplomacy." Mr. Bancroft's successful management of the Prince of Wales's Theatre was brought to a close on Jan. 29, 1880. In Sept. 1879, he had become lessee of the Haymarket, and after he had expended a large sum on its internal rebuilding and decorations, he began his management of this theatre on Jan. 31, 1880. The first performance was Lord Lytton's comedy "Money." It was followed by revivals of "School," "Masks and Faces," "Society," and "Ours." "Odette" was produced in April, 1882, Mr. Bancroft taking the part of Lord Henry Trevene, with Madame Modjeska as Odette. This was followed by "The Overland Route" (Sept. 1882). The farewell revival of "Caste" is now being performed (Feb. 1883); and it will be followed by a new play by Mr. Pardon and a new comedy written by Mr. A. W. Pinero.

BANDMANN, Daniel Edward, a popular actor, born at Cassel, Germany, Nov. 1, 1839. The instinct for acting was apparent in him at a very early age, for in his childhood he used to invite his playfellows to the cellar, to play scenes out of the Bible, such as "Adam and Eve," when he spoke both the parts, and filled up the dialogue with flashes of lightning through a tin pipe, when God called upon Cain for his brother Abel. At the age of eighteen he made his first appearance on the stage at the Court Theatre of Neu-Strelitz, where he at once became a great favourite with the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, who took a personal interest in his career, and aided him in his profession. His next engagement was at Prague, whence he proceeded to Grätz, Weimar, Pesth, and Vienna. In all these towns he acquired great popularity as an actor of Shaksperean characters. Failing health, consequent on severe study, necessitated a voyage to New York, where, after a short rest, he was requested by his fellow-countrymen to play for a few nights at the Stadt-Theater, where his acting speedily attracted the notice of journalists and critics, who pronounced the enthusiastic German to be one of the greatest actors of the period. It was in New York that Mr. Bandmann first began the study of the English language, and it is remarked that in six weeks' time he was able to act Shylock at Niblo's Garden, speaking the language of its author—his teacher being an accomplished English lady. His success was highly encouraging. The German play of "Narcisse" was afterwards translated for him, and with a *répertoire* embracing Hamlet, Shylock, Macbeth, Richard the Third, Othello, Iago, Benedick, and Richelieu, he made a tour of five years through the United States, his success being really wonderful. He played the part of Hamlet in Philadelphia, by invitation of the Shakspere Society, upon the occasion of the tercen-

tenary of the Swan of Avon's birthday; and so highly was his style of acting appreciated that a crown of laurel in solid silver was presented to him as a memorial of the occurrence. In San Francisco he was presented with a handsome gold medal, upon which were placed his initials in diamonds and other precious stones. His career in America was a very triumphant one, but his great ambition was to play in London. Accordingly in Feb., 1868, he appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, in "Narcisse," his success being so great that the late Lord Lytton, who witnessed the performance, invited him to Knebworth, when his lordship said he was the only actor he had seen, since the days of Macready, who inspired him to work again for the stage. An intimacy sprung up between them, and Lord Lytton re-wrote for Mr. Bandmann his drama of "The Sea Captain," which was produced at the Lyceum Theatre, under the title of "The Rightful Heir," and had a run of three months. Mr. Bandmann next made a tour through the English provinces; and in 1869 he went to Australia, where he stayed for twelve months. He returned to England by way of Honolulu, where he played before the late King Kamĕhamĕha, who invited him to his palace. In Jan., 1877, he played once more in Berlin, in his native tongue, Hamlet, Othello, and Shylock, creating a most decided enthusiasm, which was flatteringly acknowledged by the entire press. Since his return he has made three tours through the United Kingdom. Mr. Bandmann married in Feb., 1869, Miss Milly Palmer, who accompanies him on his tours. In the course of his last professional tour round the world he visited America and our Australian colonies. In New Zealand in particular he was remarkably successful, and created intense enthusiasm. He also visited Calcutta and other cities of India (Dec. 1881); and in May, 1882, he was performing Shaksperean characters at Shanghai.

BANGOR, Bishop of. (*See* Campbell.)

BANKS, Mrs. George Linnæus, born March 25, 1821, in Oldham Street, Manchester, and baptised Isabella, was the daughter of James and Amelia Varley, smallware dealers. They were well connected, the father a man of reserved manners but of cultivated tastes—chemistry, art, journalism, being his amusements. From a very early age she had free access to his library. She was a favourite with Mrs. McGibbon, the tragic actress (daughter of Woodfall, the celebrated reporter and printer of Junius), and accompanied her to the theatre, or into the fields for study, when quite a child. She was educated at the private schools of Miss Spray and the Rev. John Wheeldon. At eleven her first verses were composed. Her first recognised poem appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* when she was just sixteen. At eighteen she commenced a school for young ladies in Cheetham, Manchester, and for their use designed patterns in needle work, afterwards collected into a small book. During this period Miss Varley was a member of the ladies' committee of the Anti-Corn Law League. In 1844 appeared her first volume of poems, "Ivy Leaves," I. V—y having been the signature to her early contributions to papers and periodicals. On Dec. 27, 1846, she was married to George Linnæus Banks, the "poet, orator, and journalist." Her school was given up, and they removed to Harrogate, where he edited the *Harrogate Advertiser*, and began his labours as a founder of Mechanics' Institutes. In the first of these, the Harrogate Mechanics' Institute, Mrs. Banks delivered her only lecture on "Woman—as she was, as she is, and as she may be." Succeeding years were marked by re-

movals, as her husband edited successively *The Birmingham Mercury, The Dublin Daily Express, The Durham Chronicle, The Sussex Mercury,* and *Windsor Royal Standard,* her literature during the time being confined to odd poems or reviews for his papers, and "Light work for *Leisure Hours,*" a quarterly brochure still in progress. During their residence in the county of Durham Mrs. Banks had the good fortune to preserve her friend Mrs. Hodgson of Sedgefield from death by fire, though not without severe personal injury. It was not until they reached London in 1861, both in ill-health, and with three young children, that Mrs. Banks took to literature as a profession. In 1864, during the Working Men's Celebration of the Shakespere Tercentenary, of which Mr. Banks was the chief promoter and hon. sec., she baptised with water from the Avon the "Shakespere Oak," presented by Her Majesty the Queen, and planted by Mr. Phelps upon Primrose Hill amidst an immense concourse of spectators. Almost simultaneously appeared in 1865 a joint volume of poems, "Daisies in the Grass," and her first novel in three vols., "God's Providence House," which was followed by "Stung to the Quick" in 1867; by "The Manchester Man" in 1876; "Glory" in 1877; "Caleb Booth's Clerk" in 1878; "Wooers and Winners" in 1880. These novels have since been reproduced in one vol. form, and in the uniform series have been added 'More than Coronets," "Through the Night," and "The Watchmaker's Daughter." Another volume of poems, "Ripples and Breakers," made its appearance in 1878. Another novel, "Forbidden to Marry," is in preparation.

BANKS, Nathaniel Prentiss, born at Waltham, Massachusetts, Jan. 30, 1816. While a boy he worked in a cotton factory, and afterwards learned the trade of a machinist. In time he became editor of a country newspaper, and received an appointment in the Boston Custom House. He also studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1849 was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, of the Lower House of which he was chosen Speaker in 1851; and in the following year he was elected a member of Congress, nominally as a Democrat; but he soon formally withdrew from the Democratic party, and in 1854 was re-elected by the concurrent vote of the "American" and Republican parties. At the following meeting of Congress he was chosen Speaker on the 133rd ballot, after the longest contest ever known. He was also a member of the next Congress, and in 1857 was elected Governor of Massachusetts, and re-elected in 1858 and 1859. On the outbreak of the civil war he was made major-general of volunteers, was assigned to the command of a corps in the army of the Potomac, and was subsequently placed at the head of the forces for the defence of the city of Washington. In December he succeeded General Butler in command at New Orleans, and in July, 1863, took Port Hudson on the Mississippi. In the spring of 1864 he made an unsuccessful expedition up the Red River, in Louisiana, and was in May relieved of his command. He again entered upon political life, and was re-elected to Congress from his old district in 1866, and again in 1868 and 1870. In 1872 he took an active part in favour of the election of Horace Greeley to the presidency, as the candidate of the Democrats and the so-called "Liberals." In 1876 he was again elected to Congress by the votes of the Democrats and of that portion of the Republicans who were opposed to the policy of President Grant, but has acted with the Republican party. He is at present U. S. Marshal for the district of Massachusetts.

BANNERMAN. *See* CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

BARA, JULES, a Belgian statesman, born at Tournai, August 21, 1835, was educated in his native town, and afterwards admitted an advocate. At an early age he was appointed a professor in the University of Brussels. While occupying that position he composed a series of "Essays on the Relations between the State and Religions, from a Constitutional Point of View." In 1862 he was elected a Deputy for Tournai in the Liberal interest, and he soon distinguished himself in the Chamber of Representatives by his skill in debate, and by his zealous advocacy of M. Frère-Orban's policy. In Nov. 1865, he was nominated Minister of Public Justice in the place of M. Victor Tesch, resigned. He held this office until the Conservative party came into power, in July, 1870. When a Liberal ministry was formed in June, 1878, M. Bara was again appointed Minister of Justice.

BARBADOS, BISHOP OF. *See* BREE, DR.

BARBIER, HENRI AUGUSTE, a French poet, born at Paris, April 28, 1805, was bred to the law, but, abandoning that profession for literary pursuits, he composed, conjointly with Alphonse Royer, "Les Mauvais Garçons," 1830, an historical novel, illustrative of French manners in the Middle Ages. At the time of the Revolution of July he discovered that satirical poetry was his true forte. His "Iambes" attracted much attention, and in his celebrated poem "La Curée," which first appeared in the *Revue de Paris*, in August, 1830, he severely lashed the seekers for office who besieged the new government. These works were followed by "Le Lion," "Quatre-vingt-treize," "Varsovie," and "La Population," in which he attacked, with great asperity and trenchant wit, the corruption of public morals, the ambition of public men, and the mania for committing suicide. In "Il Pianto," 1832, he vividly sketched the political abasement of Italy; while in "Lazare," 1833, he drew attention to the misery and social degradation of the English people. M. Barbier published, in 1837, "Erostrate" and "Pot-de-Vin," two satires which were not so favourably received as his former productions. He wrote for M. Berlioz, in conjunction with Léon de Wailly, the opera of "Benvenuto Cellini;" and he likewise composed the words of the "Hymne à la France," performed under the direction of M. Berlioz at the great festival in the Industrial Exposition of 1855. His more recent works are remarkably inferior to those produced at the outset of his career. Among them may be mentioned "Chants Civils et Religieux," 1841; "Rimes Héroiques," 1843; a metrical translation of Shakspere's "Julius Cæsar," 1848; "Silves, Poésies diverses," 1864; a collection of "Satires," 1865; a volume of tales under the title of "Trois Passions," 1867; and a translation of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," published in 1876, with illustrations by Gustave Doré. On April 29, 1869, M. Barbier was elected to the stall in the French Academy rendered vacant by the decease of M. Empis; and in 1878 he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour.

BARFF, FREDERICK SETTLE, M.A., Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, was born at Hackney, Oct. 6, 1823, and educated at Hackney Grammar School and Christ's College, Cambridge. He was appointed the first Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Academy of Arts, and held that appointment for eight years. Cardinal Manning nominated him to the Professorship of Chemistry in the Catholic University College at Kensington, and in 1873 or thereabouts he was appointed Examiner in Chemistry to

the Natural Sciences Tripos in the University of Cambridge. He has written an "Introduction to Scientific Chemistry"; an elementary book on Chemistry; and a series of articles on the "New Theories of Chemistry," in the *Student and Intellectual Observer*. He has invented a process for the preservation of iron from rust by the use of superheated steam; also a compound of glycerine and boracic acid, which he calls "Boroglycerine," for the preservation of food and other organic substances, and as a general antiseptic. An article by him on his "New Antiseptic Compound for the Preservation of Food" appeared in the *Month* for May, 1882.

BARGHASH BIN SAED (His Highness), Sultan or Seyyid of Zanzibar, was born about 1835, and succeeded his brother Seyyid Majid in 1870. He represents the Arab dynasty which has for more than a century held sway over the African negroes inhabiting the territory made familiar to us by name in consequence of its connection with the enterprises of Dr. Livingstone and other travellers. Sir Bartle Frere's mission on behalf of the British Government to the ruler of Zanzibar in 1873, for the purpose of inducing him to suppress the Slave Trade, resulted in an acquiescent treaty on the Sultan's part, the provisions of which were not carried into effect, and was the proximate occasion of his Highness's friendly visit to England. He landed, June 9, 1875, at Westminster Bridge, where he was received by Mr. Bourke, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who welcomed him in the name of Her Majesty's Government. He left our shores on July 15, and visited Paris before returning to his own dominions. During his stay in England he concluded a second treaty with Her Majesty's Government, and since that time His Highness has entered heart and soul into the movement for the suppression of the Slave Trade, in spite of the dangers and political antagonism arising from the opposition of his own people.

BARING, Major Evelyn, was formerly a European Commissioner of the Public Debt in Egypt, and he was appointed one of the Controllers-General, representing England and France, when the Khedive Ismail was deposed by the Sultan's firman in 1879, and Tewfik Pasha became ruler of Egypt. In co-operation with his French colleague, M. de Blignières, Major Baring successfully carried on the Control until he accepted, towards the close of 1880, the office of Finance Minister of India, under the Marquis of Ripon, left vacant by Sir John Strachey's resignation. In this capacity he framed and carried three successful budgets. In May, 1883, he was appointed to succeed Sir Edward Malet, at Cairo, with the status of Minister to Egypt.

BARING-GOULD, The Rev. Sabine, M.A., of Lew-Trenchard, born at Exeter, in 1834, eldest son of Edward Baring-Gould, Esq., of Lew-Trenchard, Devon, where the family has been seated for nearly 300 years, was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1856. He was appointed Incumbent of Dalton, Thirsk, by the Viscountess Down in 1869, and Rector of East Mersea, Colchester, by the Crown in 1871. On the death of his father in 1872 he succeeded to the family property, and in 1881 to the rectory of Lew-Trenchard. Mr. Baring-Gould is the author of "Paths of the Just," 1854; "Iceland: its Scenes and Sagas," 1861; "Post-mediæval Preachers," 1865; "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," 1st series 1866, 2nd series 1867; "Curiosities of Olden Times," 1869; "The Silver Store," 1868; "The Book of Werewolves," 1865; "In Exitu Israel, an Historical Novel," 1870; "The Origin and Development of Religious Belief,"

vol. i. 1869, vol. ii. 1870; "The Golden Gate," 1869-70; "Lives of the Saints," 15 vols., 1872-77; "Some Modern Difficulties, a course of Lectures preached at St. Paul's Cathedral," 1874; "The Lost and Hostile Gospels: an Essay on the Toledoth Jeschu, and the Petrine and Pauline Gospels of the First Three Centuries of which Fragments remain," 1874; "Yorkshire Oddities," 2 vols., 1874; "Some Modern Difficulties," in nine lectures, 1875; "Village Sermons for a Year," 1875; "The Vicar of Morwenstowe," 1876; "The Mystery of Suffering," 1877; "Germany, Present and Past," 1879; "The Preacher's Pocket," 1880; "The Village Pulpit," 1881; "Nichalah: a Story of the Essex Marshes," 1880; "Zitta: a Black Forest Romance" (published in German 1882, in English 1883). He was editor of *The Sacristy*, a quarterly review of ecclesiastical art and literature, 1871-73.

BARKER, Mary Ann (Lady), is the eldest daughter of the late Hon. W. G. Stewart, Island Secretary of Jamaica, in which island she was born. Being sent to England at two years old, she was educated at home, and returned to Jamaica in 1850. In 1852 she married Captain G. R. Barker, Royal Artillery, who afterwards distinguished himself very highly in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, and was made K.C.B. for services in the field. Lady Barker went out to India to join Sir George early in 1860, but he died in the autumn of that year, and she returned to England. In 1865 Lady Barker married Mr. Frederick Napier Broome, then of Canterbury, New Zealand, and accompanied him back to the Middle Island. Early in 1869 Mr. Napier Broome and Lady Barker returned to England. "Station Life in New Zealand," from Lady Barker's pen, was published in the autumn of that year, and its success encouraged the author to write, in the following year, a small volume for children, called "Stories About." So popular did this second work become, that it was soon followed by "A Christmas Cake in Four Quarters," "Spring Comedies," a novelette; "Travelling About," "Holiday Stories," "Ribbon Stories," "Sybil's Book," "Station Amusements in New Zealand," "Boys," "Bet of Stow," besides many short articles for the leading magazines. In the spring of 1874 Lady Barker also published a little book, called "First Principles of Cooking," of which the circulation has been very large; and almost immediately after its appearance she was appointed to the post of Lady Superintendent of the National Training School of Cookery, in Exhibition Road, South Kensington. Lady Barker was also editor of *Evening Hours*, a family magazine. For several years Lady Barker resided with her husband in South Africa. Her experiences of that country are described in "A Year's Housekeeping in South Africa," 1877.

BARKLY, Sir Henry, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., is of Scottish extraction, being the only son of the late Æneas Barkly, Esq., of Ross-shire, an eminent West India merchant in London, where he was born in 1815. Having received a sound commercial education at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, he applied himself to business, in which he obtained that practical experience which has placed him in the foremost rank of our colonial administrators. In 1845 he was elected M.P. for Leominster, which constituency he represented till 1849, as a "firm supporter of Sir R. Peel's commercial policy." In 1849 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the settlement of British Guiana (where he owned estates), and during his governorship laid before Parliament some valuable information respecting the colony; advocating the introduc-

tion of Coolies and Chinese as labourers. Sir Henry also endeavoured to develop the resources of the colony by the introduction of railways, and by reconciling the factions which had retarded its advancement. As Governor of Jamaica, from 1853 to 1856, he was equally successful. Sir William Molesworth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1856 appointed him to the important and wealthy governorship of Victoria, for which his business habits and his large commercial experience peculiarly fitted him; and in 1863 he was appointed Governor of the Mauritius. In Aug. 1870 he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and he held that office till Dec. 1876. He was appointed High Commissioner for settling the affairs of the territories adjacent to the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope in Nov. 1870. Sir Henry Barkly was created a K.C.B. (Civil division) in 1853, on returning home from British Guiana; and G.C.M.G. in 1874.

BARLOW, Thomas Oldham, R.A., was born at Oldham, near Manchester, Aug. 4, 1824. From a very early age his desire was to be a painter or an engraver. His father yielded to his wish, and placed him with Messrs. Stephenson and Royston, engravers, of Manchester. He became a student in the School of Design there, and gained the first prize for a design, exhibited under the title of "Cullings from Nature." At the Manchester Exhibition he saw a small picture, by the late John Phillip, entitled "Courtship," and endeavoured to persuade a friend to purchase it, that he might engrave it before going to London; but this he was reluctantly obliged to abandon. Soon after coming to London, he made the acquaintance of a gentleman, who suggested his engraving a picture, and offered to supply the necessary means. He therefore went to the first exhibition that was opened—that of the British Institution—where, to his delight, the first picture that caught his eye was the one he had desired to engrave in Manchester. This introduced him to the late John Phillip, whose first copyright Mr. Barlow purchased for £5, Mr. Phillip having at first refused to take anything for it; and thus began their well-known friendship. Indeed, their similarity of taste and feeling was so marked, that they seemed inseparable. This intimacy and sympathy naturally resulted in Mr. Barlow engraving most of Phillip's pictures. Mr. Barlow was elected an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy by an almost unanimous vote in 1873. The following are some of the principal works engraved by Mr. Barlow:—After John Phillip, R.A., "Courtship," "Spanish Gipsy Mother," "Prayer in Spain," "Augustus Egg, R.A.," "H.R.H. the Prince Consort," "The House of Commons, 1860," "Doña Pepita," "Seville," "The Prison Window," "Prayer," "La Gloria, a Spanish Wake," "Dolores," "Faith," "Breakfast in the Highlands;" after James Sant, R.A., "Mother and Child;" after F. W. Topham, "Making Nets;" after W. P. Frith, R.A., "Charles Dickens;" after Henrietta Browne, "Sisters of Mercy;" after Sir G. Kneller, "Sir Isaac Newton;" after H. Wallis, "The Death of Chatterton;" and after J. E. Millais, R.A., "The Huguenot," "My First Sermon," "My Second Sermon," "Awake," "Asleep," "John Fowler, Esq., C.E.," "Sir James Paget, Bart.," "The Duke of Westminster," "Sir Sterndale Bennett," "Effie Deans," "A Jersey Lily," "Mr. Gladstone," "The Bride of Lammermoor," "Mr. John Bright," "Mr. Tennyson;" after Sir E. Landseer, R.A., "The Little Strollers;" after D. Maclise, R.A., "Dr. R. Quain, F.R.S." Mr. Barlow was elected a Royal Academician Engraver May 5, 1881.

BARNARD, Frederick Augus-

TUS PORTER, D.D., LL.D., born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1809. He graduated at Yale College in 1828; became tutor there in 1829, and subsequently a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylums in Hartford and New York. From 1837 to 1848 he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and afterwards, till 1854, of Chemistry, in the University of Alabama. In 1854 he became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Mississippi, of which he was elected President in 1856, and Chancellor in 1858. In 1854 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1861 resigned his Chancellorship and chair in the University of Mississippi. In 1864 he was chosen President of Columbia College, New York, a position which he still holds. In 1860 he was a member of the Astronomical Expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Labrador, and was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1862 he was engaged in the reduction of Gilliss's observations of the stars in the southern hemisphere, and in 1863 had charge of the publication of the charts and maps of the United States Coast Survey. In 1867 he was United States Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition. He is a member of various learned societies in Europe and America, and has received the honorary degrees of LL.D. (Jefferson College, 1855, Yale College, 1859), S.T.D. (University of Mississippi, 1861), and in 1872 that of Doctor of Literature from the Regents of the University of New York. He has published, "Treatise on Arithmetic," 1830; "Analytic Grammar," 1836; "Letters on Collegiate Government," 1855; "History of the United States Coast Survey," 1857; "Report on Machinery and Industrial Arts," 1869; "Recent Progress of Science," 1869; and "The Metric System," 1871. He has also contributed largely to scientific and educational journals. In conjunction with Professor Arnold Guyot, he edited Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia," 1874-7.

BARNARD, HENRY, LL.D., born at Hartford, Connecticut, Jan. 24, 1811; A.B. (Yale College), 1830. After extensive travel in the United States, he made a two years' tour of Europe (1835-37), giving special attention to educational institutions and methods. He was from 1837 to 1840 a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and carried through that body a complete reorganization of the common school system, and was for four years (1838-42) a member and secretary of the Board of Education created by it. Displaced by a political change in 1842, he spent more than a year in an extensive educational tour through the United States, with a view to the preparation of a History of Public Schools in the United States. He was called from the prosecution of this work to take charge of the public schools of Rhode Island; and after five years returned to Hartford, 1849. In 1850 a State Normal School was established in Connecticut, and he was appointed Principal, with the added duties of State Superintendent of Public Schools. After five years of severe labour he retired from this work, but soon commenced the publication of the *American Journal of Education*, Hartford, in 1855, which is still continued. He has been President of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, was elected in 1856 President and Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, which office he resigned in 1859; was President in 1865-7 of the St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and United States Commissioner of the Department of Education in 1868-70. His contributions to educational literature have been so numerous, that but few of them can be mentioned here:—"Education in Factories,"

1842 ; "National Education in Europe," 1851 ; "Normal Schools in the United States and Europe," 1851 ; "Tribute to Gallaudet with History of Deaf Mute Instruction," 1852 ; "School Libraries," 1854 ; "Hints and Methods for the Use of Teachers," 1857 ; "English Pedagogy," 1862 ; "National Education," 1872 ; "Military Schools," 1872 ; "American Pedagogy," 1875.

BARNES, The Rev. William, B.D., was born at Rushhay, Bagber, a hamlet of Sturminster Newton, in the vale of Blackmore, Dorset. He is descended from a family who, in the time of Philip and Mary, held Mageston, in the parish of Gillingham, and to one of whom (William Barnes) land in Gillingham was granted in the 31st of Henry VIII., though later generations (from 1732) had lost their lands and were farmers at East Stower and Manston. Most of his higher scholarship, with his university degree, has been won by a pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. Mr. Barnes kept, for some years, a school at Dorchester, and he had some pupils who studied for service in India, and whom he forwarded in the elements of Hindoostanée and Persian. He was appointed to the curacy of Whitcombe, Dorset, in 1847 ; and was instituted to the rectory of Winterbourne Came, Dorchester, in 1862. He is the author of three volumes of "Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect," "A Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect," "A Philological Grammar, grounded upon English, and formed from a comparison of more than sixty Languages : being an Introduction to the Science of Grammars of all Languages, especially English, Latin, and Greek ;" "Tiw ; or, a View of the Roots and Stems of the English as a Teutonic Tongue ;" "An Anglo-Saxon Delectus, including Extracts from Anglo-Saxon History and the Saxon Chronicle ;" "Notes on Ancient Britain and the Britons," being the result of his collections for a course of Lectures on this subject ; "Views of Labour and Gold ;" "Early England and the Saxon English ;" "Rural Poems in common English," of which a handsome illustrated edition has been printed in America ; "An Outline of English Speechcraft," and "An Outline of Redecraft." In early life he contributed about twenty-five letters on topographical and other subjects to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, with some woodcuts by his own hand. He has other works ready for the press, viz. :— another volume of Poems ; an enlarged "Glossary of the Dorset Dialect ;" "Studies in Early British History, with Notes on the Cause and Laws of the Changes of Initial Consonants in Welsh ;" and "Ruth," a short drama from the Bible.

BARNETT, John, musical composer, was born near Bedford, July 15, 1802. His father was a native of Hanau, in Prussia, and his mother an Hungarian. At the age of ten, being possessed of a wonderful contralto voice, he was articled to Mr. Samuel James Arnold, manager of Drury Lane, and sang in the "Shipwreck," and many other pieces, being alternately at that theatre and at Covent Garden for five successive years; and appearing in the company of the elder Kean, when the latter made his début in "Macbeth." After the changing of his voice Mr. Barnett devoted himself exclusively to the study of the piano and composition, under Ferdinand Ries (the favourite pupil of Beethoven), Sento Perer, Kalkbrenner, William Huxley, and Xarcier Schneider. His operas are : the famous "Mountain Sylph" (produced at the Lyceum in 1834, and being the first real English opera) ; "Fair Rosamond" (a grand historical opera produced in 1836) ; and "Farinelli" (produced in 1839). In addition to these important works, he is the composer of a large number of once eminently popular vaudevilles, such as "The Pet of

the Petticoats," "The Carnival of Naples," "Before Breakfast," "Mr. Mallett," and "Win and Wear Her." His various canzonets and ballads number, perhaps, a thousand, amongst which figure the familiar titles of "The Light Guitar," "Rise, Gentle Moon," and "Not a Drum was Heard." He became director of the Olympic Theatre in 1832, under the management of Madame Vestris. In 1839 he married the youngest daughter of the late celebrated violoncellist, Robert Lindley, after which he retired to Cheltenham, where he has resided for many years, turning his attention to the study and cultivation of the voice, upon which he has published an important volume.

BARNUM, PHINEAS TAYLOR, born at Bethel, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. He began business at the age of thirteen, and in 1834 removed to New York, where in 1841 he purchased the American Museum, by which in a few years he acquired a fortune. In 1856 he engaged Jenny Lind to visit America, to give 150 concerts, but the engagement was cancelled when 93 performances had been given. In 1855 he took up his residence at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and engaged largely in real estate and manufacturing enterprises. These were unsuccessful, and he became bankrupt. Having effected a compromise with his creditors, he resumed the management of the Museum, and soon retrieved his fortunes. He was twice burnt out—in 1865, and again in 1868, when he announced his retirement from business. The instinct of the showman, however, was too strong, and after a few years he re-entered the field on a larger scale than ever. Mr. Barnum served one term in the Connecticut Legislature (1865), and was a candidate for Congress in 1866, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent. He has lectured upon temperance and other topics, and besides some smaller works has published: "The Life of P. T. Barnum, written by Himself," 1855; "The Humbugs of the World," 1865; and a sort of autobiography entitled "Struggles and Triumphs," 1869.

BARODA, THE MAHARAJAH GAEKWAR OF. His Highness Maharajah Syaji Rao Gaekwar was born on the 10th of March, 1863, at the town of Kavalana in the Nassick District, and is the son of the late Rao Bhikaji Rao Gaekwar. He was educated in the "Maharajah's School" at Baroda, under the personal supervision and tuition of Mr. F. Elliot, of the Indian Civil Service. It will be in the memory of our readers how the late Gaekwar, Mulhar Rao, for his attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the British Resident, and for continual and gross misgovernment, was, after being tried by a mixed commission of European officials and native chiefs, deposed from his government and sent into exile at Madras, where he died at the end of 1882. On Mulhar Rao's deposition, and with the consent of the Earl of Northbrook, then Viceroy of India, the Maharanee Jumna Bai adopted, on the 27th of May, 1875, the present Maharajah, who was on the same day installed on the *guddee* or throne. During the minority of the Maharajah the administration was carried on by a Council of Regency under the direction of the European representative; and Raja Sir Taujore Madhava Rao, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., who was the Dewan to His Highness Maharajah Scindiah of Gwalior, was specially selected to fill the post of Prime Minister, together with a seat at the Regency Board. On the 28th December, 1881, and at the early age of 18, His Highness was invested with full and sovereign powers, and since he has held the reins of state he has, with the assistance of Sir Madhava Rao, whom he has retained as his Prime Minister, given the greatest satisfaction by his aptitude for work and desire to intro-

duce reforms. His Highness is an excellent English scholar, and speaks the language as fluently as his own.

BARROT, Victorin Ferdinand, a brother of the late M. Odilon Barrot, and an advocate by profession, born at Paris, Jan. 10, 1806, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1845. He first attracted attention by his skill in dealing with the affairs of Algeria; and on the fall of Louis Philippe, in 1848, was elected to represent that colony in the Constituent Assembly. Having acted as counsel for Louis Napoleon in the legal proceedings that arose from the attempts upon Strasburg and Boulogne, that prince, on his election to the Presidency, made him his secretary, and he acted as one of his ministers from October, 1849, to March, 1850. He was then appointed Ambassador at Turin, a post he held till the famous *coup d'état*, which inaugurated the Second Empire. Under the new *régime*, he was successively appointed a Councillor of State and a Senator, but he did not take a very prominent part in either capacity. M. Ferdinand Barrot was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 8, 1852, and Grand Referendary of the French Senate in Jan. 1867. The events of Sept. 1870 caused him to disappear from the political arena, but he came forward as the official and Bonapartist candidate for the arrondissement of Courbevoie in 1877, when he was defeated by the Republican candidate, M. Emile Deschanel. At the close of the same year, however, he was chosen a Senator for life, in the place of M. Pierre Lanfrey.

BARRY, The Rev. Alfred, D.D., D.C.L., second son of the late eminent architect, Sir Charles Barry, born in 1826, was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as fourth Wrangler, second Smith's prizeman, and seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1848, obtaining a fellowship in the same year. Dr. Barry, who was ordained in 1850, was from 1851 to 1854 Sub-Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond; and subsequently held from 1854 to 1862 the Head Mastership of the Grammar School at Leeds, which he raised to a very high position by his energy and ability; and in 1862 he was appointed to the Principalship of Cheltenham College. In 1868 he became Principal of King's College, London; in 1869 Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; in 1871 a Canon of Worcester; in 1875 Honorary Chaplain, and in 1880 Chaplain in Ordinary, to the Queen; and in 1881 Canon of Westminster. He was also a member of the London School Board from 1871 to 1877. Dr. Barry is the author of an "Introduction to the Old Testament," "Notes on the Gospels," "Life of Sir C. Barry, R.A.," "Cheltenham College Sermons," "Sermons for Boys," "Notes on the Catechism," "Religion for Every Day: Lectures to Men," 1873, "What is Natural Theology?" the Boyle Lectures for 1876.

BARRY, The Right Hon. Charles Robert, born at Limerick, in 1834, received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar in 1845, was made a Queen's Counsel in 1849, and was the first Crown Prosecutor in Dublin from 1859 to 1865. Mr. Barry was law adviser to the Crown from 1865 to 1869, during which period he represented Dungarvan in the House of Commons. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1869 and Attorney-General in Jan., 1870, succeeding, in the latter office, Mr. Sullivan, who had been appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland. In Dec., 1871, he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, in the room of the Right Hon. John George, deceased. In

Aug., 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the provisions of the draft Code relating to Indictable Offences. In June, 1883, he accepted the office of Lord Justice of Appeal, vacant by the death of Lord Justice Deasy.

BARTHELEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE, Jules, member of the Institute, born in Paris, Aug. 19, 1805; was at first attached to the Ministry of Finance; but this did not prevent him from writing in the *Globe*, and he signed the protestation of the journalists, July 28, 1830. After the revolution he founded the *Bon Sens*, and, as a Liberal, took an active part in politics; but towards the close of 1833 he showed signs of a desire to renounce political life, and to apply himself to literature. In 1834 he was made tutor of French literature in the Polytechnic School, and undertook about the same time a complete translation of the works of Aristotle, which served as a pendant to the translation of Plato, published by Cousin. For this service he was in 1838 appointed to the chair of Greek and Latin Philosophy in the College of France, and was admitted into the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. The revolution of February again drew him into the political arena, and he entered the Constituent Assembly, and became one of the chiefs of the republican *tiers-parti*. He favoured the candidature of Louis Napoleon, and supported the administration of M. Odilon Barrot. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1852, and the downfall of the parliamentary system, he refused to take the oath, and resigned his chair in the College of France, but was reappointed in 1862. At the general election of 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif as deputy for the first circonscription of Seine-et-Oise. He voted with the extreme Left, and was one of those who signed the manifesto after the disturbances caused by the funeral of the Deputy Baudin. During the siege of Paris he remained in the capital, which he quitted after the armistice, in order to take his seat in the National Assembly, he having been elected a deputy for the department of Seine-et-Oise. He was a zealous supporter of his old friend M. Thiers. He was elected a Life Senator by the National Assembly, Dec. 10, 1875, and took his seat among the Republican minority. At the termination of the ministerial crisis, occasioned by the execution of the decrees against the unauthorized religious communities, he accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, in succession to M. de Freycinet, in the Cabinet which was reconstituted under the presidency of M. Jules Ferry (Sept. 23, 1880). His principal works are:—"Politique d'Aristote" (Paris, 1837; 2nd ed. 1848); "De la Logique d'Aristote," a memoir which received the prize of the Institute, 1838; "La Logique d'Aristote," translated into French for the first time, 1839-44; "Psychologie d'Aristote: Traité de l'Âme," 1846; and "Opuscules," translated for the first time, 1847; "De l'École d'Alexandrie," report to the Institute, preceded by an "Essai sur la Méthode des Alexandrins et le Mysticisme," 1845; "Des Vedas," 1854; "Du Bouddhisme," 1855; and "Le Boudha et sa Religion," 1866.

BARTLETT, John Russell, born in Providence, Rhode Island, Oct. 23, 1805. At an early age he was placed in a banking-house, and for six years was cashier of the Globe Bank in Providence. While there he was one of the originators of the Athenæum and an active member of the Franklin Society for the Cultivation of the Sciences, before which he occasionally lectured. In 1837 he became a bookseller in New York, in partnership with Mr. Welford, devoting his leisure hours to the study of history and ethnology. He was one of the

founders of the American Ethnological Society, and Secretary of the New York Historical Society. In 1850 he was appointed Commissioner for the survey of the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico. The results of this survey, which occupied three years, and embraced observations in astronomy, ethnology, and natural history, were published by the United States Government in 1857-58. In 1855 he was elected Secretary of State of Rhode Island, and has been continued in that office by repeated elections. In 1861-62 he was acting Governor of Rhode Island. Besides editing and publishing the records of the colony of Rhode Island, he has issued "The Progress of Ethnology," 1847; "Reminiscences of Albert Gallatin," 1849; "Dictionary of Americanisms," 1848; "Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua," 1856; "Index to the Acts and Resolves of the General Assembly of Rhode Island" (1758-1862); "History of the Destruction of H.B.M. Schooner Gasper," 1862; "Bibliography of Rhode Island," 1864; "Bibliotheca Americana," 4 vols., 1865-70; "Literature of the Rebellion," 1867; "Memoirs of Rhode Island Officers in the War of the Rebellion," 1867; "Primeval Man," 1868; "History of the Wanton Family in Rhode Island," 1879; and an enlarged edition of his "Dictionary of Americanisms," 1878.

BASCHET, Armand, a French writer, born at Blois in 1829. He first became known by some striking artistic and literary criticisms in different periodicals, and afterwards published "Honoré de Balzac," with historical notes by M. Champfleury (1851), and "Les Origines de Werther" (1855). He was then sent on a mission to examine the archives of Venice, and his reputation as an author rests mainly on the many interesting publications resulting from his researches among the old Italian manuscripts. These works include "Les Archives de la Sérénissime République de Venise: Souvenirs d'une Mission," 1858; "La Diplomatie Vénitienne: les Princes de l'Europe au XVI^{e} siècle, d'après les rapports des Ambassadeurs Vénitiens," 1862; "Les Archives de Venise: Histoire de la Chancellerie secrète," 1870; "Le Roi chez la Reine, ou Histoire secrète du mariage de Louis XIII. et d'Anne d'Autriche, d'après le journal de la santé du Roi, les dépêches du Nonce, &c.," 1864, 2nd ed. 1866. From other sources M. Baschet has obtained the materials for "Journal du Concile de Trente, rédigé par un Secrétaire Vénitien," 1870; "Le Duc de Saint-Simon, son cabinet et l'historique de ses manuscrits," 1874; "Histoire du Dépôt des Archives des Affaires Étrangères," 1875; and "Les Comédiens Italiens à la Cour de France," 1882, a charming volume, full of new and piquant details concerning the French sovereigns, the Duke of Mantua, and others. He published, in conjunction with M. Feuillet de Conches, "Les Femmes blondes selon les peintres de l'école de Venise," 1858; and he translated from the German of Alfred von Reumont "La Jeunesse de Catherine de Médicis," 1866. M. Baschet was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour in 1863.

BASTIAN, Henry Charlton, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., was born at Truro, in Cornwall, April 26, 1837; was educated at a private school at Falmouth, and in University College, London. He graduated M.A. in 1861, M.B. in 1863, and M.D. in 1866; these degrees being conferred by the University of London. He was elected F.R.S. in 1868, and F.R.C.P. in 1871. Dr. Bastian is also a Fellow of several Medical Societies. In 1866 he was appointed Lecturer on Pathology, and

Assistant-Physician to St. Mary's Hospital. These posts he held until his appointment as Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College, and Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital in Dec. 1867. He was elected a physician to this hospital in 1871; and in 1878, on taking charge of in-patients, a professorship of clinical medicine was conferred upon him. Dr. Bastian was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in University College during the sessions 1874-5, and 1875-6; and he served as Examiner in Medicine to the Queen's University in Ireland for 1876-79. Dr. Bastian has published the following works:—"The Modes of Origin of Lowest Organisms," 1871; "The Beginnings of Life," 2 vols., 1872; "Evolution and the Origin of Life," 1874; "Clinical Lectures on the Common Forms of Paralysis from Brain Disease," 1875; and "The Brain as an Organ of Mind," 1880. The latter work has been translated into French and German. He is also the author of "Memoirs on Nematoids: Parasitic and Free," in the *Philosophical Transactions* and the *Transactions of the Linnœan Society*. In his monograph on the Anguillulidæ he described 100 new species discovered by him in this country. He is also the author of numerous papers on Pathology, in the *Transactions of the Pathological Society;* of papers on the more recondite departments of Cerebral Physiology in the *Journal of Mental Science,* and other periodicals; and of some joint articles with the editor in Dr. Reynold's "System of Medicine;" and he is also one of the principal contributors to Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine" (1882), having written nearly the whole of the articles on Diseases of the Spinal Cord, as well as many others on Diseases of the Nervous System.

BATBIE, Anselme Polycarpe, was born at Seissan, in the department of Gers, France, May 31, 1828. He studied classics at Auch and law at Toulouse. At the competition, in 1849, he became Auditor to the Council of State, and was created Doctor of Law by the Faculty of Paris in the following year. When, after the events of Dec. 1851, the Council of State was re-modelled, M. Batbie's services were no longer required as Auditor, and he then applied himself to the teaching of law, in connection with the Faculties of Dijon and Toulouse. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Academy of Legislation in the latter town, and he published in the "Transactions" of this learned body a dissertation on the "Forum Judicum" of the Visigoths. He delivered at Toulouse (1854-56) a series of lectures on public and administrative law compared. In Jan. 1857, he became Assistant-Professor at Paris, where, in 1862, he commenced a course of lectures, which has been continued to the present time, on administrative law, and also another course on political economy. In 1860, at the request of M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction, he visited the universities of Belgium, Holland, and Germany, in order to study the methods adopted by them for teaching public and administrative law. In the same year the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences awarded to him the Faucher prize for a dissertation on the life and works of Turgot, published under the title of "Turgot, philosophe, économiste, et administrateur." In 1861 he began the publication of a "Traité théorique et pratique du droit publique et administratif," which was to be completed in six volumes. The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences showed their appreciation of M. Batbie's studies by awarding him, in 1862, the grand Beaujour prize for a treatise on the institutions of popular credit, published under the title of "Le

Crédit populaire," and one of the ordinary prizes of the year for a dissertation on "Le Prêt à intérêt." At the elections of Feb. 1871, M. Batbie, who until then had scrupulously held aloof from political life, was elected a member of the National Assembly by the department of Gers, receiving 59,860 votes, which placed him at the head of the poll. He took his place among the members of the Right Centre, and his great ability soon caused him to be regarded as one of the leaders of the Monarchical party. He was a member of many important commissions, including the Commission of Fifteen, which was appointed to watch the negotiations for the Treaty of Peace, the Commission of Inquiry into the Organisation of the City of Paris and the Department of the Seine, the Commission of Thirty, the Commission of Pardons, and the Commission for the Reform of Legal Studies. He was also the reporter of the Bill for the reorganisation of the Council of State. M. Batbie was one of the delegates of the Right who, on June 20, 1872, were authorised to present to M. Thiers, President of the Republic, the ultimatum of the majority in the Chamber. He was also the reporter of the Kerdrel Commission, which was charged with the task of replying to the Presidential message of Nov. 13, 1872. In the administration of the Duc de Broglie, M. Batbie was Minister of Public Instruction and Public Worship. He resigned with his colleagues, Nov. 26, 1873. He was next nominated President of the Commission of Thirty, which was engaged in examining the supplementary constitutional laws. In Dec. 1875, he was elected a Senator by the department of Gers; his term of office expired in 1879. In addition to the works already mentioned, M. Batbie is the author of "Doctrine et Jurisprudence en matière d'Appel comme d'abus," 1852; "Précis du cours de droit public et administratif," 1863; "Nouveau cours d'économie politique," 2 vols., 1864—65; and "Mélanges d'économie politique," 1865.

BATEMAN, Kate Josephine, born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1842. Both her parents were actors, and she, with her sister, two years older than herself, appeared in public as the "Bateman Children" as early as 1850. She afterwards prepared herself assiduously for the stage, and in 1859 played successfully in the leading American theatres, her principal characters being those of Evangeline, founded on Longfellow's poem; Geraldine, in a play written for her by her mother; Julia, in the "Hunchback;" Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons;" and Juliet and Lady Macbeth. She arrived in England in the autumn of 1863, and appeared 210 times in the character of the Jewish maiden Leah, in an adaptation of the German play, "Deborah," at the Adelphi Theatre, Oct. 1. After a provincial tour, she re-appeared at the Adelphi, playing Julia in the "Hunchback," and other characters. She took a farewell of the English public at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the character of Juliet, in "Romeo and Juliet," Dec. 22, 1865, and was married to Mr. George Crowe, in Oct. 1866. Mrs. Crowe returned to the stage in 1868, retaining her stage name of Kate Bateman. She has made the character of Leah peculiarly her own. In 1872, and subsequently, she appeared with great success in London as Medea, in the play of that name. In 1875, on a revival of "Macbeth" at the Lyceum (Mr. Irving as Macbeth) she played the part of Lady Macbeth. She also sustained the title *rôle* in Mr. Tennyson's "Queen Mary," which was produced at the same house in April, 1876. Miss Bateman afterwards became the lessee of Sadler's Wells Theatre.

BATH AND WELLS, Bishop

OF. (*See* HERVEY, LORD ARTHUR CHARLES.)

BATHURST, BISHOP OF. (*See* MARSDEN.)

BAUDISSIN, ULRICH, COUNT VON, a German author, born Feb. 22, 1816, at Greifswald, Prussia, passed his childhood in his parents' house in Jütland, and then studied for the military profession in the academy for cadets at Copenhagen, from which he passed into the Danish Army. Accordingly he fought on the Danish side in the first war between Germany and Denmark, and he received in 1849, at Düppel, a severe wound, the results of which caused him in 1861, he being then a Major, to procure his discharge from the service. He thereupon went to South Germany, and resided first at Munich, then at Constance, and afterwards at Cannstadt, devoting himself to literary pursuits. He soon acquired a reputation as a dramatic poet and novelist. His comedies were published in a collected form in the "Kleinigkeiten für das deutsche Theater," 1863. His principal novel is "Wanderungen durch Jahrtausende," descriptive of life and manners in past times in Swabia.

BAUDRY, PAUL JACQUES AIMÉ, a French painter, born at Bourbon, Vendée, Nov. 7, 1828. His father was an artisan, burdened with a numerous family. He educated his son as best he could, and even had him taught music. But a humble teacher of drawing, named Sartoris, detected and developed in the boy another faculty. At that time the prefect of Vendée chanced to be M. Gauja, an ex-contributor to the *National*, a friend of M. Thiers, and a lover of painting. This gentleman took an interest in Baudry, and helped to get for him a small allowance from the Department to enable him to study at Paris. The lad very speedily distinguished himself at the École des Beaux Arts. He leaped from success to success, he carried off the *grand prix de Rome* in 1850, the subject being "Zenobia discovered on the banks of the Araxes." In the *Salon* of 1857 he exhibited "The Punishment of a Vestal," "Fortune and the Child," "Leda," and a portrait of M. Beulé. His reputation was now firmly established. Subsequently he exhibited "The Penitent Magdalen," "The Toilet of Venus," "Guillemette," three portraits, 1859; "Charlotte Corday," "Amphitrite," several portraits, including those of M. Guizot (belonging to Sir John Boileau), M. Charles Dupin, Mademoiselle Madeleine Brohan, and the son of Madame la Comtesse Swicy towska, 1861; "The Pearl and the Wave" (a Persian fable), and two portraits, 1863; "Diana" and a portrait, 1865; and the portrait of M. Charles Garnier, the architect, 1869. But M. Baudry is best known by the magnificent pictures he executed for the decoration of the *foyer* of the new Opera House at Paris. His intimate friend, M. Edmond About, says:—"When the architect Charles Garnier proceeded to allot the works, he intrusted the *voussures* of the *foyer* to Baudry, who had already executed important decorative works at the Hôtel Fould and elsewhere. The commission, like all State commissions, was neither well nor ill paid at the price of 140,000 francs. But when the artist learned that there was a talk of giving the ceilings and the spaces above the doors to another, he offered to paint the whole himself without increase of pay, thus reducing his reward to 280 francs per superficial mètre; the work occupies 500 mètres square. Before drawing his first sketch, he made two journeys, one to London, and the other to Rome. At the Kensington Museum he copied the seven Cartoons of Raphael. At the Vatican he copied eleven enormous morsels of Michael Angelo, all to endue himself with the spirit of the masters, and to catch for himself *le bon pli*. That done, there only remained to shut himself for eight

years in the damp building of the rising Opera-house. There he occupied three studios, one on the sixth storey, another on the tenth, and the last quite at the top, under the cupola, whence neither cold nor heat could dislodge him. His whole life was there. He slept and ate in a *loge de danseuse*, furnished with his student's furniture. He lived whole months without seeing any other faces than those of his models and the old housekeeper, and very occasionally a friend." In 1870 he was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts. M. Baudry was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1861, and was raised to the rank of Commander in March, 1875.

BAVARIA, King of. (*See* Louis II.)

BAXTER, The Right Hon. William Edward, M.P., was born at Dundee, in 1825, and after passing through the High School of that town, studied in the University of Edinburgh. In 1855 he succeeded the late Mr. Joseph Hume as M.P. for the Montrose burghs, which he has represented ever since. He was offered office under Government more than once, but declined, until Mr. Gladstone, in 1868, formed an administration pledged to economy, when he accepted the appointment of Secretary to the Admiralty. In March, 1871, he succeeded Mr. Stansfeld as Secretary to the Treasury, which office he resigned Aug. 6, 1873. He was sworn of the Privy Council, March 24, 1873. Mr. Baxter, who carries on business as a foreign merchant in Dundee, was a conspicuous supporter of the North during the American war, and is a well-known opponent of Church establishments. He is the author of "Impressions of Central and Southern Europe, being notes of successive journeys in Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and the Levant," 1850; "The Tagus and the Tiber: or, Notes of Travel in Portugal, Spain, and Italy, in 1850-51," 2 vols., 1852; "America and the Americans," 1855; "Hints to Thinkers: or, Lectures for the Times," 1860; "Free Italy," a lecture delivered in 1874; and "A Winter in India," in 1882.

BAYER, Robert, an Austrian writer, generally known by his *nom de guerre* of Robert Byr, was born at Bregenz in the Tyrol, April 15, 1835, and received his education in the Military Academy at Wiener-Neustadt, which he left on his appointment as lieutenant in the Count Radetzky's Hussar Regiment. In 1859 he was advanced to the rank of captain, and during the Italian campaign he was placed on the general staff. After the conclusion of peace, Bayer began his literary career by the publication of his "Sketches of Military Life," ("Kantonierungsbildern," 1860). In 1862 he retired from active service and settled in his native town, where he still continues to reside. Bayer is chiefly known to fame as a novelist; his tragedy "Lady Glosster" (1872), being his only essay in dramatic composition. Military life he has described in his first work, already mentioned, in "Austrian Garrisons" ("Oesterreichische Garnisonen," 1863), and "In Quarters" ("Auf der Station," 1866). His "In the years Nine and Thirteen" ("Anno Neun and Dreizehn," 1865), contain biographical sketches of actors in the German War of Independence. To another class of works belong the following novels: "The Home of a German Count" ("Ein deutsches Grafenhaus," 1866); "With a Brazen Face" ("Mit eherner Stirn," 1868); "The Struggle for Life" ("Der Kampf ums Dasein," 1869); "Sphinx," 1870; "Nomaden," 1871; "Ruin" ("Trümmer," 1871); "Quatuor," a collection of tales, 1875; "Ghosts" ("Larven," 1876); and "A Secret Despatch" ("Eine geheime Depesche," 1880); and "Sesam," 1880.

BAYNE, Peter, M.A., LL.D. born in the manse of Fodderty

Ross-shire, Scotland, Oct. 19, 1830, took the degree of M.A. at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was the winner of a prize for a poem, open to competition by the whole university, and after taking his degree he won the Blackwell prize (£40) for a prose essay. He was appointed successively editor of the Glasgow *Commonwealth*, the Edinburgh *Witness*, the *Dial*, and the *Weekly Review*, the two last published in London. His biographical sketches in an Edinburgh magazine attracted attention, and led to the publication, in 1855, of "The Christian Life in the present Time," a treatise intended to prove, in a series of illustrative biographies, that belief in Christianity is compatible with high intellectual gifts, and the noblest moral character. The book was popular, especially in America, where two volumes of Essays by Mr. Bayne, were published in 1857. A volume of Biographical and Critical Essays, a treatise on "The Testimony of Christ to Christianity," and an historical drama on "The Days of Jezebel," have been published by him in this country. He has been a contributor to the *Contemporary*, *Fortnightly*, *British Quarterly*, and *London Quarterly Reviews* and to *Fraser*, and other magazines. He edited the letters, and sketched the life of Hugh Miller in two volumes, in the course of which it appeared that his own views of geological evolution are more in accordance with those of Darwin and Huxley than with those of Miller. An essay on the Puritans published by him in 1862 was well spoken of, and he has since engaged in extensive studies of the Puritan period. A volume on "The Chief Actors in the Puritan Revolution," was published by him in 1878. He has since published "Lessons from my Masters," being his matured views on Carlyle, Tennyson, and Ruskin; and "Two Great Englishwomen, with an Essay on Poetry," being his final estimate of Mrs. Browning, and Charlotte Brontë, and a reply to Mr. M. Arnold's theory of poetical criticism. In 1879 the University of Aberdeen presented him with the degree of LL.D.

BAYNES, Thomas Spencer, LL.D., born March 24, 1823, at Wellington, Somersetshire, was educated at a private school at Bath, at Bristol College, and at the University of Edinburgh. He was assistant to Sir William Hamilton, Professor of Logic in that University, 1851-55; Examiner in Logic and Mental Philosophy in the University of London, 1857-63; and assistant-editor of the *Daily News* from the autumn of 1857 till Oct. 1864. During his residence in London, Mr. Baynes, besides writing a large number of articles in the *Daily News* on the civil war in America, contributed to several literary journals, especially the *Literary Gazette* and the *Athenæum*, but he kept up his studies in his special subject—logic and mental science—by delivering lectures, and taking private pupils to prepare for the University and India Civil Service Examinations. He was elected Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews in Oct. 1864. Professor Baynes has published a translation of the "Port Royal Logic," 1851, which has gone through seven editions; and an "Essay on the New Analytic of Logical Forms," with notes and historical appendix, 1852. Professor Baynes examined in Mental Philosophy for the India Civil Service in 1871. He was reappointed Examiner in Logic and Mental Philosophy in the University of London in 1873, and held the office for the usual term of five years. Professor Baynes was elected a member of the Athenæum Club by the committee in 1877. He is now editing the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Professor Baynes contributed regularly to the *Edinburgh Review*

(1869-75) eleven articles in all—some of which attracted considerable notice. At one time he contributed to the *North British Review*, and he wrote occasionally in *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Saturday Review*. He took his degree of LL.B. in the University of London; and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, April 22, 1874.

BAZAINE, François Achille, a Marshal of France, was born Feb. 13, 1811. Having finished his studies in the École Polytechnique, he entered the army in 1831, served in Africa in 1832, was promoted to the grade of lieutenant in 1836, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour on the field of battle. In 1837 he was engaged in the campaigns in Spain against the Carlists, and returned to Algeria with the rank of captain in 1839. He took part in the expeditions of Milianah, Kabylia, and Morocco; was chosen, in 1853, at the outbreak of the war in the East, to command a brigade of infantry; and during the siege of Sebastopol was honourably mentioned in the despatches of Marshals Canrobert and Pelissier. He subsequently was made a general of division, and commanded the French portion of the expedition which reduced Kinburn. In 1856 he was appointed inspector of several divisions of infantry. In 1862 he accepted a command in the French expedition to Mexico, where he greatly distinguished himself, succeeding Marshal Forey in the supreme command in 1863. He was created a Marshal of France, Sept. 5, 1864, having been previously nominated Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 16, 1856, and Grand Cross, July 2, 1863. While holding the supreme command in Mexico he drove back President Juarez to the furthermost frontiers of the country (1864); made himself master of the fortified city of Oajaca, the garrison of which, consisting of 7,000 men, surrendered to him unconditionally (Feb. 8, 1865); and organised against the partisans of the Republic a system of guerilla warfare, which was carried into effect with much bravery and barbarity, under the direction of the notorious Colonel Dupin. Fatal misunderstandings arose, however, between the Emperor Maximilian and the leader of the French expedition, who was also greatly embarrassed by the obstinate resistance of the natives and the policy pursued by the United States. At length, in Sept. 1866, Marshal Bazaine, finding the maintenance of the empire impossible, commenced preparations for conducting his troops back to France. He concentrated them on Vera Cruz, and prepared for a general embarkation, while vigorously repelling to the last the attacks of the natives. On March 12, 1867, he quitted Vera Cruz with the whole of the expeditionary forces. The same year he was appointed to the command of the Third Army Corps stationed at Nancy, and on Oct. 15, 1869, he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard. During the earlier stages of the disastrous war between France and Germany, Marshal Bazaine acted a most conspicuous part. On the capitulation of Sedan he retired to the fortress of Metz, which was immediately invested by the German forces under Prince Frederick Charles. After a siege of seven weeks the place capitulated, on which memorable occasion three marshals, 50 generals, over 6,000 officers, and 173,000 men, laid down their arms. Marshal Bazaine left Metz on the day of the capitulation, on account of his unpopularity and the insecurity of his life. After staying in England for some months, he was, in August, 1871, summoned to Versailles by the Military Commission of the National Assembly. The Commissioners appointed to inquire

into the capitulations made during the war brought serious charges against Marshal Bazaine. In consequence of their report, he was handed over to a Council of War organized by a special law, and was imprisoned at Versailles during the preliminary examination in May, 1872. He was afterwards tried at the Grand Trianon of Versailles by a court-martial of general officers, presided over by General the Duc d'Aumale. He was charged not only with military incapacity in allowing himself to be blockaded by a nearly equal force in Metz, and in his ultimate capitulation, but also with a treasonable design of making himself, by the aid of his army, and with the connivance of the enemy, independent of the Government of National Defence, which had been universally acknowledged by France. The trial commenced on Oct. 6, and ended on Dec. 10, 1873. On the charge of political bad faith the court returned no direct verdict; but on the issue whether the Marshal had done all that was required by duty and honour, he was, by a unanimous vote, found guilty. The court condemned the prisoner to degradation and to death, but at the same time recommended him to mercy. Two days afterwards, President MacMahon commuted the punishment of death to confinement for twenty years in a fortress, and remitted the ceremony which, according to law, accompanies the sentence of degradation. He was, however, deprived of all his dignities, dismissed from the army, and sent to undergo his sentence at the Ile Sainte Marguerite, a small island just off Cannes, on the Mediterranean coast. Here Bazaine lived for nine months, enjoying a good deal of freedom, and constantly in the society of his wife and children and of his old aide-de-camp, Colonel Villette. On the plea that the health of the children was affected, Madame Bazaine left the island and sought an interview with Marshal MacMahon, the President of the Republic, in the hope that he might be induced to allow her husband to pass the rest of his days an exile but not a prisoner. But the President declined to interfere; and it is believed that the coldness of his refusal induced Bazaine to try the chance of flight. On Sunday, Aug. 9, 1874, he passed the evening in conversation with Colonel Villette, and on the following morning a rope was hanging down from the parapet of the fortress, and the prisoner was gone. It afterwards appeared that Madame Bazaine and her cousin had been waiting for him in a boat at the base of the rock. They took him on board a ship which was lying near, and he succeeded in escaping to Italy. He afterwards proceeded to Cologne (Aug. 14), spent a short time in England, and ultimately took up his residence in Madrid, where he arrived Nov. 17, 1874. In Sept. 1874, he addressed to the *New York Herald* an extended and elaborate apology for his conduct when in command of the French army within Metz. In April, 1883, he published a book, dedicated to Queen Isabella II., in which he describes the share he took in the Franco-German war.

BAZALGETTE, Sir Joseph William, C.B., son of the late Captain Joseph William Bazalgette, R.N., was born at Enfield, Middlesex, in 1819. At the age of eighteen he was articled as a pupil to Sir John MacNeil, C.E. In 1845 he was practising on his own account as an engineer in Great George-street, Westminster. In Nov. of the year in which the railway mania commenced he found himself at the head of a large staff of engineering assistants, designing and laying out schemes for railways, ship canals, and other engineering works in various parts of the United Kingdom, and preparing the surveys and plans for

parliamentary deposit, which had to be accomplished by the last day of November. While his remarkable success was most encouraging, its effects soon began to tell upon his health, which completely gave way in 1847, when he was compelled to retire from business and go into the country, where a year of perfect rest restored him to health. In 1848 he accepted an appointment as assistant-engineer under the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers. On the death of the chief engineer of the Commissioners in 1852, Mr. Bazalgette was selected from among thirty-six candidates to fill the vacant position, being first appointed under the title of General Surveyor of Works, and soon afterwards of Chief Engineer. His report on the failures of the new system of drainage in certain provincial towns led to the resignation of the Commissioners and the appointment of a new Commission by Lord Palmerston. Mr. Bazalgette was elected engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works on its establishment in 1856, and was instructed to devise a scheme for the drainage of London. Accordingly he prepared estimates and designs which were executed between 1858 and 1865. The main intercepting drainage of London is original in design, and it is also the most perfect, the most comprehensive, and at the same time the most difficult work of its class that has ever been executed. Though little thought of now, because it is unseen, it is the work for which its author's reputation as an engineer will ever stand highest in the opinion of professional engineers. Between 1863 and 1874 the Victoria, the Albert, and the Chelsea Embankments, were designed and executed by him, besides many other metropolitan improvements, such as new streets, subways, and artisans' dwellings. He has also designed and carried out the drainage of many other towns, and has devoted much attention to the question of the best means for the disposal and utilisation of sewage. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1871 and knighted in 1874.

BAZLEY, Sir Thomas, Bart., born at Gilnow, near Bolton, in 1797, was educated at the Bolton Grammar School. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn cotton-spinning at the factory of Ainsworth & Co. (once the establishment of Sir Robert Peel & Co.). In 1818 he started in business at Bolton and in 1826 removed to Manchester. He became the head and sole proprietor of the largest fine cotton and lace thread spinning concern in the trade, employing more than one thousand hands, and he established, in connection with his factories, schools and lecture and reading rooms. Mr. Bazley was one of the earliest members of the Manchester Anti-Corn Law Association, and of the Council of the League; and in 1837, with Messrs Richard Cobden and John Brooks, he opened the Free-trade campaign at Liverpool, on which occasion he made his first public speech. In 1845 he was elected president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which post he held till 1859. Mr. Bazley was one of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851; he served upon the Royal Commission for promoting the amalgamation of the Laws of the United Kingdom; and in 1855 he was a Commissioner of the Paris Imperial Exhibition. In 1858 he was elected M.P. for Manchester, without a contest. His business and parliamentary duties pressing severely upon his time and attention, in 1862 he retired from the former, and disposed of his extensive mills and concerns, determining to devote his time to public life. In 1859 and 1865 he was re-elected for Manchester at the head of the poll; but in 1868 he came in second, polling 14,192 votes against 15,486, recorded in

favour of Mr. Birley, the Conservative candidate. At the general election of Feb. 1874, he was third on the poll, the votes given for the three successful candidates being as follows:—Birley, 19,984; Callender, 19,649; Bazley, 19,325. He was created a baronet in Oct. 1869, and retired from parliamentary life in March, 1880.

BEACH, The Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks, Bart., M.P., eldest son of the late Sir Michael Hicks Hicks-Beach, of Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire, the eighth baronet, by his wife Harriet Vittoria, daughter of John Stratton, Esq., of Farthinghoe Lodge, Northamptonshire, was born in Portugal Street, London, in 1837. From Eton he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1858; M.A. 1861), and in July 1864 he was elected M.P. for East Gloucestershire, which constituency he still represents in the Conservative interest. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board from Feb. till Dec. 1868, with the exception of a few weeks, during which he was Under-Secretary for the Home Department; and he served as a member of the Royal Commission on Friendly Societies. When the Conservatives again came into office in Feb. 1874, Sir M. H. Beach was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. On taking that office he was sworn on the Privy Council, and in 1877 he was admitted to a seat in the Cabinet. In Feb. 1878 he was nominated Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the place of Lord Carnarvon, who had resigned in consequence of a difference with his colleagues on the Eastern Question. He went out of office with his party in April, 1880. Sir Michael is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Gloucestershire, and was for fourteen years Captain in the Royal North Gloucestershire Militia.

BEAL, James, was born in 1829, at Chelsea, and educated at private schools. He took an active part as the colleague of James Taylor, the founder of the Freehold Land movement, in establishing Land and Building Societies. Mr. Beal lectured several nights weekly for years in London, the provinces, and through Scotland, and contributed largely to the *Freeholder*. In consequence of the ritualistic practices of the curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, he brought the well-known suit, afterwards merged in a similar suit brought by Mr. Westerton, and known as "Westerton and Beal *v.* Liddell," which was the commencement of the movement that culminated in the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874. When the gas companies of London privately "districted" the metropolis, he conducted, on behalf of twenty-five vestries, as hon. secretary to the delegates, the parliamentary inquiries in 1857-60, and mainly secured the passing of the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860, and subsequently the City of London Gas Act, 1868. He was largely instrumental, acting as hon. secretary, in the return of the late J. Stuart Mill as M.P. for Westminster in 1865, and he has been a prominent politician in Westminster since 1852. Mr. Beal has devoted much time to parliamentary inquiries into the government and taxation of the metropolis. He was examined before the committees of the House of Commons in 1861 and 1867, and proposed the scheme adopted by Mr. Mill, and embodied in the three bills introduced by him and by the late Mr. C. Buxton and by Lord Elcho, to establish a municipal government for the metropolis. He is an active member of the City Guilds Reform Association, organised to secure a reform in the administration of the City Companies, and is the hon. secretary of the Metropolitan Municipal Association, formed to create a municipality of London. Mr. Beal is the author of "Free Trade in

Land," 1855, an inquiry into the social and commercial influence of the laws of succession and the system of entail (which has been recently republished); of pamphlets against the Stamp Duty on Newspapers, and on Direct Taxation. He was a frequent contributor to the *Atlas*, and wrote in that journal a History of all the great Joint Stock Banks, and is the author of a series of letters in the *Weekly Dispatch*, dealing with the history and trusts of City Companies under the signature of "Nemesis." He took an active part in securing the Royal Commission on City Parochial Charities, now the subject of legislation. He secured the Royal Commission on "the Livery Companies of the City Corporation," and has been twice examined before the Commission. He contends that the guilds are an integral part of the Corporation, and that their estates and property and halls are public property, and must devolve to the new municipality about to be created. The government is pledged to introduce a bill to create the Municipality for London he has designed. He is the avowed author of the letters on the same subject, and "London Water Supply" in *The Echo*, under the signature of "Father Jean." He has formulated a demand for the restitution of Christ's Hospital to the poor of London, and claims that it shall be handed over to the London School Board. The great return on "Mortmain" now before the House of Commons was moved for at his suggestion. Mr. Beal took an active part in all the movements led by Mr. Bright and the late Mr. Cobden.

BEALE, Lionel Smith, M.B., F.R.S., Physician to King's College Hospital, and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in King's College, London, formerly Professor of Physiology and of General and Morbid Anatomy, and afterwards Professor of Pathological Anatomy, was born in London in 1828, and educated in King's College School. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1859, is an Hon. Fellow of King's College, a Fellow of the Medical Society of Sweden, of the Microscopical Societies of New York and California, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, the Microscopical, and the Pathological Societies, formerly President of the Royal Microscopical Society, and of the Quekett Club, member of the Academy of Sciences of Bologna, &c., and the author of several works on medicine, physiology, medical chemistry, and the microscope. Among them are "The Microscope in its Application to Practical Medicine;" "How to Work with the Microscope," of which there have been several editions; "The Structure of the Tissues of the Body;" "Protoplasm: or, Life, Matter, and Mind;" "Disease Germs, their supposed and real Nature, and on the Treatment of Diseases caused by their Presence;" "Life Theories, their Influence upon Religious Thought," 1871; "The Mystery of Life: Facts and Arguments against the Physical Doctrine of Vitality, in reply to Dr. Gull," 1871; "The Anatomy of the Liver;" "On Slight Ailments;" "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd and Mr. Bowman; and of other works. He has contributed several memoirs to the Royal Society, on the structure of the liver, on the distribution of nerves to muscle, on the anatomy of nerve-fibres and nerve-centres, &c., which are published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society. He was the editor of the "Archives of Medicine," and has also contributed to the *Lancet*, the *Medical Times and Gazette*, the *Medical and Chirurgical Review*, and the *Microscopical Journal*.

BEALE, Thomas Willert, born in London in 1831, is the author of several hundreds of musical compositions, duets, quartets, and songs. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1863. He is engaged in general literature, fiction, and criticism, and has contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine, Once a Week*, and other periodicals under the *nom de guerre* "Walter Maynard." Mr. Beale is the author of a book called "The Enterprising Impresario," containing personal reminiscences of Grisi, Mario, Viardot, Meyerbeer, Rossini, and Lablache.

BEAUFORT (Duke of), Henry Charles Fitzroy Somerset, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, &c., was born Feb. 1, 1824, and married, July 3, 1845, Georgina Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Earl Howe, by whom he has issue. His grace, who is a Conservative in politics, and succeeded his father as eighth duke Nov. 17, 1853, is Lieut.-Colonel in the army, was Master of the Horse under Earl Derby's second administration, 1858-9, and was re-appointed to that office under Earl Derby's third administration, in July 1866. His grace takes a great interest in horse-racing, and is President of the Four-in-Hand Club.

BEAUREGARD, Pierre Gustave Toutant, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1818. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was at first assigned to the artillery, whence he was subsequently transferred to the corps of engineers. He served in the Mexican war, and was twice wounded. He was promoted to a captaincy of engineers in 1853, and was on duty, superintending the erection of Government buildings in New Orleans, and fortifications on the Gulf coast till Jan. 1861, when he was for five days (Jan. 23-28) Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He resigned Feb. 20, 1861, joined the Confederates, and commenced the civil war by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. He was in actual command of the Southern troops at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, in which the Federals experienced a reverse; for this service he was made a brigadier-general. He was second in command, under General Sydney A. Johnston, at the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, April 6, 1862; and in the summer and autumn of 1863 successfully defended Charleston and its outworks when besieged by General Gillmore. He was subsequently connected with the army of Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina up to the time of that general's surrender, April 26, 1865, which brought the war to a close. At the close of the war he had attained the rank of full general, the highest grade in the service. Since the termination of the war, General Beauregard has resided in the Southern States; became president of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Mississippi Railroad; and for a number of years has been one of the managers of the Louisiana State Lottery.

BECKER, Bernard Henry, author and journalist, born in 1833, has for several years past been attached to *All the Year Round*, and has written a large number of original stories and sketches in that journal. In 1874 he produced "Scientific London"—an account of the rise, progress, and condition of the great scientific institutions of the capital. In an article first published in *Iron*, and reprinted in "Scientific London," he attacked the management of the Gresham Lectures with such effect as to bring about a reform of the system under which professors are appointed. Mr. Becker published in 1878 a book in two volumes, entitled "Adventurous Lives." Having in the winter of 1878-9 acted as the

Special Commissioner" of the *Daily News* in Sheffield, Manchester, and other distressed districts of the North and Midlands, he was sent in a similar capacity to Ireland in the autumn of 1880, when he discovered Mr. and Mrs. Boycott herding sheep, and wrote those letters on the state of Connaught and Munster which have since appeared in a collected form as "Disturbed Ireland," and given rise to several discussions in the House of Commons. While differing from Mr. Becker on some minor points, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, bore testimony to the perfect fairness and general accuracy of his statements. Mr. Becker writes regularly for the *Daily News* and the *World*, and contributes art and dramatic criticisms to several other journals.

BECKLES, The Right Rev. Edward Hyndman, D.D., son of the late John Alleyne Beckles, Esq. (descended from the Beckles family of Durham), was born in Barbadoes, in 1816, received his education at Codrington College, Barbadoes, and after holding different cures in the West Indies, was consecrated Bishop of Sierra-Leone in 1859. He resigned that see in 1870, being succeeded in it by Dr. Cheetham. In the same year he was appointed rector of Wootton, Dover, and in 1873, rector of St. Peter's, Bethnal Green, London. In Feb. 1877, he was appointed Superintending Bishop of the English Episcopalian congregations in Scotland.

BECKX, Peter John, General of the Jesuits, was born at Sichem, in Belgium, Feb. 8, 1795, and educated for the priesthood. Shortly after receiving priest's orders he was admitted into the Society of Jesus, at Hildesheim, in Oct. 1819. His superiors soon perceived that he possessed rare abilities, and employed him on several delicate missions. When the Duke Ferdinand of Anhalt-Köthen became a convert to the Catholic religion, young Beckx was appointed his confessor, and he officiated for some years as priest of the new Catholic church which was built at Köthen. After the decease of the Duke he continued at the court with his widow, the Countess Julia, whom, at a later period, he accompanied to Vienna. In 1847 he was appointed procurator for the province of Austria, and in this capacity he went to the College of Procurators at Rome. In the following year the Jesuits were temporarily driven from Austria, and consequently Father Beckx, being unable to return to that country, repaired to Belgium, and was nominated rector of the college belonging to his order at Louvain. When the Jesuits were re-established in Austria, he zealously supported the projects of the Government, which were highly favourable to the interests of the Church. He lent his powerful aid to the Primate of Hungary, Cardinal Szeitowsky, who succeeded in obtaining the reinstatement of the Jesuits in that portion of the empire, and founding the noviciate at Tyrnan. Being sent to the assembly summoned at Rome in 1853, to choose a successor to Father Roothan, he was elected Superior of the Order. The success of the Jesuits since that time, especially in non-Catholic countries, is due, in no slight degree, to the ability and foresight of Father Beckx. Besides some minor writings and occasional discourses, he has published a "Month of Mary" (Vienna, 1843), which has passed through numerous editions, and been translated into many languages.

BEDDOE, John, M.D., F.R.S., born at Bewdley, in Worcestershire, September 21, 1826, was educated at Bridgnorth School, University College, London, and the University of Edinburgh. He graduated B.A. at London in 1851, and M.D. at Edinburgh in 1853. Dr. Beddoe served on the civil medical staff

during the Crimean war. Since then he has practised as a physician at Clifton, and held sundry hospital appointments. He was President of the Anthropological Society in 1869 and 1870, and he was a member of the council of the British Association for several years. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, in 1873. Dr. Beddoe has written numerous papers, medical, statistical, and anthropological, and he has largely applied the numerical method to ethnology. His principal works are, "Stature and Bulk of Man in the British Isles," 1869-70; "Origin of the English Nation" (unpublished, but took first prize, £150, of the Welsh National Eisteddfod); "Relations of Temperament and Complexion to Disease;" "On Hospital Dietaries;" and "Comparison of Mortality in England and Australia." He is joint author of the "Anthropological Instructions for Travellers" of the British Association.

BEECHER, Henry Ward, fourth son of Lyman Beecher and Roxana Foote Beecher, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. He studied in public Latin schools at Boston, graduated at Amherst College, Mass., 1834, and studied theology under his father at the Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He first settled as a Presbyterian minister at Laurenceburg, Indiana, in 1837, removed in 1839 to Indianapolis, and became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church at Brooklyn, New York, in 1847. His church edifice has seating capacity for nearly 3,000 persons, and his church has a membership of over 2,000. During his whole career he has mingled to a greater extent than almost any other preacher and pastor of his denomination in matters not directly professional. For nearly a year, during his theological course, he edited the *Cincinnati Journal*, a religious weekly. In Indiana he was editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*. In Brooklyn he was soon known as an earnest opponent of slavery, and an advocate of temperance, peace, and other reforms, and very early became prominent as a platform orator and lecturer. He has always been a strong Republican, and has preached a number of political sermons from his pulpit, and has addressed a number of political meetings. From the date of the establishment of the *Independent* newspaper to 1858, he was a constant contributor to its columns, and from 1861 to 1863 its chief editor. In 1870 he became the editor-in-chief of the *Christian Union*, a weekly religious paper, a position he retained for about ten years, when he resigned it to Mr. Lyman Abbott, his associate editor. Mr. Beecher has twice visited Europe, and the last time (in 1863) addressed large audiences in the principal cities of Great Britain on the questions evolved by the civil war then raging in the United States. In 1871, Henry W. Sage, a parishioner of Mr. Beecher's, founded a lectureship of Preaching, called the "Lyman Beecher Lectureship," in the Yale College Divinity School, and the first three annual courses were delivered by Mr. Beecher. His regular weekly sermons, as taken down by stenographic reporters, have been printed since 1859. Besides these he has published "Lectures to Young Men," 1850; "Star Papers," 1855; "Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes," 1855; "Life Thoughts," 1858; "Pleasant Talks about Fruits, Flowers, and Farming," 1859; "Eyes and Ears," 1862; "Freedom and War," 1863; "Royal Truths," 1864; "Aids to Prayer," 1864; "Pulpit Pungencies," 1866; "Prayers from Plymouth Pulpit," 1867; "Norwood," a novel, 1867; "Overture of Angels," 1869; "Lecture-Room Talks," 1870; "Morning and Evening Exercises," 1870; "Life of Christ" (of which only the first volume has ever been

issued), 1871; "Yale Lectures on Preaching," 3 vols., 1872-74; and "A Summer Parish," 1874. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Theodore Tilton, formerly his associate, and afterwards his successor, in the editorship of the *Independent*, charged him with criminality with Mrs. Tilton. A committee of the Plymouth congregation reported that this charge was without any foundation; but meanwhile Mr. Tilton commenced a civil suit against Mr. Beecher, laying his damages at $100,000. The trial was protracted during six months; and at its close the jury, after being locked up for more than a week, failed to agree upon a verdict, nine being for acquittal of defendant and three for conviction. In 1878 Mr. Beecher announced that he did not believe in the eternity of punishment, believing that all punishments are cautionary and remedial, and that no greater cruelty could be imagined than the continuance of suffering eternally, after all hope of reformation is gone. He is understood to hold both to the annihilation of the miserable and the restoration of all others. In 1882 he formally withdrew from the Association of Congregational Churches on account of this change in belief.

BEECHER-STOWE, Mrs. (*See* Stowe.)

BEESLY, Edward Spencer, was born at Feckenham, Worcestershire, in 1831, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He was appointed Assistant-Master of Marlborough College in 1854, and Professor of History in University College, London, in 1860. Professor Beesly is the author of several review articles, pamphlets, &c., on historical, political, and social questions, treated from the Positivist point of view. His translation of Auguste Comte's "System of Positive Polity, or Treatise on Sociology," is in course of publication. The third volume appeared in 1876, under the title of "Social Dynamics, or the General Theory of Human Progress (Philosophy of History)." A series of lectures by Mr. Beesly on Roman history, entitled "Catiline, Clodius, and Tiberius," was published in 1878.

BÉHIC, Armand, statesman, born at Paris, Jan. 15, 1809. He was appointed at an early age to the Administration of Finances, was attached to the Treasury of the Army in the expedition to Algiers, and became Inspector of Finances, in which position he made several journeys to the colonies, especially the Antilles. He quitted this department to join the Ministry of Marine, and became Secretary-General. He entered the Chamber as Deputy for Avesnes in 1846, and was charged with the examination of the law relating to the railway from Paris to Lyons. In 1849 he was named a representative of the people, and shortly afterwards entered the Council of State, in which he remained until 1851, when he undertook the superintendence of the foundries of Vierzon. In 1853 he became Inspector-General of the Maritime service of the Messageries Impériales, and afterwards Director. He took an active part in the matter of transports for the Crimean expedition, and gave great impulse to the Indo-China service, and to all the details of the administration. He has been successively a member of the council of administration for public buildings, president of the commission for the organization of colonial banks, member of the Council-General of Bouches-du-Rhône for the canton of Ciotat. He was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 3, 1863, and succeeded M. Rouher as Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, June 23, 1863, which office he held till Jan. 1867, when he was appointed a Senator, and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. After the fall of the Empire he retired from public life for several

years, but in Jan., 1876, he was elected a Senator for the Department of the Gironde as a professed Bonapartist.

BELCREDI, Count Richard, Austrian statesman, of an ancient noble family, was born Feb. 12, 1823. In March, 1861, he was appointed to an important political position in Silesia, and in 1862 was promoted to the post of governmental chief in that province. In May, 1863, he was Vice-President of the Bohemian Government, and an imperial decree of May 27, 1864, appointed him Viceroy of Bohemia, conferring upon him the dignity of a Privy Councillor. In all these capacities Count Belcredi showed himself to be possessed of considerable administrative talent and great powers of work, and it is generally admitted that during his administration in Bohemia he was upon the best possible terms with both Germans and Czechs. Count Belcredi, appointed Minister of State for Austria, and President of the Council of Ministers at Vienna, July 27, 1865, resigned in Feb. 1867.

BELGIANS, King of the. (*See* Leopold II.)

BELL, Isaac Lowthian, F.R.S., D.C.L., son of the late Thomas Bell, was born in 1816. After completing his studies of physical science at Edinburgh University, and the Sorbonne at Paris, he entered the chemical and iron works at Walker. These, under his subsequent management, were extended. In 1850 he became connected with the chemical works at Washington, in the county of Durham, then in the hands of his father-in-law, the late H. L. Pattinson, F.R.S. Under his direction they were greatly enlarged, and an extensive establishment was constructed for the manufacture of oxychloride of lead, a pigment discovered by Mr. Pattinson. In 1873 he ceased to be a partner in these works, which are now carried on by Mr. Pattinson's other sons-in-law. Mr. Bell, in connection with his brothers, Messrs. Thomas and John Bell, founded, in 1852, the Clarence Works on the Tees, one of the earliest, and now one of the largest iron-smelting concerns on that river, which these gentlemen carry on in connection with extensive collieries and ironstone mines. At present arrangements are in progress for obtaining salt from a bed of the mineral, found at a depth of 1200 feet at Port Clarence. Mr. Bell has been a frequent contributor to various learned societies on subjects connected with the metallurgy of iron, and has recently completed a very elaborate experimental research on the chemical phenomena of the blast furnace. In recognition of his services as Juror at the International Exhibitions at Philadelphia in 1876, and at Paris in 1878, he was elected an honorary member of the American Philosophical Institution, and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He has filled the office of Sheriff, and was twice elected Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the last time in order to receive the members of the British Association at their meeting in the year 1863. Mr. Bell was a candidate for the representation of North Durham in Parliament at the general election of Dec. 1868, but was unsuccessful. At the general election of Feb. 1874, however, he was elected by that constituency in the Liberal interest, but on petition was unseated. He again contested the seat at the election consequent on the petition, but was unsuccessful. He was elected M.P. for Hartlepool in July, 1875, but ceased to represent that borough in 1880.

BELL, John, sculptor, born in Norfolk, in 1811, exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1832, a religious group, followed by "Psyche feeding a Swan," and other poetic works. In 1837 he exhibited the model of his "Eagle-slayer," a composition which was exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1844, and again at the In-

ternational Exhibition in 1851. Reduced casts in bronze were subsequently executed for the Art Union. In 1841 he exhibited his well-known and beautiful figure of "Dorothea." The first statue which Mr. Bell was commissioned to execute for the new Houses of Parliament was that of "Lord Falkland." Among his other works, which are almost wholly of the poetic class, may be mentioned "The Babes in the Wood," in marble, now in the South Kensington Museum, an "Andromeda" (a bronze), purchased by the Queen, which formed leading attractions in the sculpture of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and "Sir Robert Walpole," in St. Stephen's Hall; also Miranda," "Imogen," "The Last Kiss," "The Dove's Refuge," "Herod Stricken on his Throne," "Lalage," "The Cross of Prayer," now so well known in the photographs of the Stereoscopic Company, "The Octoroon," "Una and the Lion," "Cromwell," "James Montgomery," the poet, at Sheffield, and various busts and statuettes. At Westminster Hall, in 1844, the sculptor appeared as a draughtsman with a cartoon, entitled, "The Angel of the Pillar," one of a series of "Compositions from the Liturgy," which have since been published. He executed the Wellington monument in Guildhall, with colossal figures of Peace and War; and the marble statue of Armed Science at Woolwich. Among his public works are the "Guards' Memorial" in Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, and the Crimean Artillery Memorial on the Parade at Woolwich. Mr. Bell, who is the author of a "Free-Hand Drawing Book for the Use of Artizans," "Primary Sensations of the Mind," "The Drama of Ivan," and various essays on art, has devoted some attention to decoration, having introduced, twenty-five years ago, the ornamental corn bread-platters in wood, and bread-knives, which have since become a trade, women and children being much employed in the carving of the platters and handles. Also in 1859 he received the medal of the Society of Arts for the origination of the principle of Entasis and definite proportions applied to the obelisk; and he was one of the sculptors employed in the completion of the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park, his portion being the colossal group of the United States directing the progress of America, a large copy of which, in terra-cotta, stood in the centre of the Fine Arts Hall in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and has since been removed to Washington. A reduction to a statuette size of this group has been produced in bronze for Prizes of the Art Union of London. He is occupied in various works for town and country, which, however, are rarely exhibited except in the situation for which they are executed, as was the case with the marble statue of the late Earl of Clarendon, in the great hall of the Foreign Office, Downing Street. Mr. Bell has been for more than thirty years a resident in Kensington, where his house, garden, and studio are all in one. Here he still continues to execute a variety of works of the poetic class in marble, bronze, and terra-cotta. His marble statue of the Eagle-slayer is in the collection of Earl Fitzwilliam, at Wentworth, of which there is a cast in metal, in front of the South Kensington Museum. His Imogen is in the possession of Lord Coleridge, and his statue of Andromeda in the collection of Lord Truro; for whom also he is executing a life-sized statue of Eve. All these works are in marble.

BELLOC, Madame Anne Swanton Louise, widow of J. H. Belloc, director of the French Imperial School of Design, born at La Rochelle, Oct. 1, 1796, is the daughter of an Irish officer in the French service, named O'Keefe, who gave her an excellent English

education. She has made the writings of Miss Edgeworth, the "Vicar of Wakefield," &c., popular in France, and has translated Moore's "Life of Byron" into French. Madame Belloc is best known for her labours in the cause of female education in France. Assisted by Mdlle. Montgolfier, she organized a select circulating library, designed to supplant in some measure those reading-rooms which introduced the most dangerous works to the public. The two ladies combined in editing a monthly journal for the use of families, and in the preparation of books, some of which received the honours of the Académie, intended for the young.

BELMORE, The Right Hon. Somerset Richard Lowry-Corry, Fourth Earl of, son of the third Earl, whom he succeeded in 1845, was born in London in 1835, and educated at Cambridge. He was elected a representative peer for Ireland in 1857; was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Derby's third administration, from July, 1866, to July, 1867; and was Governor of New South Wales from Jan., 1868, to Feb., 1872.

BELOT, Adolphe, was born at Pointe-à-Pitre, in the island of Guadaloupe, Nov. 6, 1829, and while yet very young travelled extensively in the United States, Brazil, and other parts of North and South America. He studied law at Paris, and became an advocate at the bar of Nancy in 1854. His first attempt in literature was "Châtiment" (Paris, 1855), a novel, which failed to attract attention. Two years later he brought out "À la Campagne," a one-act comedy, which gave no indication of the immense and lasting success of his second dramatic composition, "Le Testament de César Girodot," a comedy in three acts, written in conjunction with M. Charles Edmond Villetard, and first performed at the Odéon Theatre, Paris, Sept. 30, 1859. This play still holds possession of the French stage. M. Belot has written a large number of other dramatic pieces, including "Fromont jeune et Risler aîné," founded on the celebrated novel of M. Alphonse Daudet. He is also the author of numerous novels, some of which have passed through as many as forty editions. The most celebrated of these is "Mademoiselle Giraud, ma femme" (1870), a work distinguished rather by its immoral audacity than by its literary merit. His later works are "Le Parricide" (1873), in conjunction with M. J. Dautin; "Dacolard et Lubin," a sequel to the preceding (1874); "Mémoires d'un Caissier;" "Hélène et Mathilde;" "La Femme de Feu;" "Deux Femmes;" "Folies de Jeunesse;" "La Sultane Parisienne," an English translation of which appeared in 1879; and an elaborate romance in four volumes (1875-6), entitled respectively,—"Les Mystères Mondains;" "Les Baigneuses de Trouville;" "Madame Vitel et Mademoiselle Lelièvre;" and "Une Maison centrale de Femmes." His drama, "Les Étrangleurs de Paris," was acted for the first time at the Porte Saint-Martin Theatre, March 17, 1880. M. Belot was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1867.

BELT, Richard, sculptor, born in 1851, in Smith Square, Westminster, was educated at Baroness Burdett Coutts' School, Westminster. He left school at the age of nine, was admitted into Mr. Foley's studio in 1869, and became a student of the Royal Academy in 1871. He exhibited his first work in 1873, and up to the present time has every year exhibited several sculptures. Mr. Belt is a member of the Royal Institution, and on the Council of the Society of Fine Arts. He has executed several public works, amongst them the Memorial in Stafford Church to Izaak Walton,

"The 'Byron" in Hyde Park, Charles Kingsley in Chester Cathedral, Lord Beaconsfield in Hughenden Church, a commission from the Queen; also the Prince Imperial in Windsor Castle, a statue bust of the Prince Imperial at the Woolwich Academy, the Memorial to Lord Beaconsfield in the Guildhall, and busts of the same statesman in many London clubs; statue of William Spottiswoode in the Royal Institution, Lord Beaconsfield's statue bust for the Merchant Taylors' Company; presentation busts of the late Lord Mayors Sir T. Owden and Sir John Ellis; busts of Mr. Eliot Yorke, the late Mr. Whalley, M.P., Mr. George Payne, Lord Cottenham, Admiral Rous, Lord John Russell, Jabez Burns, Lord William Graham, Mrs. Wilkinson (the Bishop of Truro's late wife), Lord Shrewsbury, Dean Stanley, Sir George Beaumont, the Rev. Morley Punshon, Mr. Reginald Handbury, and Sir Richard Musgrave. Mr. Belt is now engaged upon busts of Lord Shaftesbury, for the Young Men's Christian Association; Mr. Alexander Yorke, Sir H. Selwyn Ibbetson, M.P., Lady Lewisham, the Hon. Mrs. Eliot, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., the Princess Frederica of Hanover, Mr. Howard Vincent, the Prince of Wales (for the Mansion House), Lord Baring, M.P., Mr. Edgar Vincent, the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, Mr. George Hanbury; statuettes of the painters James Webb and John Varley; also Kyrle Bellew, the actor, and many others; a statue of Hypatia and the two Pageanti busts, the last one of these executed in the Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster. He is also erecting a memorial to Sir Henry Parker, in Lewisham Church; and one to the late Professor Evans, in the Ante-Chapel, Eton. Mr. Belt is the plaintiff in the well-known case of "Belt *v.* Lawes," which is still before the law courts.

BENDEMANN, EDWARD, a celebrated painter of the Düsseldorf school, was born in Berlin, Dec. 3, 1811. After receiving a good literary education, he became a student at the Düsseldorf Academy, under the well-known Schadow, who soon discovered that he had chosen his true vocation. When only one-and-twenty he exhibited at Berlin a large painting, "The Grief of the Jews," suggested by Psalm cxxxvii. It was popularized by means of lithographs, and is in the Cologne Museum. In 1833 he executed a picture, afterwards engraved by Felsing—"Two Young Girls at the Fountain,"—which was purchased by the Society of Arts of Westphalia. In 1837 he exhibited at Paris a large canvas, "Jeremiah amid the ruins of Jerusalem," which gained the gold medal. This picture, of which Weiss published a good lithograph, is in the private gallery of the Emperor of Germany. "Harvest" followed, which was engraved by Eichens. The success of this piece led Bendemann to produce others of the same class, such as "The Shepherd and Shepherdess," from one of Uhland's idyls, and "The Daughter of the Servian Prince," from a Servian ballad. After having been appointed Professor in the Academy of Arts of Dresden, he received the commission to decorate the royal palace, and undertook the grand frescoes, upon which, above all, his reputation is founded. The progress of this undertaking was interrupted by a disease of the eyes, which the artist contracted in Italy. Bendemann executed a frescoe of "Poetry and the Arts;" a design for a monument to Sebastian Bach, which was afterwards erected at Sandstein; a portrait of the Emperor Lothaire II. for the city of Frankfort, many other portraits of celebrated Germans, and among them that of Schadow's daughter, whom he married in 1838. In 1860 he succeeded his father-in-law as Director of the Academy at Düsseldorf.

BENEDETTI, Vincent, a French diplomatist, of Italian extraction, born in Corsica, about 1815, was educated for the consular and diplomatic service. After having been appointed Consul at Palermo in 1848, he became First Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople, until May, 1859, when he was appointed to replace M. Bourée as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister at Teheran. M. Benedetti, who declined to accept the office, was some months afterwards named Director of Political Affairs to the Foreign Minister; a position associated with the successful career of MM. de Rayneval and d'Hauterive, and with the names of Desages, Armand, Lefebre, and Thouvenel. It fell to the lot of M. Benedetti to act as secretary and editor of the protocols in the Congress of Paris in 1856, and he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in June, 1845, Officer in 1853, Commander in 1856, Grand Officer in June, 1860, and Grand Cross in 1866. Having been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Turin in 1861, on the recognition of the Italian kingdom by the French Government, he resigned when M. Thouvenel retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was appointed Ambassador at Berlin, Nov. 27, 1864. M. Benedetti obtained great notoriety in connection with the remarkable draft of a secret treaty between France and Prussia, which was published in the *Times* on the 25th of July, 1870, at the very commencement of the war between those two Powers. The document stated that the Emperor Napoleon III. would allow and recognise the Prussian acquisitions consequent upon the war against Austria; that the King of Prussia would promise to assist France in acquiring Luxemburg; that the Emperor would not oppose a Federal re-union of North and South Germany; that if the Emperor should occupy or conquer Belgium, the King should afford armed assistance to France against any other Power that might declare war against her in such case; and that the two Powers should conclude an offensive and defensive alliance. The publication of this extraordinary document caused great consternation and excitement throughout Europe. Its authenticity was not denied, but France declared that although M. Benedetti had written the document, he had done so at the dictation of Count Bismarck; whereas the latter statesman declared that through one channel or another France had incessantly demanded some compensation for not interfering with Prussia in her projects. Both statesmen agreed in saying that their respective sovereigns declined to sanction the treaty. On the outbreak of the war, M. Benedetti was of course recalled from Berlin; and since the fall of the Empire he has disappeared from public notice. In Oct., 1871, however, he published a pamphlet, in which he threw upon Count Bismarck the whole responsibility of the draft treaty. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Conseil Général of Corsica, and since then he has been an advocate at the bar of Ajaccio.

BENEDICT, Sir Julius, musician and composer, born at Stuttgart, Nov. 27, 1804, at an early age showed so much musical talent that, having commenced his studies under Hummel, at Weimar, he was introduced to the notice of Weber, who, though he had always refused to take pupils, was induced to alter his resolution in Benedict's favour. From the beginning of 1821 till the end of 1824 he had the benefit of Weber's exclusive instruction, and was treated by him rather as a son than as a pupil. At the age of nineteen he was, on Weber's recommendation, engaged to conduct the German operas at Vienna, and was afterwards employed in a similar capacity at the San Carlo and the

Fondo, at Naples. In 1827 his first dramatic attempt, an opera in two acts, called "Giacinta ed Ernesto," was produced at the Fondo; but, being essentially German in style and colour, it did not please the Neapolitan public; nor was he more successful with a grand opera afterwards performed at the San Carlo. In 1830 he returned to Stuttgart, where this work, "I Portoghesi in Goa," which had been coldly received at Naples, found a more congenial audience. After a visit to Paris, and a second residence of several years at Naples, Benedict came to London for the first time in 1835, chiefly at the instance of his friend, Madame Malibran. In 1836 he undertook the direction of the Opera Buffa at the Lyceum, under the management of the late Mr. Mitchell. Here his operetta, "Un Anno ed un Giorno," originally produced at Naples in 1836, was well received; and after this Benedict turned his attention to the English musical stage. His first English opera, "The Gipsy's Warning," was produced in 1838 with remarkable success. His subsequent operas, "The Brides of Venice," and "The Crusaders," had a long run at Drury Lane, of which theatre, when under Mr. Bunn's management, he was the musical director. He has written many pieces for the pianoforte, of which instrument he is a great master, besides orchestral and vocal compositions of excellence. The musical festivals at Norwich, the London Monday Popular, and Liverpool Philharmonic concerts were for a considerable time under his direction. In 1850 he accompanied Jenny Lind as conductor and pianist to the United States and Havannah, and shared in her unexampled success in a series of 122 concerts. After his return to England, he formed a choral society, "The Vocal Association," and conducted the Italian operas at Drury Lane and Her Majesty's Theatre during the seasons of 1859 and 1860, when he brought out an Italian version of Weber's "Oberon," with recitatives and additions chiefly from his master's works, which was much approved. At the Norwich Festival in Sept., 1860, he produced a cantata, "Undine," which obtained very great success. The first performance of this work in London, towards the end of the same year, derived an additional interest from the circumstance that on that occasion Clara Novello took her farewell of the English public in the part of "Undine." In 1862 his most popular opera, "The Lily of Killarney," was produced at Covent Garden, and subsequently at the principal theatres in Germany. A cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," composed for the Norwich Festival of 1863, and afterwards performed in London, met with general approbation. Benedict's operetta, "The Bride of Song," for the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, in 1864, was followed by a cantata, entitled "St. Cecilia," written for the Norwich Festival of 1866, which was received most favourably, and has since been produced successfully in the metropolis and the principal towns of the United Kingdom. His last choral work,—the oratorio "St. Peter," written expressly for the Birmingham Musical Festival, 1870, achieved an extraordinary success, and is considered by far his best composition. He has since composed incidental music to "Romeo and Juliet" (1882), produced at the Lyceum Theatre; and "Graziella," a cantata, performed at the Birmingham Festival of 1882. His first symphony, composed in 1873, met with great favour at its performance by the Crystal Palace Band. He conducted the Liverpool Festival in September, 1874, and has been appointed, for the twelfth time, conductor of the Norwich Festival, in 1878. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him by the Queen, March 24, 1871. He is a corresponding member of the

French Academy. He was also honoured by the Emperor of Austria and King of Würtemberg, who appointed him Knight Commander of the Orders of Francis Joseph and Frederick, on the occasion of his seventieth anniversary in 1874; besides which he received the decorations of the Crown of Prussia, Third Class, of Italy, of Würtemberg, Leopold of Belgium, Gustav Wata of Sweden, Ernest August of Hanover, the Portuguese Order of Christ, the Golden Lion of Holland, the Saxe Ernestine family order, and a testimonial subscribed by his numerous friends.

BENHAM, The Rev. William, B.D., was born at West Meon, Hants, Jan. 15, 1831, his father being the village postmaster, as his grandfather had been before him. He was educated at the village National school, and was favourably noticed by the rector, Archdeacon Bayley, who took him to his house as his little secretary, he being blind. He taught the youth Latin and Greek, and after his death in 1844, Mr. Benham was sent to St. Mark's College, Chelsea, to be trained for a schoolmaster. After working in that capacity for a few years, Archdeacon Bayley's family furnished him with the means of going through the Theological Department of King's College, London. He went out with a first-class, and was ordained by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of London, as Divinity Tutor to his old college at Chelsea. He remained there from 1857 to 1864, when he became Editorial Secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and curate of St. Lawrence Jewry, under the present Dean of Manchester. In 1867 he was favourably noticed as a preacher by some members of Archbishop Longley's family, unknown to himself, and this led to the Archbishop offering him the vicarage of his own parish of Addington. He acted as the Primate's private secretary during the first Lambeth Conference, and passed the Resolutions through the press, and also his last Charge. Archbishop Tait also made him one of the Six Preachers of Canterbury in 1872, and gave him the vicarage of Margate in the same year. His chief work there was the carrying out the restoration of the parish church. In 1880 he was appointed to the vicarage of Marden, and in 1882 to the rectory of St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street, in the City of London. Mr. Benham has published "The Gospel of St. Matthew, with notes and a commentary," 1862; "English Ballads, with introduction and notes," 1863; "The Epistles for the Christian Year, with notes and commentary," 1864; "Readings on the Life of Our Lord and His Apostles," 1880; "The Church of the Patriarchs," 1867; the "Globe" edition of Cowper's works, 1870; Commentary on the Acts in the "Commentary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," 1871; "A Companion to the Lectionary," 1872; a new translation of Thomas à Kempis's "Imitatio Christi," 1874; "Memoirs of Catherine and Craufurd Tait," 1879; and "How to Teach the Old Testament," 1881. He has also contributed articles to "The Bible Educator," *Macmillan's Magazine*, and other periodicals.

BENJAMIN, Judah Philip, Q.C., was born in St. Croix, a Danish West India Island, in 1811, of English parents of the Jewish faith, who emigrated in 1816 to Wilmington, North Carolina, where his father became naturalised as an American citizen, the son remaining a native born subject of England. He entered Yale College in 1825, but left without graduating in 1828, when he went to New Orleans, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He entered prominently into politics, originally as a Whig, but on the merger of that party into the "Know Nothing," or Native American party, he attached

himself to the Democratic party. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1852, and re-elected in 1858. On Dec. 31, 1860, in a speech to the Senate, he avowed his adhesion to the State of Louisiana, which had seceded from the Union, and he at once withdrew from the Senate and returned to New Orleans. He was then called by Jefferson Davis, who had just been elected President of the Southern Confederacy, to join the Cabinet as Attorney-General. To the duties of this office were added those of Acting-Secretary of War during a temporary vacancy in that office. On the appointment of a permanent Secretary of War, the Cabinet was reorganised, and Mr. Benjamin was made Secretary of State, retaining that office and the confidence of the President until the overthrow of the Confederacy. He then escaped the pursuit of the Northern troops, and succeeded in reaching Nassau, New Providence, whence he sailed for England, where he arrived in Sept. 1865. Mr. Benjamin had been in reality the soul of the rebellion. His entire property was confiscated, and it is an interesting fact that his law library was bought in by public subscription and presented to him. He came to England in Sept., 1865, and through the personal influence of Lord Cairns was called to the bar in 1866, after keeping his terms for one year only. He at once acquired a large practice at Liverpool, where the principal firms of solicitors have intimate relations with the leading legal houses of New Orleans. He received a silk gown in 1872, and from that date was engaged in almost every case of importance. Among his many arguments, the one most generally known is that which he delivered before the Court for Crown Cases Reserved on behalf of the captain of the Franconia. His last great *Nisi Prius* case was that of Anson and others against the London and North-Western Railway. After this he entirely refused any briefs except upon Appeal, and was only to be seen in the House of Lords and the Privy Council. In the latter his knowledge of general jurisprudence gave him a great advantage. He was, indeed, in the widest sense of the term, an international lawyer. Mr. Benjamin retired from practice in Feb., 1883. In 1868 he published the 1st, and in 1873 the 2nd edition of a "Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property."

BENNET, James Henry, M.D., was born at Manchester in 1816. His father was an influential manufacturer, connected with the discoveries in textile fabrics which marked the beginning of this century, and was the first to obtain a patent for uniting cotton and wool in one fabric, and was the inventor and patentee of the cloth named by him "corduroy." After his father's death his mother took him to Paris to be educated, by the advice of M. Fernaux, an eminent French manufacturer, and a friend of the family. He was placed at a French college ("St. Louis"), and remained there until the age of seventeen. He was then apprenticed in the usual course to Mr. Ormond Tabberer, a maternal uncle, a clever surgeon, practising at Repton, in Derbyshire. With him he remained until the age of twenty, when he returned to Paris for a visit. Finding, through his former college friends, that the Paris medical schools presented very great advantages, he got his uncle to release him from the unexpired years of his apprenticeship, and began his medical studies *de novo* in the French capital, where he remained for seven years, competing for and gaining every appointment that was open to competition, and also teaching and writing for the medical press. During the last four of these years he was an "*Interne des Hôpitaux*," or House Physician to the Paris hospitals, an appointment

gained by an arduous competitive examination. At the age of 27 he left Paris, and settled in London as a consulting physician, choosing midwifery and gynecology, or the diseases of women, as a special branch. He published, in 1845—64, an important work on female diseases, which procured for him at an early age a large and important practice in that department of medicine. In 1869 he became consumptive from hard work, the result of over-success. He was obliged to give up his medical appointment, to resign practice, and to fly for his life to the Genoese Riviera. But freedom from professional anxieties, a mild climate, and rational treatment, effected a cure in the course of a few years, but he has continued to spend his winter ever since at Mentone on the Riviera, only undertaking consulting practice in the summer in London, and residing at his country residence, The Ferns, Weybridge, Surrey, during his sojourn in England. In 1878 he retired entirely from practice in England in summer, but still resides at his country home, The Ferns, and continues to practise in the winter at Mentone. Dr. Bennet has always shown indomitable energy, ever rallying and ever returning to the battle of life, however severely stricken by illness, and by social disasters. He is the author of "A Practical Treatise on Inflammation of the Uterus and its Appendages, and on its Connexion with other Uterine Diseases," 4th edit. 1861; "A Review of the Present State of Uterine Pathology," 1856; "Nutrition in Health and Disease," 3rd edit. 1877; "Nutrition," cheap edition, 1879; second thousand — translated into French by M. Barrué, 1882; "Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean; or, the Rivieras, Italy, Spain, Sardinia, Malta, Corfu, Corsica, Sicily, Algeria, and Tunis, as Winter Climates," 5th edit. 1876; "On the Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption by Hygiene, Climate, and Medicine," 3rd edit. 1878; "Recherches sur le Traitement de la Phthisie Pulmonaire," Paris, 1875; "La Corse et la Sardaigne, Étude de Voyage," Paris, 1876; and "La Mediterranée et la Rivière de Gênes," Paris, 1880.

BENNETT, Sir James Risdon, M.D., F.R.S., Ex-President of the Royal College of Physicians, eldest son of the Rev. James Bennett, D.D. by Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Comley, of Romsey, Hampshire, was born at Romsey, in 1809. He was educated by private tuition, and received his professional education in Paris and Edinburgh, at which latter university he took his degree of M.D. in 1833. After travelling for two years on the Continent, he settled in London, and lectured at the Charing Cross Hospital and Grainger's School in the Borough. He was elected, in 1843, Assistant-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and on becoming full Physician, lectured there for many years on the "Practice of Medicine." He was one of the Founders and Secretary of the first Sydenham Society for the Publication of Medical Works. After filling the offices of Censor, Lumleian and Croonian Lecturer, and Representative of the College of Physicians in the General Medical Council, he was elected President of the College in 1876, and annually re-elected up to 1880. In the same year he had been elected Fellow of the Royal Society. Sir Risdon Bennett is Consulting Physician to the Victoria Park Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Hon. Physician and Governor of St. Thomas's Hospital, and Fellow of various medical and scientific societies. He has published a translation from the German of Kramer on "Diseases of the Ear;" "An Essay on Acute Hydrocephalus," which gained the Fothergillian Gold Medal; Lumleian Lectures on Cancerous and

other Intra-Thoracic Growths." He has also contributed numerous papers to the *Transactions of the Pathological Society* and various medical journals. Sir Risdon Bennett was one of the Commissioners of the Paris Universal Exhibition for 1878. In that year he received from the University of Edinburgh the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1881 he received from Her Majesty the honour of knighthood, and was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Medical Congress. Sir Risdon is at present Member of the Council, and Vice-President of the Royal Society. He married, in 1841, Miss Ellen Selfe Page, daughter of the Rev. Henry Page, M.A., of Rose Hill, Worcester.

BENNETT, William Cox, LL.D., the son of Mr. John Bennett, watchmaker, of Greenwich, where he was born in 1820, was educated at a school in his native town, from which, on account of his father's death, he was removed at the age of fourteen to assist his mother in the business. Whilst still a youth, he took an active part in the formation of a literary institution on the most popular basis, which has above 1,200 members, and in connection with which he has formed a library consisting of above 12,000 volumes. He has likewise been instrumental in establishing at Greenwich cheap baths and wash-houses, a large proprietary school, and other popular institutions. He acted as Honorary Auditor of the Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, till that great reform was effected. He has taken an active part in all the agitations for the education of the people during the past thirty years; is the Hon. Sec. to the Greenwich branch of the National Education League, and a member of the London Council. Dr. Bennett printed volumes of poetry privately in 1843 and 1845. After this, he contributed poems to various periodicals, and published several volumes. Perhaps best known as a song-writer, Dr. Bennett has published, amongst other works, "Poems," 1850; "Verdicts," 1852; "Roan's School: a Chapter in the Educational History of England," which secured the reform of a large endowed school at Greenwich, and threw it open to the children of all the inhabitants, irrespective of their religious beliefs; "War Songs," 1855; "Queen Eleanor's Vengeance, and other Poems," 1857; "Songs, by a Song-Writer," 1859; "Baby May, and other Poems on Infants," 1861, 1st and 2nd editions; "The Worn Wedding Ring," &c., 1861; "The Politics of the People," Parts I. and II.; "Our Glory Roll, National Poems," 1866; "Proposals for Contributions to a Ballad History of England," 1867. A collected edition of his poems appeared in 1862, in "Routledge's British Poets." Dr. Bennett is a practised political writer, and was attached to the staff of the *Weekly Dispatch*, during the years 1868-9-70, contributing leaders, essays, reviews, and fine-art criticisms. He acted as Secretary to the Refugees' Benevolent Fund during the continuance of the Franco-Prussian War. He has been for several years engaged on a "Ballad and Song History of England, and of the States sprung from Her." He has also ready for press his "Recollections of the late Miss Mitford, with Selections from her Correspondence." The University of Tusculum conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1869.

BENNETT, The Rev. William James Early, M.A., born about 1805, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1827. He held for some years the incumbency of Portman Chapel, and that of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, but resigned the latter in 1851, in consequence of a popular outcry raised against his "Tractarian"

tendencies, and almost immediately afterwards was presented to the vicarage of Frome Selwood, Somersetshire. He is the author of a large number of theological works, of which the best known are—"Principles of the Book of Common Prayer;" "The Eucharist: its History, Doctrines, and Practice;" "Errors of Romanism;" "Lives of Fathers of the Church of the Fourth Century," and various sermons and pamphlets; has edited the "Theologian," "The Old Church Porch," &c., and has contributed largely to religious periodical literature. In 1871 the case of "Sheppard *v.* Bennett" came on for hearing before the Privy Council, and was decided in favour of Mr. Bennett's teaching on the subject of the Real Presence. Since then, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, having referred to it, was answered by Mr. Bennett in a pamphlet entitled "A Defence of the Catholic Faith."

BENNIGSEN, Rudolph Von, born at Lüneberg, Hanover, July 10, 1824, studied jurisprudence at Göttingen and Heidelberg, and qualified as an advocate, but entered the judiciary and rose to the functions of a judge at Göttingen. In 1855 the city of Aurich elected him to the Second Chamber of the Hanover Legislature, but the King refused him the indispensable consent of the Crown to accept that legislative office. Thereupon he resigned his judgeship, and being thus freed from the trammels of official life, he took his seat in the Parliament (1856), and at once assumed a position as leader of the Opposition. In 1859 Bennigsen and Miguel, with a few others, drew up and issued a programme or scheme of German unity. In this document it was declared that only Prussia could be at the head of a united Germany, and in fact Bennigsen advocated at this period that which Prince Bismarck long afterwards accomplished. The National-Verein held its first sitting Sept. 16, 1859, at the invitation of Bennigsen, and he himself was chosen President. The Frankfort Assembly formed the permanent organization of the National-Verein, and fixed its seat in the city of Coburg. At the time of its dissolution in 1866, it numbered 30,000 members, of whom 10,000 were from Prussia. In that year the organization of the North German Confederation making inevitable the speedy realization of the Empire, the Union had no further *raison d'être*, and it was accordingly dissolved. Bennigsen, who by the annexation of Hanover was made a Prussian, became a member both of the Prussian Lower Chamber and of the North German Reichstag. During the war of 1870 he was in confidential relations with the Prussian authorities, and undertook two important missions—one to the South German States, where he discussed the conditions of a possible unity; the other to the camp of Versailles in the winter of 1871, where the same negotiations were afterwards carried out to a practical result. In 1873 he was elected President of the Prussian House of Deputies. At the elections of 1877 the Socialist party opposed his candidature, but without success.

BENSON, The Most Rev. Edward White, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, son of Edward White Benson, Esq., of Birmingham Heath, and formerly of York, was born near Birmingham in 1829. He was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, and where he graduated B.A. in 1852, as a First Class in classical honours, and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, obtaining also the place of a Senior Optime in the mathematical tripos. He graduated M.A. in 1855, B.D. in 1862, and D.D. in 1867. He was for some years an assistant master

in Rugby school, and he held the head mastership of Wellington College from its first opening in 1858 down to 1872, when he was appointed a Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, having been a Prebendary of the same cathedral for three years previously. He was a select preacher to the University of Cambridge (1864-71), and to the University of Oxford (1875-76). For several years he was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln. In Dec. 1876 he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Earl of Beaconsfield, to the newly-founded Bishopric of Truro, and he received episcopal consecration in St. Paul's Cathedral, April 25, 1877. The diocese, which has been taken out of the diocese of Exeter, consists of the county of Cornwall, the Isles of Scilly, and five parishes of Devonshire, constituting the Archdeaconry of Cornwall; with the church of St. Mary, Truro, as a cathedral. During his occupation of the see he began the building of a new cathedral at Truro, of which the outward shell is to cost £90,000, most of that sum having been gathered through the energy of the Bishop. In Dec. 1882 Dr. Benson was appointed by the Crown, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, in succession to Dr. Tait. Dr. Benson has published "Sermons preached in Wellington College Chapel," 1859; "Σαλπισει. A memorial Sermon preached after the death of J. P. Lee, first Bishop of Manchester," 1870; "Work, Friendship, Worship," being three sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in 1871; "Boy-Life, its trial, its strength, its fulness. Sundays in Wellington College, 1859-72," Lond. 8vo, 1874; "Singleheart," 1877; and "The Cathedral, its necessary place in the Life and Work of the Church," 1879; besides numerous single sermons; and he is one of the contributors to "The Speaker's Commentary on the Bible." Dr. Benson married, in 1859, Mary, daughter of the late Rev. William Sidgwick, of Skipton, Yorkshire.

BENTINCK, The Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Cavendish, M.P., son of the late Major-General Lord Frederick Bentinck, C.B., was born in London in 1821, and educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A., 1847). He was called to the bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in 1846. Mr. Bentinck unsuccessfully contested Taunton in April, 1859; but he was elected in the following August, and continued to represent that borough till July, 1865, when he was returned for Whitehaven. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade in Feb., 1874. In Nov., 1875, he was appointed Judge-Advocate-General, and sworn of the Privy Council. He went out of office with his party in April, 1880.

BENTLEY, Robert, F.L.S., a botanist, who has more particularly directed attention to the applications of botany to medicine. He was born at Hitchin, Herts, in 1825, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1847. He is Dean of the Medical Faculty, Honorary Fellow, and Professor of Botany in King's College, London; Honorary member of, and Professor of Materia Medica and Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Honorary member of the American Pharmaceutical Association; Professor of Botany in the London Institution; Examiner in Botany to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; Member of the Council, and Chairman of the Garden Committee of the Royal Botanic Society of London; and was formerly Lecturer on Botany at the Medical Colleges of the London, Middlesex, and St. Mary's Hospitals. Professor Bentley was President of the British Pharmaceutical Conferences in 1866 and

1867. He has contributed numerous articles to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, of which for ten years he was one of the editors. He has written a "Manual of Botany," which has reached the fourth edition; has jointly edited two editions of Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics; is the author of an elementary work on Botany, in the series of Manuals of Elementary Science, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and has, in conjunction with Dr. Trimen, brought out an illustrated work on Medicinal Plants, in four volumes. Professor Bentley has also published a Series of Papers "On New American Remedies," a Lecture "On the Characters, Properties, and Uses of Eucalyptus globulus," "Lectures on the Organic Materia Medica of the British Pharmacopœia," and various other Lectures and Papers on Botany and Materia Medica.

BERESFORD, The Most Rev. and Right Hon. Marcus Gervais, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, son of the late Bishop of Kilmore, who was a nephew of the first Marquis of Waterford, was born in 1801, and educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire, under Dr. Tate, whence he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge. Having graduated and taken orders, he was appointed Rector of Kildallen in 1825, afterwards held the vicariates of Drung and Lara, and was also Vicar-General of Kilmore and Archdeacon of Ardagh. In 1854 he was consecrated to the united sees of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, and in 1863 was translated to Armagh. His Grace is Primate of all Ireland, Lord Almoner of Ireland, and Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick. The see of Armagh is of the annual value of £14,500.

BERESFORD, Lord William Charles Delapoer, second son of the Rev. John Beresford, fourth Marquis of Waterford, by Christiana Julia, fourth daughter of the late Colonel Charles Powell Leslie, of Glaslough, co. Monaghan, was born Feb. 10, 1846, at Philiptown, co. Dublin. He entered the Royal Navy in 1859, was appointed a lieutenant in 1868, and advanced to the rank of commander in 1875. He served successively in the "Marlborough," the "Defence," the "Clio," the "Tribune," the "Luchez," the "Research," the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," and the "Galatea." In 1872 he was appointed Flag Lieutenant to the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport; and he accompanied the Prince of Wales as naval aide-de-camp to India in 1875-76. His lordship received the gold medals of the Royal Humane Society, and of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, for having on three occasions jumped overboard and saved lives at sea. On one of these occasions, when he rescued a marine who had fallen overboard at Port Stanley, Falkland Island, he was attired in heavy shooting clothes, and his pockets were filled with cartridges. At the time of the bombardment of the forts of Alexandria, Lord Charles Beresford was in command of the gunboat "Condor," and in the action of July 11, 1882, he greatly distinguished himself by his gallant conduct. The ironclad, "Temeraire," which got ashore at the beginning of the engagement, was safely assisted off by the "Condor." Then the formidable Marabout batteries, which constituted the second strongest defence of the port of Alexandria, were effectually silenced. This latter success was chiefly due to the gallant way in which the "Condor" bore down on the fort and engaged guns immensely superior to her own. So vigorous, indeed, was the attack on the big fort, that the Admiral's ship signalled "Well done, 'Condor.'" It was ascertained that the Khedive, who had taken refuge with Dervish Pasha at Ramleh, was in imminent danger. Arabi Pasha had sent a

body of troops to guard the palace, and ordered them to kill the Khedive, but Tewfik and Dervish managed to bribe the men, and to communicate with Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, who dispatched the "Condor" in shore to keep the Egyptian troops in check. The Khedive then succeeded in getting away, and drove to Ras-el-Tin. As the conflagration and looting continued in the city of Alexandria, the Americans were asked to land marines to assist in keeping order, and a regular police system was organized under Lord Charles Beresford, while Captain Fisher, of the "Inflexible," took command of the land forces. Strong measures were necessary to subdue the looters. Several of the scoundrels detected in the very act of setting fire to houses were summarily shot in the great square, and those caught plundering were flogged. Lord Charles Beresford was promoted to the rank of captain (Aug. 7, 1882) for the services he had rendered at the bombardment of Alexandria. His lordship sat in the House of Commons, as member for the county of Waterford, in the Conservative interest, from Feb., 1874, till April, 1880, when his candidature was unsuccessful. He is heir-presumptive to his brother, the present Marquis of Waterford. He married in 1878 Mina, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Gardner.

BERGH, Henry, born in New York, in 1823. He graduated at Columbia College, studied law, and when quite young wrote several dramas, poems, and tales. In 1863 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and was afterwards Vice-Consul. Returning to America in 1866, he organized the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to which he has devoted his very considerable fortune, and which has grown to be an important institution, with branches in nearly every State of the Union. In the city of New York the officers of this Society are constituted special policemen with authority to arrest summarily any person who is found committing cruelty to animals.

BERGHAUS, Henry, geographer, born at Cleves, May 3, 1797, served as a volunteer in the army during the campaign of 1815, and at the end of the war, having obtained a situation as topographical engineer at Berlin, was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of Prussia. Through the influence of the Minister of War, he was in 1821 appointed to a post in the Berlin Academy of Architecture, and three years afterwards received the appointment of Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Berlin School of Civil Engineering, which he has since held. Berghaus has contributed to the improvement made in the construction of maps since the beginning of the present century, has written on a variety of geographical subjects, and has published a number of useful maps. He assisted the late Dr. Alexander Keith Johnston in the preparation of the "Physical Atlas."

BERKELEY, The Rev. Miles Joseph, F.R.S., M.A., born at Biggin, in the parish of Oundle, in 1803, was educated at Rugby and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1825, and after holding the curacy of Margate was appointed in 1833 to the incumbency of two small parishes near Wansford, Northamptonshire, and rural dean for a portion of the deaneries of Oundle and Weldon. He was presented to the vicarage of Sibbertoft in 1868. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, the Linnæan Society, Honorary Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Sweden, and the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, Corresponding Member of the Agricultural Societies of Paris and Lille, and of the Societé de Biologie of Paris. He is the author of "Gleanings of British Algæ" (1833), and

of the concluding volume of the "English Flora" (1836), as well as of articles "On the Diseases of Plants," in the "Encyclopædia of Agriculture:" a series of papers on Vegetable Pathology, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle;* an introduction to "Cryptogamic Botany," "Outlines of British Fungology," "Handbook of British Mosses;" of numerous papers in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, the "Zoological Journal," "Hooker's Journal of Botany," "Hooker's Himalayan Journal," and the "Antarctic and New Zealand Flora," and of a sermon preached at the Commemoration of Benefactors at Christ's College, Cambridge.

BERNARD, The Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Brodrick, Bishop of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, son of the second Earl of Bandon, born Jan. 4, 1811, and educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, was ordained in 1835. He was made Vicar of Bantry in 1840, Rector of Kilbrogan, Senior Prebendary of Cork, and Rural Dean, in 1842, and was consecrated Bishop of this see in 1867. He is the author of "Sermons and Lectures," published by request.

BERNHARDT, Rosine, called Sarah, a French actress, born at Paris, Oct. 22, 1844. She is a Jewess; her mother was Dutch; her father was a Frenchman. She spent the greater part of her early life in Holland, visiting at the house of her grandfather, an Amsterdam optician. In 1858 she entered the Paris Conservatoire, became a pupil of MM. Provost and Samson, professor of elocution, gained a second prize for tragedy in 1861, and a second prize for comedy in 1862. She made her first public appearance on the stage at the Théâtre Français in Racine's "Iphigénie" and the "Valérie" of Scribe. She attracted hardly any notice, and after a brief withdrawal from the stage she reappeared at the Gymnase and the Porte Saint-Martin, in burlesque parts. In Jan. 1867 she returned to high art at the Odéon, playing several minor parts with much applause till she achieved a notable success in that of "Marie de Neuborg" in "Ruy Blas." She was thereupon recalled to the Théâtre Français, and first showed her higher power in "Andromaque" and "Junie;" but it was as "Berthe de Savigny" in the play of "Le Sphinx," performed in March, 1874, that she won the greatest applause. In 1879 she visited London with the other members of the Comédie Française, who on June 2 in that year began a series of brilliant performances at the Gaiety Theatre, under the direction of Mr. John Hollingshead. In the following year Mdlle. Bernhardt returned alone to the Gaiety, M. Coquelin, who was expected to accompany her, being prevented from doing so by his tenure at the Théâtre Français. About this time Mdlle. Bernhardt severed her connection with the Comédie Française, and was condemned to pay £4000 costs and damages for the breach of her engagement. In June, 1881, she again appeared in London at the Gaiety Theatre in "La Dame aux Camélias" for a short series of performances, and she afterwards made a most successful tour, from a pecuniary point of view, in the United States. In April, 1882, she was married in the church of St. Andrew, Wells Street, London, to M. Damala, a Greek gentleman.

BERT, Paul, a French physiologist and statesman, born at Auxerre, 19 Oct., 1833. He began his studies in the college of his native town, and then went to Paris, where he attended simultaneously the lectures in the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Medicine. Appointed assistant at the course of lectures delivered by M. Claude Bernard in the College of France, he afterwards became professor in the Faculty of Science at Bordeaux,

then deputy to M. Flourens at the Museum, and had the degree of Doctor of Science conferred upon him. In 1868 he was appointed Professor of Physiology in the Faculty of Science, in succession to M. Claude Bernard. M. Paul Bert achieved a high reputation in the scientific world by his interesting physiological researches, and especially by his bold experiments for ascertaining the conditions of human existence at different altitudes. An enthusiastic member of the Aeronautical Society of France, M. Bert furnished his colleagues with the means of reaching very great heights from the surface of the earth, but unfortunately the aerial voyages which were undertaken, although sometimes attended by successful results, sometimes terminated fatally, as in the case of the catastrophe of the balloon "Zenith" when the two brave aeronauts who ascended in it, Sivel and Croce Spinelli, lost their lives (April 15, 1875). In the month of August following, the Institute awarded to M. Bert its biennial prize of 10,000 francs. After the events of Sept. 4, 1870, M. Bert was appointed general secretary of the prefecture of the Yonne, and on Jan. 15, 1871, Prefect of the department du Nord. On June 9, 1872, he was elected to the National Assembly by the department of the Yonne in the place of M. Javal, and took his seat among the members of the Extreme Left party. He addressed the Assembly several times on questions relating to education, particularly medical education. He was re-elected Deputy for the Yonne in the second circonscription of the arrondissement of Auxerre, Feb. 20, 1876. In the new Assembly he signalised himself by his extreme Radical opinions, and after the act of May 16, 1877, he was one of the 363 deputies who refused a vote of confidence to the Cabinet of the Duke de Broglie. At the general election in the following October he was re-elected in the same circonscription which he had previously represented. He has since advocated with great earnestness various educational schemes, and endeavoured to exclude the clergy and members of the religious orders from the schools. In 1878 he was elected President of the Biological Society. From 1877 to 1879 he represented the canton of Aillant in the General Council of the Yonne. In the short-lived Gambetta Cabinet, formed on Nov. 14, 1881, M. Paul Bert was Minister of Public Instruction. In April, 1882, he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences by 30 votes to 26. Besides numerous scientific contributions to the *République Française*, he has published "Revue des Travaux d'Anatomie et de Physiologie publiés en France pendant l'année 1864" (8vo. 1866); "Notes d'Anatomie et de Physiologie comparées," 2nd series, 1867-70; "Recherches sur le Mouvement de la Sensitive" (1867-70); "Leçons sur la Physiologie comparée de la Respiration," 1869; "Recherches expérimentales sur l'influence que les modifications exercent sur les phénomènes de la vie," 1874; "La Pression Barométrique: Recherches de Physiologie expérimentales," 1877; a biographical sketch of Dr. C. Bernard, prefixed to his work "La Science Expérimentale," 1878; "La Morale des Jésuites," 6th edit. 1880; "Leçons, discours, et conferences," 1880; "Leçons de Zoologie professées à la Sorbonne," 1881; "La première année d'enseignement scientifique: Sciences naturelles et physiques," 1882; "L'Instruction civique à l'École (Notions fundamentales. Causeries du Maitre avec ses Éleves"), 3rd edit. 1882; and "Discours parlementaires, 1872-1881," published in 1882.

BESANT, Walter, was born at Portsmouth, in 1838, and educated at King's College, London, and Christ's College, Cambridge, where

he graduated in high mathematical honours. He was intended for the Church, and obtained several theological prizes, but abandoned this career. Then he was appointed Senior Professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, but was compelled by ill health to resign, and returned to England, where he has since resided. In 1868 he produced his first work, "Studies in Early French Poetry." In 1873 he brought out "The French Humourists;" in 1877, "Rabelais," for the "Ancient and Foreign Classics;" in 1879, "Coligny;" and in 1881, "Whittington," for the "New Plutarch" series, of which he is one of the editors. Mr. Besant has acted for many years as secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, in which capacity he wrote in 1871 a "History of Jerusalem," with the late Professor Palmer; and he is now editor of the great work entitled "The Survey of Western Palestine." He has contributed to most of the magazines. In 1871 he entered into the partnership with the late Mr. James Rice, which produced the series of novels that bear their joint name. Mr. Besant has also written, under his own name, "The Revolt of Man," and "All Sorts and Conditions of Men: an impossible story," 1882. He also, with Mr. Rice, put on the stage two plays, one performed at the Royal Court, a dramatic version of "Ready Money Mortiboy;" and the other, "Such a Good Man," the play from which their story bearing the same title was written. Mr. Besant's most recent literary productions are a biography of the late Professor Palmer (1883); and "The Captain's Room," a novel (1883).

BESCHERELLE, Louis Nicolas, was born at Paris, June 10, 1802, studied at the Bourbon College, and became librarian of the Louvre in 1828. He devoted his attention to a critical study of the French language. He published three very able works, in which he showed that general usage and the authority of standard writers were at variance with the arbitrary rules laid down by modern theorists. The titles of these works are, "Le Participe Passé ramené à sa véritable Origine" (1820); "Revue Grammaticale, ou Réfutation des principales Erreurs des Grammairiens" (1829); and "Refutation Complète de la Grammaire de MM. Nöel et Chapsal" (1838). M. Bescherelle is also the author of a number of grammars and dictionaries for use in schools. The best known of these are:—"Grammaire Nationale" (2 vols., 1834-38, 5th edit. 1852); "Dictionnaire Usuel de tous les Verbes Français" (2 vols., 1842-43); "Dictionnaire National, ou Grand Dictionnaire Critique de la Langue Française" (2 vols., 1843-46); "Grand Dictionnaire de Géographie Universelle" (4 vols., 1856-58, new edit. 1865, compiled in collaboration with M. Devars); "Petit Dictionnaire National" (1857); and "Grammaire pour Tous" (1865).

BESSEMER, Sir Henry, F.R.S., civil engineer and inventor, whose name is inseparably associated with the development of the steel industry of England and other countries, is a son of the late Mr. Anthony Bessemer, of Old Broad Street, London, and subsequently of Charlton, Hertfordshire, where the subject of this notice was born, Jan. 19, 1813. He was, to a very great extent, self-taught, and at 20 years of age he exhibited a design at the Royal Academy, then located at Somerset House. He first attracted the attention of Lord Althorp, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, by an ingenious contrivance which he made for preventing frauds which were perpetrated on a large scale by the transfer of stamps from old documents to new ones; but, though the saving to the public purse was estimated at nearly £400,000 a year, he never received any remuneration for his ingenuity. In 1856 he read

before the British Association, at Cheltenham, his first paper on the manufacture of malleable iron and steel. His discovery of the means of rapidly and cheaply converting pig-iron into steel, by blowing a blast of air through the iron when in a state of fusion, was the result of labours and experiments which extended over a period of more than ten years, and in which the ultimate result was only attained after many and disheartening failures. Prior to this invention, the entire production of cast steel in Great Britain was only about 50,000 tons annually; and its average price, which ranged from £50 to £60 per ton, was prohibitory of its use for many of the purposes to which it is now universally applied. In the year 1877, notwithstanding the depression of trade, the Bessemer steel produced in Great Britain alone amounted to 750,600 tons, or 15 times the total of the former method of manufacture; while the selling price averaged only £10 per ton, and the coal consumed in producing it was less by 3,500,000 tons than would have been required in order to make the same quantity of steel by the old, or Sheffield, process. The total reduction of cost is equal to about £30,000,000 sterling upon the quantity manufactured in England during the year; and in this way steel has been rendered available for a vast number of purposes in which its qualities are of the greatest possible value, but from which its high price formerly excluded it. During the same year the Bessemer steel manufactured in the five other countries in which the business is chiefly conducted — namely, the United States, Belgium, Germany, France, and Sweden—raised the total output to 1,874,278 tons, with a net selling value of about £20,000,000 sterling. The first honorary recognition of the importance of the Bessemer process in this country was made by the Institution of Civil Engineers about 1858, when that body awarded Mr. Bessemer the Gold Telford Medal, for a paper read by him before them on the subject. Sweden was the next country to appreciate a process which touched so nearly the great staple manufacture of that kingdom. The Bessemer process was early established there, and the Crown Prince, who is the President of the Iron Board of Sweden, inspected the first operation of making steel, with which he was so satisfied as to make Mr. Bessemer an honorary member of the Iron Board. Hamburg was the next to adopt the process, and afterwards to present Mr. Bessemer with the freedom of the city. The process of manufacture then spread to Styria and other parts of Germany, and the King of Würtemberg presented Mr. Bessemer with a gold medal, accompanied by a complimentary letter of acknowledgment. Meanwhile the system had been adopted at the works of Prince Demidoff, and those of the Northern Railway, near Vienna. The Emperor of Austria took great interest in its progress, and conferred on its inventor the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph, the jewelled cross and crimson collar being accompanied by a complimentary letter. In 1867, a scientific commission in Paris reported to the Emperor, Napoleon III., upon the progress and importance of the Bessemer process, suggesting that his Majesty should confer on Mr. Bessemer the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. The Emperor assented, on condition that the English Minister in Paris would permit Mr. Bessemer to wear it; which permission, however, he failed to obtain, and so the intended honour was never conferred. At the Exhibition in Paris, however, in 1867, although Mr. Bessemer was not an exhibitor, the Emperor presented him in person with a magnificent gold medal, weighing 12 ounces, in recognition of the value of his inventions.

Another graceful acknowledgment of the value of the process was made in 1871 by the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, which society elected Mr. Bessemer its president. The Americans have adopted a very special method of showing their appreciation of Mr. Bessemer's services to science. In the midst of one of the richest iron and coal districts in the world, in Indiana, they have built a new city, which from its geographical position and local advantages is destined eventually to become one of the largest centres of trade in America. To this city they have given the name of Bessemer. In 1872, the Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts was awarded, by the Council, to Mr. Bessemer "for the eminent services rendered by him to arts, manufactures, and commerce, in developing the manufacture of steel." His next invention was the "Bessemer Saloon" for preventing sea-sickness, and for which a company was formed, Mr. Bessemer himself subscribing £25,000 towards the capital. Unfortunately, however, the "Saloon Company" fell into liquidation, and Mr. Bessemer's ingenious invention was never submitted to the test of practical working at sea, so that this great problem still remains unsolved. Mr. Bessemer was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1877. The first Howard quinquennial prize, being that for the year 1877, was awarded by the Institution of Civil Engineers to Mr. Bessemer as—in terms of the bequest—the inventor of a new and valuable process relating to the uses and property of iron. Mr. Bessemer was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, June 12, 1879, and on the 26th of the same month he was knighted by the Queen at Windsor. On April 15, 1880, the Company of Turners presented the freedom and livery of their company to Sir Henry Bessemer, and on Oct. 6 in the same year he was presented with the freedom of the City of London, "in recognition of his valuable discoveries, which have so largely benefited the iron industries of this country, and his scientific attainments, which are so well known and appreciated throughout the world."

BEST, William Thomas, son of a solicitor at Carlisle, was born there Aug. 13, 1826. He was educated in his native city under a private tutor. It was intended that he should adopt the profession of a civil engineer, but he chose music as a profession before the completion of his term in the former pursuit. He became Organist of the Panopticon, Leicester Square, in 1853; Organist of the chapel of Lincoln's Inn; Organist of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; Organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, in 1855 (a position he still holds); and Organist of the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, in 1871. In 1840 English organs were unsuitable for the performance of Bach's great organ works, the functions of the separate or "obbligato" pedal not being then understood. Goss, Thurle, and other well-known men of the same day merely played the organ as "piano," with an occasional holding-bass or drone-bass on the pedals. Mr. Best, however, induced organ-builders to reconstruct their instruments in accordance with Bach's system, in which the bass of organ music should be assigned to the pedals, and not to the left hand. This requires a complete and separate organ for the feet, the same as the keyboards for the hands. Bach's theory of music is now universal in England. Mr. Best has published the following works on organ music:—"Modern School for the Organ," 1854, a collection of original studies; "Art of Organ-Playing," 1870; sonatas, preludes and fugues, concert pieces in all styles, 1850-82; "Arrangements from the Scores of the Great Masters," 5 vols., 1873; "The Organ Student," 2 vols.; and several of Handel's

works, including "Choral Fugues," 1856, "Organ Concertos," 1858, and "Handel Album," 1880. He has also published some pianoforte music, and an overture for orchestra and triumphal march, composed for musical festivals. In 1880 he received a Civil List pension of £100 per annum.

BEUST (Viscount von), Frederick Constantine, a mineralogist and geologist, born at Dresden, April 13, 1806, studied mathematics and natural science at the Academy of Freiberg, and law at the universities of Leipsic and Göttingen. Afterwards he was employed in the management of various mines, and in 1842 he received the appointment of Chief Inspector of Mines in Freiberg. His writings on special subjects brought him into public notice, and gained for him an honourable position among political economists and statesmen. In the latter capacity he became the leader of a small party in Saxony, and he was sent to the conference which commenced its sittings in London on April 25, 1864, as representative of the Diet of Frankfort. Among his writings are a "Geognostic Sketch of the Principal Masses of Porphyry between Freiberg, Frauenstein, Tharandt, and Nossen," Freiberg, 1835; "Criticism of Werner's Theory of Metallic Veins," Freiberg, 1840; and a large number of smaller works and memoirs.

BEUST (Count von), Frederick Ferdinand, a distinguished German statesman, brother of the above, born at Dresden, Jan. 13, 1809, studied at Göttingen and Leipsic, and entered the Foreign Office. After holding the post of Assessor of Land-Survey in 1832, he spent between two and three years in visiting Switzerland, France, and England. He became Secretary of the Saxon Legation at Berlin in 1836, occupied the same post at Paris in 1838, was Chargé d'Affaires at Munich in 1841, in London in 1846, Ambassador to the Court of Berlin in 1848, and Minister for Foreign Affairs for Saxony in Feb. 1849, receiving the portfolio for Agriculture in the following May. He took a prominent part in the discussions preceding the treaty of 1852, and in 1853 became Minister of the Interior, when he resigned his post as Minister of Agriculture. On the breaking out of the Danish war in 1863, Baron von Beust distinguished himself by his fidelity to Federal interests, and by a rebuke he administered to Lord Russell in answer to a despatch from the latter. He represented the Germanic Diet at the London Conference of 1864, during the continuance of which he twice visited Paris, to confer with the Emperor Napoleon, whose guest he was afterwards at Fontainebleau. After the war between Austria and Prussia, Baron von Beust was made Minister for Foreign Affairs in Austria, Oct. 30, 1866, Minister of the Household, Nov. 14, 1866, and President of the Council, with the title of Chancellor of the Empire, on the retirement of Count Belcredi, Feb. 4, 1867. The Emperor of Austria, acting under Baron von Beust's advice, made great concessions to Hungary. He succeeded in completely conciliating that country, and on June 8, 1867, the coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary was celebrated at Pesth, amid the acclamations of the people, the event being hailed as a pledge of the lasting reconciliation with the Magyars. Baron von Beust inaugurated a Liberal policy in regard to the interior organization of the Empire, and, himself a Protestant, he has invariably shown the bitterest hostility to the partisans of the Church. During his tenure of office the Jews were admitted to equal civil and religious rights with the rest of the population; the Reichsrath assented to the separation of the Church from the State, and declared all religious bodies to be equal in the eye of the law; the Concordat entered into

with the Holy See in 1855 was repudiated; civil marriage was established; imprisonment for debt was abolished; and press offences were referred to the decisions of juries. Baron von Beust also directed his energies to the improvement of the financial condition of Austria, and the increase of her military strength. He accompanied the Emperor Francis Joseph to France on the occasion of the Universal Exposition of 1867. He resigned the post of Chancellor of the Empire in Nov., 1871, and shortly afterwards was appointed Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's in the place of Count Apponyi. He remained in London till Nov., 1878, when he was appointed Austrian Ambassador at Paris. A sketch of "The Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the Policy of Count Beust, by an Englishman," was published at London in 1870. Count von Beust is Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in Sept., 1871, the Emperor of Germany conferred on him the cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle. He has also received many other German and foreign decorations.

BEVERLY, William Roxby, painter, was born in 1824, at Richmond, in Surrey, where he received his education. His father was a midshipman, named Roxby, who had served under Lord Nelson, but who left the sea and appeared on the stage under the assumed name of Beverly. It was intended that the son should follow his father's profession, but he had a pencil in his hand whenever it was possible to get one, and he was well thrashed for daubing the walls of his bedroom with soot and red lead in the endeavour to paint landscapes. In 1851 Mr. Beverly became painter and director of the painting rooms at Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres; but for some years past he has been engaged at Drury Lane exclusively. He is renowned for his gorgeous visions of fairyland, and his magnificent transformation scenes. Mr. Beverly's works in water-colours are always well placed on the line at the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, and, for the most part, they find their way into the best collections.

BEWICK, The Right Rev. John William, D.D., Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, was born at Minster Acres, Northumberland, April 20, 1824, and at the age of thirteen became an alumnus of St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, where he completed his course of studies for the priesthood, distinguishing himself as a first-class scholar. Promoted to priest's orders in 1850, he was first placed as assistant priest at the cathedral in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 1854 he was removed to a more responsible position in North Shields, where he laboured for fifteen or sixteen years. Shortly after being appointed in 1868 by Bishop Chadwick his Vicar-General, he resigned the rectory of North Shields, and took up his residence at Tynemouth, where he founded the mission of Our Lady and St. Oswin. He was appointed a canon of the cathedral chapter in 1865, and ten years later received the doctor's cap from the Holy See. In Sept., 1882, he was nominated to the See of Hexham and Newcastle, which had become vacant by the death of Dr. James Chadwick, and he was consecrated by Cardinal Manning on the 18th of the following month in St. Mary's cathedral church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BIARD, Auguste François, a French painter, born at Lyons, Oct. 8, 1798; after studying in the Academy of Fine Arts of his native place, visited Spain, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, and his sketches rapidly found their way into public collections and private residences. His "Arabian overtaken by the Simoom in the Desert," exhibited at Paris in 1833, was followed by the "Odalisque of Smyrna." M. Biard was, however, more successful in the delineation

of comic and burlesque groupings, which, always taken from life, made him the favourite of his mirth-loving countrymen. Among these are "The Sequel of a Masquerade," "A Skirmish of Masquers with the Police," and "The Family Concert," a diverting satire upon wonderful children. His power extends to the delineation of grim subjects, such as his "Slave-market on the Gold Coast of Africa." His love of travel led him to visit Russia, Norway, Lapland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen, whither he was accompanied by his wife, and he produced a number of sketches and studies of nature in these regions. His most celebrated picture of this period is the "Combat with Polar Bears." In 1857 he exhibited "The Bombardment of Bomarsund," and "A Ball on board an English Corvette." This artist obtained two medals of the second-class in 1828 and 1848 respectively, one of the first-class in 1836, and the "Order of Merit" in 1838. Many of his pictures have been engraved.

BICKERSTETH, The Very Rev. Edward, D.D., F.R.G.S., Dean of Lichfield, the second son of the late Rev. John Bickersteth, M.A., nephew of the late Lord Langdale, and brother of the present Bishop of Ripon, was born in 1814, at Acton, Suffolk; entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1832, and graduated B.A. in honours, from Sidney Sussex College in 1836, having previously obtained the Taylor's Mathematical Exhibition. He afterwards entered as a student in theology at Durham University, where he gained the first prize for a Theological Essay in 1837; was ordained deacon at the end of that year, and priest in Jan., 1839. He served as curate to Archdeacon Vickers at Chetton, Shropshire, in 1838-39, when he was appointed to the curacy, with sole charge, of the Abbey, Shrewsbury. Having occupied this position for nine years, he was presented by the late Earl Howe in 1848 to the incumbency of Penn Street, Buckinghamshire. Dr. Bickersteth was appointed Rural Dean of Amersham, by the Bishop of Oxford, the same year; Vicar of Aylesbury and Archdeacon of Buckingham in 1853; Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1861, 1864, 1873, and 1878; and Deputy Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury in 1861-2. He was elected Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury upon the resignation of the Dean of Bristol, and admitted to the degree of D.D., *propter merita*, by a Grace of the Senate of the University of Cambridge in 1864; again elected Prolocutor at the opening of the new Convocation in 1866, and First Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He was for the third time elected Prolocutor in Dec. 1868; and again for the fourth time in 1874. He was Select Preacher before the University of Oxford in 1875. In Feb. 1875, he was nominated by the Crown to the Deanery of Lichfield, which had become vacant by the death of the Very Rev. William Weldon Champneys. He has published "Questions illustrating the Thirty-nine Articles," "Catechetical Exercises on the Apostles' Creed," "Prayers for the Present Times," Charges delivered at his Visitations in 1855, 1856, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1868, and 1870; "God's Judgments in India, a Warning to England,"—a sermon on the Fast Day, Oct. 7, 1857; "Church Music,"—a sermon; "The Convictions of Balaam,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon; "The Anthem of Creation,"—a Choral Festival Sermon; "The Conflict with the Spirit of Expediency," —an Oxford Lenten Sermon; various tracts in the 3rd series of "Tracts for the Christian Seasons;" a paper on "Diocesan Synods," read at the York Congress in 1866; "The Authority and Responsibilities of the Christian Ministry,"—an ordination sermon preached in Ripon

Cathedral in 1866; "The Victor on his Throne delivering up the Kingdom,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon, 1867; a Consecration sermon in Westminster Abbey, Feb. 24, 1869; "Enoch,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon, 1869; "Counsels of Peace for the Church of England,"—an address to the Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Handsworth, 1877; "The Reform of Convocation," 1877; "St. Paul's Message to Archippas,"—an Ordination sermon, 1878; "The Mercian Church and St. Chad,"—an Address delivered in Lichfield Cathedral on March 2, 1880; "Man in the Universe without God,"—a sermon preached at the request of the "Christian Evidence Society," July, 1880; "Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister," Oct., 1881. He also brought out a new edition of Evans's "Bishopric of Souls," 1877. Dean Bickersteth was a member of the company appointed by Convocation to revise the New Testament; and he is the writer of an Exposition of St. Mark's Gospel for the "Pulpit Commentary."

BICKERSTETH, The Rev. Edward Henry, M.A., born at Islington, Jan. 25, 1825, son of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, was educated at Watton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Chancellor's English Medallist in 1844, 1845, and 1846; proceeded B.A. (Sen. Opt.) in 1847, Classical Tripos, 3rd Class; took the degree of M.A. in 1850; and gained the Seatonion Prize in 1854. Mr. Bickersteth became Curate of Banningham, Norfolk, in 1848; Curate of Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells, in 1852; Rector of Hinton Martell, Dorset, in the same year; Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead, in 1855; Chaplain to the Bishop of Ripon in 1861; and Rural Dean of Highgate in 1878. He is author of the following books:—"Poems," 1848; "Water from the Well-Spring," 1853; "The Rock of Ages; or, Scripture Testimony to the One Eternal Godhead of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit," 1858; "Practical and Explanatory Commentary on the New Testament," 1864; "Yesterday, To-day, and for Ever: a Poem in 12 books," 1866; "The Spirit of Life; or, Scripture Testimony to the Divine Person and Work of the Holy Ghost," 1868; "The Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," 1870; "The Two Brothers, and other Poems," 1871; "The Master's Home-Call," 1872; "The Reef and other Parables," 1873; "The Shadowed Home and the Light Beyond," 1874; and, "The Lord's Table," 1882. The "Hymnal Companion," of which a revised and enlarged edition, with tunes, appeared in 1876, is now in use in more than two thousand churches in England and the colonies.

BICKERSTETH, The Right Rev. Robert, D.D., F.R.S., Bishop of Ripon, fourth son of the Rev. John Bickersteth, M.A., Rector of Sapcote, Leicestershire, and nephew of the late Lord Langdale, born at Acton, Suffolk, Aug. 24, 1816; was intended for the medical profession, but preferring the Church, entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in honours in 1841, and M.A. in 1846. He was ordained to the curacy of Sapcote in 1841; was Curate at St. Giles's, Reading, in 1843-4, at the parish church of Clapham in 1845, and became Incumbent of St. John's Church, Clapham, towards the close of that year. He was appointed to the rectory of St. Giles-in-the-Fields in 1851, though, from the diminution of income which he suffered by the operation of the Metropolitan Burials Act, his promotion considerably curtailed his revenue. He was appointed a Canon Residentiary of Salisbury in 1854, and was promoted to the see of Ripon in 1856. Dr. Bickersteth has written "Bible Landmarks," published in 1850; "Lent Lectures, Means of Grace," in 1851; a volume of Sermons in 1866; Charges delivered to

the Clergy of the Diocese of Ripon in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1867, and 1870; several single Sermons, and Lectures on various subjects.

BICKMORE, Albert Smith, born at St. George's, Maine, March 1, 1839. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1860, and immediately commenced the study of natural history under Agassiz, who, in the following year, placed him in charge of the department of Mollusca in his Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge. He had, very early in his scientific career, determined to establish at New York a Museum of Natural History. Partly to make collections for this, and partly to supply some deficiencies in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, he sailed in 1865 for the East Indies. He spent one year making collections of shells and small animals in the East Indian Archipelago; then traversed a large portion of China, visited and explored Japan, crossed Siberia, visiting its mines, Central and Northern Russia, and other European countries, and returned to New York in about three years from the date of his departure. In 1869 he published in London and New York a volume of his "Travels in the East Indian Archipelago," and a German edition at Jena. In 1870 he was elected Professor of Natural History in Madison University, Hamilton, New York. He has been a frequent contributor to the American Journal of Science, and the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society; and is now Superintendent of the Museum of Natural History, New York, which was inaugurated at the close of 1877.

BIDDULPH, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnel, K.C.B., is the second son of the late Rev. Thomas Shrapnel Biddulph, of Amroth Castle, Pembrokeshire, sometime Prebendary of Brecknock, by Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. James Stillingfleet, Prebendary of Worcester, and was born in 1825. He was educated at Woolwich, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1843 as a second lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant in the following year; became captain in 1850, brevet major in 1854, brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1856, colonel in 1874, major-general in 1877, and lieutenant-general in 1881. General Biddulph served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He was Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery in India from 1868 to 1871, and in 1876 he was appointed Brigadier-General in command of the Rohilkund district; he also commanded the Quettah field force in Afghanistan in 1878-9. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (military division) in 1873, and promoted to a Knight Commandership of that Order in 1879. In 1881 he was appointed to the divisional staff of the army in Bengal. Sir Michael Biddulph married, in 1857, Katharine, daughter of Captain Stamati, Commandant of Balaclava.

BIDDULPH, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., is son of the late Mr. Robert Biddulph, of Ledbury, Herefordshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. George Palmer, M.P., of Nazing Park, Essex. He was born in London, Aug. 26, 1835, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was appointed second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1853; captain in 1860; major in the army in 1861; lieutenant-colonel in 1864; colonel in 1872; brigadier-general in 1879; and major-general in Cyprus in July, 1879. He was Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General in India from 1858 to 1860; Military Secretary in China in 1860-61; Military Secretary in Madras from 1861 to 1865; and Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Woolwich

from 1868 to 1871. He was one of the assistant Boundary Commissioners under the Reform Act of 1867, and acted as private secretary to Mr. Cardwell when that statesman was Secretary for War, in 1871-73. From 1873 to 1878 he was Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters; in March, 1879, he was nominated Her Majesty's Commissioner for arranging the payment due to the Turkish Government under the Convention concluded in the previous year; and in May, 1879, he was appointed High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Cyprus, on the transfer of Sir Garnet Wolseley to Natal. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (military division) in 1877, and created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1880. He married, in 1864, Sophia, daughter of the Rev. A. L. Lambert, rector of Chilbolton, Hampshire, and widow of Mr. R. Stuart Palmer.

BIERSTADT, Albert, born at Düsseldorf, in Germany, in 1828. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was two years of age, and settled in New England. He went to Germany in 1853, studied painting in the Düsseldorf Academy, spent a winter in Rome, made the tour of Switzerland and the Appennines, and returned to the United States in 1857. In 1858 he accompanied General Lander's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, where he spent several months in making sketches. He was made an Academician in 1860. In 1863 he produced his celebrated picture, "View of the Rocky Mountains,—Lander's Peak," which at once gave him a high reputation. Among his subsequent works, the most noticeable have been—"Sunlight and Shadow," "The Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Domes of the Yosemite," "Laramie Peak," "Emigrants Crossing the Plains," "Mount Hood," "Mount Whitney," and "Scene near Fort Laramie." In 1873 he visited the Pacific coast, and engaged upon new pictures of that region. In 1871 he was made a member of the Academy of Fine Arts of St. Petersburg. His house and studio at Irvington, New York, were destroyed by fire in November, 1882; but, though his loss was considerable, his more valuable pictures were fortunately at his studio in New York City, and so escaped destruction.

BIGELOW, John, born at Malden, New York, Nov. 25, 1817, graduated at Union College in 1835. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and practised at New York for about ten years. In 1840 he was connected with the *Plebian*, and in 1843—45 was a frequent contributor to the *Democratic Review*. He was State Prison Inspector from 1845 to 1848, and originated some important reforms in the discipline of the prisons of New York. In 1850 he became a partner with William C. Bryant, in the ownership and editing of the *New York Evening Post*, and was the managing editor until 1861. He visited Jamaica, and on his return published "Jamaica in 1850." In 1854 he sailed again for the West Indies. In 1861 he was appointed American Consul at Paris; in Dec., 1864, he became Chargé d'Affaires; and in April, 1865, he was appointed Minister to the Court of France. He resigned in December, 1866, and after spending some time in travel in Europe, returned to the United States in 1868; but in the following year he again returned to Europe, making Berlin his residence for several years. Besides several political essays, he has published a "Life of John C. Fremont." 1856; "Les États-Unis en 1863," Paris, 1863; an edition of the "Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin from materials collected in France," 1868; "Some Recollections of Antoine Pierre Berryer,"

1869; "France and Hereditary Monarchy," 1871; "The Wit and Wisdom of the Haytians," 1877; and "Molinos, the Quietist," 1882. He had for some years up to 1872 belonged to the Republican party, but in that year he joined with the "Liberals" in opposing the re-election of President Grant; subsequently became affiliated with the Democratic party, and in 1875 was elected Secretary of State of New York. Since 1877 he has taken no active part in public life, but has contributed some papers to the periodicals. He resides at New York, with a summer residence at Highland Falls, New York.

BILLOT, Jean Baptiste, a French general, born at Chaumeil (Corrèze) Aug. 15, 1828, entered at the age of nineteen the military college of St. Cyr, which he left in 1849 as sub-lieutenant, and became attached to the staff. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1852; of captain in 1854; of major in 1863; of lieutenant-colonel in 1869; and of colonel in 1870. During the greater part of his brilliant military career he was stationed in Algeria, and he afterwards served in Mexico. Recalled from Africa at the time of the war against Prussia he was made a brigadier-general by the Government of the National Defence, and a few weeks later, an auxiliary general of division. Subsequently, however, he was replaced in the rank of brigadier-general by the commission for the revision of ranks. Placed at the head of the Army Corps he gained a considerable advantage over the enemy near Baune-la-Rollande, and he took part in the victory of Villers-Sexel. During the armistice General Billot was elected to the National Assembly as a representative for the department of Corrèze. He took his seat among the members of the Republican Left, and was appointed president of that group. Besides taking part in the discussion of the measures relating to Army Reform, he joined in political debates on several occasions, and he opposed with great vigour the attempts made by the Legitimists to place the Comte de Chambord on the throne of his ancestors in 1873. At the close of the year 1875 he was elected a Senator for life. In the De Freycinet Cabinet, which was constituted in Jan., 1882, General Billot held the portfolio of Minister of War. In Jan., 1883 General Billot and Admiral Jauréguiberry, the Minister of Marine, resigned their posts in consequence of differing in opinion from their colleagues as to the advisability of striking the Orleans princes off the active list of the army. The result of the double resignation was the instant collapse of the Ministry.

BINNEY, The Right Rev. Hibbert, D.D., Bishop of Nova Scotia, son of the Rev. Dr. Binney, rector of Newbury, Berks, born in Nova Scotia, in 1819, came to England, and studied at King's College, London, and afterwards at Worcester College, Oxford, of which he became scholar and fellow, and where he graduated in 1842 in classical and mathematical honours. Having taken orders, he was consecrated fourth Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1851. This was the first bishopric founded by England in her colonial dependencies, and the diocese formerly included Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and some portion of Lower Canada. It is now confined, however, to the Province of Nova Scotia and the Island of Prince Edward.

BIRCH, Charles Bell, A.R.A., sculptor, is the only surviving son of the late Jonathan Birch, and was born at Brixton, in Surrey, Sept. 28, 1832. His father, who spent his early life in Germany, possessed considerable literary talent, was the author of several original works, and translated "Faust," and the "Niebelungen

Lied." Frederick William IV. of Prussia honoured him by many marks of appreciation, and he enjoyed the friendship of Baron Humboldt, Chevalier Bunsen, Sir William Allen, and other leading men of the day. The subject of this memoir was sent at the age of twelve to study at the Somerset House School of Design. In 1845 the King of Prussia having offered his father a residence at Berlin, he accepted the offer, and removed with his family to that capital. Two years later, when his father's death occurred, Charles Birch was already a student of the Berlin Royal Academy, drawing and modelling from the antique, and attending the life, anatomical, perspective, and animal classes. He also received valuable instruction, as a pupil, in the studios of Professors Rauch and Wichmann. He remained at the Berlin Academy until 1852. Before leaving he produced his first work of any importance—a bust of the late Earl of Westmoreland, English Ambassador at Berlin, subsequently executed in marble for the King of Prussia. On his return to England in 1852 Mr. Birch passed through the schools of the Royal Academy, gaining two medals, and after some further years spent in study, entered the studio of the late J. H. Foley, R.A., where for ten years he acted as principal assistant. In 1864 the Art Union of London having offered a premium of £600 for the best original figure or group, a prize open to all nations, Mr. Birch was the successful competitor with his group "A Wood Nymph." The work was subsequently executed in marble, and it was selected by the Royal Commissioners as one of the representative works of British Art for the Vienna, Philadelphia, and Paris Exhibitions; its present owner, Mr. Hornsby, of Beckenham, being, however, only willing to part with it temporarily for exhibition in the French Capital. The following list comprises a selection from Mr. Birch's contributions to the Royal Academy since 1852:—Busts of the late E. M. Ward, R.A., and Mrs. E. M. Ward; statuette of Mary Agatha, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady John Russell; bust of Prince Frederick William of Prussia, from sittings taken at Buckingham Palace before his marriage with the Princess Royal; a marble group, "The Good Samaritan," executed for the late Mrs. J. S. Mort, of Sydney; marble group, "Children of the late Edwin Tooth, of Sydney;" "Marguerita with the Jewel Casket" (from Faust); marble bust, "Ruth;" bust of J. J. Lonsdale, Recorder of Folkestone; bust of Lord John Russell, in marble, for the City Liberal Club; colossal statue of S. T. Chadwick, M.D., executed in bronze for the town of Bolton in Lancashire; and an ideal work, "Retaliation," subsequently cast in bronze and purchased by the Commissioners of the Sydney Art Gallery. In 1879 Mr. Birch exhibited "The Last Call," a group of heroic size, representing a trumpeter of Hussars and his horse shot down simultaneously whilst in the act of charging. In 1880 he exhibited a group representing Lieutenant Hamilton, V.C., in his last and gallant attempt to save the Residency at Cabul in Sept. 1879. In 1881 he executed a colossal statue in bronze of the late Maharajah of Bulrampore. Amongst other works in progress are a colossal figure of Earl Beaconsfield for Liverpool, and a large group "Godiva." As a draughtsman on wood and stone, Mr. Birch has for a long time past contributed to the pages of the *Illustrated London News* and other periodicals and books. He executed, in 1880, a series of twenty original designs for the Art Union of London, in illustration of Lord Byron's poem of "Lara." He was

elected an Associate of the Royal Academy April 23, 1880.

BIRCH, The Rev. Henry Mildred, B.D., eldest son of the Rev. Henry Rous Birch, of Southwold, Suffolk, born about 1820, was educated on the foundation at Eton, and proceeded in due course to King's College, Cambridge, where he succeeded to a Fellowship, and graduated B.A. in 1843, having obtained the Craven Scholarship, and other university distinctions. He afterwards went to Eton as one of the assistant-masters, and whilst there was selected as tutor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Having resigned his post and taken orders, he was appointed, in 1852, rector of Prestwich, near Manchester. He is chaplain to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales, and was appointed by the Crown to a canonry in Ripon Cathedral, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Atlay to the see of Hereford, in May, 1868. He was elected Proctor in Convocation for the Dean and Chapter of Ripon, in 1868, and again in 1874. Mr. Birch was some time honorary canon of Manchester Cathedral.

BIRCH, Samuel, LL.D., F.S.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D., rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, and vicar of Little Marlow, Bucks, born in London, Nov. 3, 1813, was educated at private schools at Greenwich and Blackheath, and afterwards at Merchant Taylors' School, which he left in 1831. He was employed under the Commissioners of Public Records in 1834, and in 1836 was appointed assistant in the department of Antiquities of the British Museum, from which he rose to be assistant-keeper in 1844, on the retirement of Mr. Barnewell, and on the new organization of the department in 1861, he was appointed keeper of the Oriental, Mediæval, and British Antiquities and Ethnographical Collections. In 1846 Mr. Birch visited Italy by order of the trustees to examine the Anastasi collection of Egyptian antiquities at that time at Leghorn, and to see the collections of Rome and other cities. In 1856 he was again sent to Rome by Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to examine and value, in conjunction with Mr. Newton, the Campana collection, which had been offered to the British Government for purchase. In 1863 the description which he drew up of a papyrus belonging to the Prince of Wales was printed for private circulation by His Royal Highness. In 1839 he was elected corresponding member of the Archæological Institute of Rome; in 1851, of the Academy of Berlin; in 1852, of Herculaneum; and in 1861, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres of the French Institute. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews in 1862. He is an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Oriental Society of France, and of the Ethnological Society of America, and is one of the direction of the Archæological Institute of Rome. At an early period of his career he paid particular attention to the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics, and his researches attracted the notice and secured him the lasting friendship of the late Baron Bunsen, with whose labours he was associated in his work on Egypt, Mr. Birch having contributed the philological portions relating to the hieroglyphics. One of the last requests of Boron Bunsen was that he should undertake the revision of future editions of this work. Accordingly, in 1867, after the Baron's death, he published the fifth aud concluding volume, four-fifths of which is the composition of Dr. Birch himself. His labours extend over most branches of antiquities, he having, besides his researches in hieroglyphics, published memoirs

and dissertations on Greek, Roman, and British antiquities, numismatics, and ethnography, and assisted in the editing of cuneiform inscriptions. In addition to these he has published in the *Asiatic Journal* translations from the Chinese, several papers in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," the *Archœologia*, the *Revue Archéologique*, the *Archaologische Zeitung*, the *Zeitschrift für œgyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*, and the works of various societies. He also contributed many articles to the "English Encyclopædia." The late King of Prussia presented him with a copy of the great work of Lepsius, the "Denkmäler," for his Egyptian researches. Dr. Birch's other publications are :—the "Gallery of Antiquities," 1842; the text of Owen Jones's "Views on the Nile," 1843; "Catalogue of Greek Vases" (with Mr. Newton), 1851; "Introduction to the Study of the Hieroglyphics," 1857; a "History of Ancient Pottery," 1858; "Description of the Papyrus of Nash-khem," 1863; the "Rhind Papyri," 1866; and "Egypt from the Earliest Times," 1875. He edited "The Records of the Past," from 1873-80; Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs," 1878; and Eber's "Egypt," 1879. Dr. Birch presided over the Congress of Orientalists, held in London in Sept., 1874. The German Emperor conferred on him the Order of the Crown, and the University of Cambridge its honorary LL.D. degree, in 1875, and he was made honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, in the same year, and D.C.L. of the same university in 1876, in recognition of his exertions on that occasion. He was appointed Rede Lecturer at Cambridge for the year 1876.

BIRDWOOD, Sir George Christopher Molesworth, M.D., C.S.I., eldest son of General Christopher Birdwood, late of the 3rd Native Infantry, and Commissary-General, Bombay, was born at Belgaum, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1832. He was educated at Plymouth New Grammar School and at the University where he took the degree of M.B., and passed the usual examination of the College of Surgeons in 1854. He was appointed to the medical service of the East India Company on their Bombay establishment in the same year. His first charge was of the Southern Mahratta Horse, Kalludghee, in 1855. Later he was transferred to the 1st Battery 2nd Brigade of Artillery at Sholapore, where he was also at different times in charge of the 8th Madras Cavalry, 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, and the Civil Station. In 1856 he was sent to the Persian Gulf in medical charge of the Company's steamship Ajdaha and the detachment of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment on board, and was present at the bombardment and capture of Mohammarah, for which he received the medal and clasp given for the Persian War of 1856-57. On his return to Bombay in April, 1857, he was appointed Acting Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Grant Medical College, and from that date to his leaving India continued to be connected with the college almost without interruption in the chairs successively of Anatomy and Physiology and Botany and Materia Medica. In the same year Dr. Birdwood was appointed Curator of the Government Central Museum at Bombay. With the assistance of the late eminent Hindoo physician and scholar, Dr. Bhawoo Dhajee, and the liberal co-operation of the leading native gentlemen of all religions and races he succeeded in establishing the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the Victoria Gardens in Bombay. In 1867 Dr. Birdwood was sent by Sir Bartle Frere, at the express desire of the leading merchants of Bombay, as Special Commissioner for the Government, to

the Universal Exhibition held in Paris in that year. These services were acknowledged by his being appointed Sheriff of Bombay and by the addresses presented to him on his being forced to finally leave India, through permanently broken health, in 1869, by the Royal Asiatic Society, the Agri-Horticultural Society, the University of Bombay, of which he was then Registrar, and the students of Grant Medical College. On the occasion, also, of the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, Jan. 1, 1877, he was appointed to the Companionship of the Star of India. Since his return to this country Dr. Birdwood has chiefly devoted himself to writing on Indian subjects, and more especially on Indian art. For his services on behalf of Indian art the Queen conferred on Dr. Birdwood the honour of knighthood in Sept., 1881. Sir George Birdwood also still maintains his official ties with India, having been appointed about 1879 Special Assistant in the Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce Department of the India Office. He is the author of "Catalogue of the Economic Products of the Bombay Presidency (Vegetable)," 1st edition, 1862, 2nd edition, 1868; "The Genus Boswellia (Frankincense plants), with illustrations of three new species;" in the "Transactions of the Linnean Society," vol. xxvii.; the article "Incense," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica"; "Handbook to the British Indian section, Paris Exhibition of 1878"; "Handbook on the Industrial Arts of India," 1880; "The Arts of India," 1881; "Austellung Indischer Kunst-Gegenstände, zu Berlin," 1881; "Indiens Konstslöjd en Kortfattad Skildring," Stockholm, 1882. He was a constant contributor to the Indian Press, and for some time editor of the *Bombay Saturday Review*. He wrote two letters in the *Times* of 6th Dec., 1881, and 26th Jan., 1882, in which he contended that the opium revenue of the Indian Government is as sound and moral as the revenue derived by this country from the excise. These letters were republished in Mrs. W. H. Brereton's "Truth about Opium," 1882.

BIRKS, The Rev. Thomas Rawson, M.A., born Sept., 1810, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1834, as second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. In the same year he became fellow of his college, and won the Seatonian prize for the best English poem in 1843-44. In the latter year he became rector of Kelshall, Herts. He is the author of "Memoirs of the Rev. E. Bickersteth, of Watton," whose daughter he married. He was for five years examining chaplain to Bishop Villiers, of Carlisle, and afterwards of Durham; and for 21 years, from 1850 to 1871, he was one of the honorary secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance. He was appointed vicar of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, in 1865, and held that incumbency till 1877. He was an examiner for the Theological Examination in 1867 and 1868, and a member of the Board of Theological Studies. He has been one of the Select Preachers before the University. Mr. Birks was elected Knightbridge Professor of Moral Theology, Casuistical Divinity, and Moral Philosophy at Cambridge, on the death of the Rev. J. T. D. Maurice, in April, 1872. His principal works are:—"First Elements of Prophecy," "The Four Empires," "The Two Later Visions of Daniel," "Outlines of Unfulfilled Prophecy," "The Mystery of Providence," "Treasures of Wisdom," "Modern Rationalism," "The Christian State" (afterwards republished as "Church and State"), "Horæ Apostolicæ, a Supplement to Paley's Horæ Paulinæ"; "Horæ Evangelicæ," on the internal evidence of the Gospels; "The Bible and Modern Thought," "The Exodus of Israel," "The Pentateuch and

its Anatomists," "Matter and Ether, or the Secret Laws of Physical Change"; "The Difficulties of Belief," "The Ways of God," "The Victory of Divine Goodness," "The Scripture Doctrine of Creation," "The Sacraments, Science and Prayer"; "Commentary on the Book of Isaiah," "First Principles of Moral Science," "Modern Utilitarianism," "Modern Physical Fatalism," "Supernatural Revelation," an answer to Supernatural Religion; "An Essay on the Right Estimation of Manuscript Evidence in the Text of the New Testament," "Thoughts on Sacred Prophecy," 1880; besides various papers for the *Christian Observer*, *The Victoria Philosophical Institute*, and other pamphlets.

BIRMINGHAM, Bishop of. (*See* Ullathorne.)

BISMARCK - SCHŒNHAUSEN (Prince von), Karl Otto, statesman, born at Schœnhausen, April 1, 1815; studied at Göttingen, Berlin, and Griefswald; entered the army, and was afterwards a lieutenant in the Landwehr. He became a member of the Diet of the province of Saxony in 1846, and of the General Diet, in which he made himself remarkable by the boldness of his speeches, in 1847. On one occasion he argued that all great cities should be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centres of democracy and constitutionalism. Nor did the events of 1848 modify his opinions. In 1851 he entered the diplomatic service, and was intrusted with the legation at Frankfort. Regarding Austria as the antagonist of Prussia, he was sent in 1852 to Vienna, where he proved a constant adversary to Count Rechberg. In 1858, a pamphlet entitled "La Prusse et la Question Italienne" appeared, the authorship of which was generally attributed to him. In this publication reference was made to the antagonism existing between Austria and Prussia, and a triple alliance between France, Prussia, and Russia was advocated. In March, 1859, M. von Bismarck was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, which post he held until 1862, and having conciliated the Czar, was decorated with the order of Saint Alexander Newski. In May, 1862, he was appointed Ambassador to Paris, where he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor Napoleon, and he was made Minister of the King's House and of Foreign Affairs in Prussia, Sept. 22. The budget having been rejected by the Deputies, but adopted by the Upper Chamber, M. Bismarck, in the name of the king, dissolved the former after a series of angry altercations. The newspapers which protested against this despotic act were proceeded against with great severity, as were numerous public officials, magistrates, and others who openly expressed views hostile to the Government. In Jan., 1863, he protested against an address which the Deputies presented to the King, in which he was accused of having violated the constitution. Shortly after, the affairs of Poland caused fresh difficulties. The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of five to one, censured the Ministry for having concluded (Feb. 8) a secret treaty with Russia. After the close of the aggressive war waged by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, in which Austria had very reluctantly taken part, Bismarck thought the time had arrived for carrying out his long-cherished project of making Prussia the real head of Germany. His preparations for another aggressive war were completed, and, aided by an alliance with Italy, in a campaign of a few weeks' duration Austria and her allies were defeated. It is probable that dread of a still more formidable alliance induced M. von Bismarck to stop short in his career of victory, as the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech to the French Chambers, declared that he had

arrested the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. A preliminary treaty of peace with Austria was concluded at Nikolsburg, July 26, 1866, and as Austria consented to retire from Germany, the terms of a general pacification were arranged. M. von Bismarck was created a Count, Sept. 16, 1865, on which occasion he received from the King of Prussia a valuable estate in Luxemburg. He lost no time in turning to account the victory gained by Prussia over Austria, and in advancing his favourite scheme for the unification of Germany, provinces and kingdoms were at once annexed. The free town of Frankfort received a Prussian garrison in spite of the indignant protests of the population; Hanover was incorporated in the Germanic Confederation; and at the close of the year 1866 Count Bismarck succeeded in concluding with Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg treaties of peace, and of alliance offensive and defensive, with a proviso that in the event of war the King of Prussia should have the chief military command. In 1867 Count Bismarck organised the North German Confederation, which comprised twenty-two States, representing a population of 29,000,000. The king of Prussia was at the head of this powerful Confederation, and a Federal Council, composed of delegates of the different States, was established, together with a Diet or common Parliament, the members of which were elected by universal suffrage. The new federal constitution was adopted by the Prussian Chambers in June, and came into operation on the 1st of the following month, Count Bismarck receiving as the reward of his services the post of Chancellor of the Confederation and President of the Federal Council. The Luxemburg question now gave rise to serious differences between the Prussian and French Governments, and Count Bismarck strenuously opposed the projected cession of that province by Holland to France. Eventually the dispute was settled by the Luxemburg territory being neutralized, and the fortresses dismantled. After this both Powers declared their intention to be pacific, but nevertheless they both increased their already bloated armaments. Ill-health compelled Count Bismarck to retire from public life for a short period in 1868, but he returned to Berlin in October of that year, and resumed the direction of affairs. On the 1st of January he entered on his functions as Foreign Minister of the North German Confederation. In July, 1870, it transpired that General Prim had sent a deputation to Prussia to offer the Crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The French people were greatly agitated at the receipt of this intelligence. Some of their leading statesmen declared that France would never consent to see a Prussian prince seated on the throne of Spain, and explanations were demanded from the Berlin cabinet. It was alleged by Count Bismarck that the King of Prussia gave his consent to the acceptance of the crown by the prince only as the head of the Hohenzollern family, and not as an act of the Government. A few days later the withdrawal of the prince's candidature was announced; but in spite of this France declared war against Prussia, and the campaign commenced, the latter Power receiving great assistance from the troops sent into the field by the King of Bavaria and the Dukes of Baden and Wurtemberg. This is not the place to record the complete successes of the German armies. Suffice it to say, that Count Bismarck accompanied the King throughout the campaign, and that after the capitulaion of Paris he dictated the terms of peace, which were adopted by the Assembly then sitting at Bordeaux. He succeeded in uniting Germany, and on Jan.

18, 1871, he had the satisfaction of seeing King William of Prussia crowned Emperor of Germany in the Palace of the French kings, at Versailles. In the same month he was appointed by his Imperial master Chancellor of the German Empire, and in the following March raised to the rank of Prince. In September of the same year he was present at the memorable meeting of the German and Austrian emperors at Gastein. Subsequently Prince Bismarck greatly offended the Catholic party throughout Germany by promoting the legal measures which were directed against the freedom of the Church, and which resulted in the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the incarceration of several bishops. In Dec., 1872, he resigned the presidency of the State Ministry, although he continued to confer with the Emperor on the affairs of the empire and its foreign policy. The Emperor also authorised him, in the event of his being unable to appear personally at a meeting of the Ministry of State, to give his vote on matters concerning the interests of the empire through the President of the Imperial Chancellery. On this occasion Prince Bismarck received from his royal master the Order of the Black Eagle, set in diamonds. In Oct., 1873, he was re-appointed as Prussian Premier. On July 13, 1874, as the Prince was driving in the country at Kissingen, he was fired at by a young man named Kullman, and slightly wounded by a shot which grazed his right wrist. The culprit was apprehended, and eventually sentenced to fourteen years' hard labour, with a further ten years' loss of civil rights, police inspection, and costs. An attempt was made to prove that Kullman was connected with the clerical party, and a statement to that effect made by Prince Bismarck himself afterwards led to an exciting scene in the German Parliament. Towards the close of 1874, at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, Count Arnim was imprisoned, and tried on a charge of having abstracted documents from the archives of the German embassy at Paris. He presided over the Congress of the representatives of the Great Powers which assembled at Berlin to discuss the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano in 1878.

BJÖRNSON, Björnstene, a Norwegian novelist and dramatic poet, born at Quikne (Oesterdal), Dec. 8, 1832, first became known in consequence of some articles and stories which he contributed to newspapers, especially the "Folkeblad," an illustrated journal, in the columns of which appeared his "Aanum," "Ole Stormsen," and "En munter Mand." The years 1856 and 1857 he passed at Copenhagen, where he studied the works of Baggesen, of Œlenschläger, and of the principal Danish writers. Afterwards he published in "Faedrelandet," his novel of "Throng," which was followed by "Arne" and "Synnœve Solbakken." He has also produced several tragedies and other pieces for the stage. The following works of his have been translated into English:—"Arne: a Sketch of Norwegian Country Life," translated from the Norwegian, by A. Plesner and S. Rugeley Powers, 8vo, London, 1866; "Ovind: a Story of Country Life in Norway," translated by S. and E. Hjerleid, 8vo, London, 1869; "The Fisher Maiden," a Norwegian tale, translated from the author's German edition, by M. E. Niles, 8vo, New York, 1869—also translated from the Norwegian, under the title of "The Fishing Girl," by A. Plesner and F. Richardson, 8vo, London, 1870; "The Happy Boy: a Tale of Norwegian Peasant Life," translated by H. R. G., Boston, U.S., 1870; "The Newly-married Couple," translated by S. and E. Hjerleid, 8vo, London, 1870; and "Love and Life in Norway," translated from the Norwegian, by the Hon. A. Bethell and A. Plesner, 8vo, London, 1870.

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BLACHFORD (Baron), The Right Hon. Frederick Rogers, is the eldest son of the late Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, Bart., of Wisdome, by Sophia, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Russell Deare, of the Bengal Artillery, who was killed in action in 1791. He was born in London on Jan. 31, 1811, and educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1832, obtaining first-class honours in the school of Literæ Humaniores, and also in that of mathematics. He had already obtained the Craven University Scholarship; and he subsequently gained a Fellowship at Oriel College, to which he added the Vinerian Scholarship and Fellowship. He graduated M.A. in 1835, and B.C.L. in 1838. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1836. In 1845 he was appointed Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and in the following year one of the Commissioners of Lands and Emigration. In 1857 he was nominated Assistant Commissioner for the Sale of Encumbered Estates in the West Indies; and in May, 1860, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, a post which he held until 1871, when he was sworn Privy Councillor, in recognition of his long and arduous labours in the public service. In Oct., 1871, he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, with the title of Baron Blachford, of Wisdome, in the county of Devon. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission appointed in 1881 to inquire into the condition of the London Hospitals for small-pox and fever cases, and into the means of preventing the spread of infection.

BLACK, William, was born at Glasgow in 1841, and received his education at various private schools. His youthful ambition was to become an artist, and he studied for a short time in the Government School of Art in his native city, but eventually he drifted into journalism, becoming connected with the *Glasgow Weekly Citizen* while yet in his teens. In 1864 he came to London, and wrote for magazines. He was attached, in the following year, to the staff of the *Morning Star*, and was special correspondent for that paper during the Franco-Austrian war of 1866, scenes from which appeared in his first novel, "Love or Marriage," published in 1867. This novel dealt too much with awkward social problems, and was not successful, but the author's next work of fiction was more favourably received. It was entitled "In Silk Attire" (1869), and a considerable portion of it was devoted to descriptions of peasant life in the Black Forest. Then followed "Kilmeny" and "The Monarch of Mincing Lane," the former dealing mostly with Bohemian artistic life in London. But his first real hold of the novel-reading public was obtained by "A Daughter of Heth" (1871), which went through many editions. Next came "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton" (1872), which literally described a driving excursion that the author made from London to Edinburgh, with a thread of fiction interwoven. It is said that a good many Americans, amongst others, have adopted this plan of exploring the English counties, and have taken the "Adventures" as a sort of guide-book. In 1873 was published "A Princess of Thule." It was followed by "The Maid of Killeena and other Stories," 1874; "Three Feathers," 1875, the scene of which was laid in Cornwall; "Madcap Violet," 1876; "Green Pastures and Piccadilly," 1877; "Macleod of Dare," 1878; "White Wings: a Yachting Romance," 1880; "Sunrise: a story of these Times," 1881; "The Beautiful Wretch," 1882; and "Shandon Bells," 1883. For four or five years Mr. Black was assistant editor of the *Daily News*, but he practically ceased his connection with journalism some years ago.

BLACKBURN (Baron), The Right Hon. Colin Blackburn, second son of the late John Blackburn, Esq., of Killearn, co. Stirling, by Rebecca, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gillies, was born in 1813, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as a high Wrangler in 1835. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and for some years went the Northern circuit. For about eight years he conducted, with the late Mr. Ellis, the regular recognized Reports in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the eight or ten volumes of "Ellis and Blackburn" are of high authority. He published an excellent legal work "On Sales." At Liverpool he had secured a large amount of business in heavy commercial cases, when, in 1859, he was made a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench. On that occasion he received the honour of knighthood. In Oct. 1876, he was made a Lord of Appeal under the provisions of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act (1876), and created a peer for life under the title of Baron Blackburn. In Aug. 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the provisions of a draft Code relating to Indictable Offences.

BLACKBURN, Henry, son of Mr. Charles Blackburn, B.A., of Cambridge, born at Portsea, Feb. 15, 1830, and educated at King's College, London; was appointed private secretary to the Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., in 1853. He is a foreign correspondent and art-critic for London papers and magazines. Mr. Blackburn visited Spain and Algeria in 1855, 1857 and 1864, and delivered illustrated lectures on these subjects. He was appointed editor of *London Society* in 1870, but resigned that post in 1872. He also held an appointment in the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Blackburn wrote and partly illustrated the following works: "Life in Algeria" 1864; "Travelling in Spain" 1866; "The Pyrenees," illustrated by Gustave Doré, 1867; "Artists and Arabs," 1868; "Normandy Picturesque," 1869; "Art in the Mountains: the Story of the Passion-Play in Bavaria," 1870; "Harz Mountains," 1873; and "Breton Folk," with illustrations by R. Caldecott, 1879. Mr. Blackburn is the originator of the system of Illustrated Catalogues to Exhibitions with Facsimiles of Sketches drawn by the artists. He is editor of the annual *Academy Notes* and *Grosvenor Notes*, and a lecturer on Art.

BLACKER, The Rev. Beaver Henry, M.A., was born May 31, 1821, in Dublin, being the eldest son of the late Latham Blacker, Esq. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1843; M.A. 1846). He was appointed to the vicarage of Booterstown, co. Dublin, in 1857, and to the rural deanery of South Dublin in 1862—both of which he resigned in 1874. Mr. Blacker is a member of several literary societies in England, Ireland, and America. He has published "Sermons on National Humiliation," 1847; "The Imprecatory Passages in the Psalms, and the Athanasian Creed," 1851; "Doctrines and Duties," 1852; "Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the county of Dublin; with Notes and Annals," 1860-74, and other writings, besides contributions to several leading periodicals. He is also the editor of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*.

BLACKIE, John Stuart, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, son of a banker in Aberdeen, born at Glasgow, in July, 1809, was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. During two years passed in Göttingen and Berlin, and at Rome, he devoted himself to the study of German, Italian, and classical philology. In 1834 he published a metrical translation of Goethe's "Faust," with notes and prolegomena (2nd edit., 1880),

and was called to the Scottish bar. He became a frequent contributor of articles bearing on German literature to *Blackwood*, *Tait*, and the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. In 1841 he was appointed to the newly-formed chair of Latin Literature in Marischal College, Aberdeen. This post he held for eleven years, during which time he entered warmly into the movement for University Reform in Scotland, which resulted in the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission on that subject in 1858, by which some important changes were effected in the higher branches of education in Scotland. He contributed several philological articles to the *Classical Museum*, published in 1850, then edited by Dr. L. Schmitz, and a metrical translation of Æschylus, which led to his appointment, in 1852, to the Greek chair in the University of Edinburgh. This was followed by an essay on the "Pronunciation of Greek, Accent and Quantity," 1852; a "Discourse on Beauty, with an Exposition of the Theory of Beauty according to Plato appended," 1858; "Songs and Legends of Ancient Greece," 1857, 2nd edition, 1880; and another volume of Poems, English and Latin, 1860. In 1853 he travelled in Greece, and published a lecture warmly recommending the study of modern Greek, and articles on modern Greece in the *Westminster* and *North British Reviews*. He is the author of various articles in the *North British Review*, an article on Plato in the "Edinburgh Essays," and the article "Homer," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In addition to his academical work, which, since he settled in Edinburgh, has been principally connected with Plato and Homer, Professor Blackie has been very active as a popular lecturer, and made himself somewhat conspicuous as a warm advocate of Scottish nationlaity. In the discussions which preceded the passing of the Reform Act of 1867 he took a warm interest, and supported the principles of the British constitution against the advocates of American democracy in a public debate with Ernest Jones, the well-known Chartist. Professor Blackie's argument on "Democracy," on this occasion, was published, and went through six editions in a fortnight. His name is closely connected with the movement which resulted in the abolition of the Test Act, requiring the professors of the Scottish Universities to be members of the Established Church. In 1866 he published "Homer and the Iliad," containing a translation of the Iliad in ballad measure, a third volume of Critical Dissertations, and a fourth of Notes Philological and Archæological; and in 1869 "Musa Burschicosa," a volume of songs for students and university men. In 1870 he put forth a volume of "War Songs of the Germans," with historical sketches, in which he advocated the cause of the Germans against France with great energy and decision. In 1872 he published "Lays of the Highlands and Islands." Professor Blackie also appeared as a lecturer in the Royal Institution, London, where he combated the views of Mr. John Stuart Mill in moral philosophy, of Mr. Grote in his estimate of the Greek sophists, and of Max Müller in his allegorical interpretation of ancient myths. His views on moral philosophy against the Utilitarian school were set forth in "Four Phases of Morals," Edinburgh, 1871, 2nd edit., 1874, reprinted in America. His principal philological papers appeared in a collected form in 1874, under the title of "Horæ Hellenicæ;" and in the same year he put forth a little volume of practical advice to young men, entitled "Self-Culture," which had a large sale in England, India and America, has gone through thirteen editions, and has been translated into French,

German and Bohemian. His more recent works are "The Wise Men of Greece; or, Sketches of ancient Greek philosophy from Thales to Plato in a series of dramatic dialogues," 1877; "The Natural History of Atheism; a defence of Theism against modern Atheistic and Agnostic tendencies," 1877; "Lay Sermons: a series of discourses on important points of Christian doctrine and morals," 1881; "The Language and Literature of the Highlands of Scotland, with poetical translations of some of the most popular pieces of Gaelic poetry," 1875; "Altavona; or, fact and fiction from my life in the Highlands,"1882. Professor Blackie has crowned his contributions towards a proper estimate of Scottish Celts by the foundation of a Celtic chair in the University of Edinburgh, for which by four years' considerable exertion he collected a sum of £12,000 sterling. He resigned the chair of Greek in the University of Edinburgh in Aug. 1882.

BLACKLEY, The Rev. William Lewery, M.A., is the second son of the late Travers R. Blackley, Esq., of Ashtown Lodge, Phœnix Park, Dublin. He was born at Dundalk, Ireland, Dec. 30, 1830, and received part of his early education on the Continent. Having entered Trinity College, Dublin, in his sixteenth year, he obtained his B.A. degree in 1850, and his M.A. in 1854, in which year he was ordained to the curacy of St. Peter's, Southwark; on leaving which charge shortly after, he became curate of Frensham, where, having remained thirteen years, he was promoted by Bishop Sumner in 1867 to the rectory of North Waltham, Hants, which he still holds. In 1857 he published his metrical translation from the Swedish, of Bishop Tegner's famous poem, "The Frithjof Saga." This was followed by the publication of his "Practical German Dictionary," which, in its original and abridged forms, has passed through many editions. In 1867 he published his "Critical English New Testament," and his volume on "Word Gossip" followed in 1869. He also wrote for the National Society the Teacher's Manual, "How to Teach Domestic Economy," 1879; and "The Social Economy Reading Book," 1881. It was not, however, till the end of 1878 that the essay was published destined to bring his name into such prominence in public notice as it now occupies. It appeared in the November issue for that year of the *Nineteenth Century*, under the title of "National Insurance, a cheap, practical and popular way of preventing Pauperism," and immediately attracted an extraordinary share of public attention. A remarkable sermon, preached by Mr. Blackley in Westminster Abbey, in Sept. 1879, on "Our National Improvidence," also attracted much notice. The National Providence League was formed in 1880, for the purpose of educating public opinion on the subject of National Insurance; and a great number of public meetings have been held, in which the proposals have been discussed. Mr. Blackley's proposals have reached far beyond this country, with the result that movements more or less upon his lines have been started in France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and New Zealand.

BLACKMORE, Richard Doddridge, son of the Rev. John Blackmore, was born at Longworth, Berkshire, in 1825. His maternal grandmother was a grand-daughter of Dr. Doddridge. He was educated at Tiverton School, and Exeter College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship and graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a second class in classics. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852, and afterwards practised as a conveyancer. He is the author of "Eric and Karine," "Epullia," "The

Bugle of the Black Sea," and the following novels:—"Clara Vaughan," 1864; "Cradock Nowel: a Tale of the New Forest," 1866; "Lorna Doone: a Romance of Exmoor," 1869; "The Maid of Sker," 1872; "Alice Lorraine: a Tale of the South Downs," 1875; "Cripps the Carrier: a Woodland Tale," 1876; "Eréma; or, My Father's Sin," 1877; "Mary Anerley," 1880; and "Christowell: a Dartmoor tale," 1882. Mr. Blackmore has also published "The Fate of Franklin," a poem, 1860; "The Farm and Fruit of Old," a translation of the first and second Georgics of Virgil, 1862; and a translation of "The Georgics of Virgil," 1871.

BLACKWELL, Elizabeth, born in Bristol, England, Feb. 3, 1821. Her father, in 1832, removed to the United States, where he died in 1838, leaving his widow and nine children almost penniless. Miss Blackwell aided in their support by teaching, at the same time studying medicine at Charleston, South Carolina, and at Philadelphia. She applied for admission to a number of medical schools, but was refused by all, except those of Castleton, Vermont, and Geneva, New York, and at the latter she was matriculated in 1847, and in 1849 received the first medical degree conferred upon a woman in the United States. After her graduation she spent a year and a half in the Maternité Hospital of Paris, and that of St. Bartholomew in London, and in 1851 established herself as a physician, mainly in the treatment of women and children, at New York, where, in 1857, she founded an infirmary for women and children, having also a large private practice. She has published "The Laws of Life," 1852; "Counsel to Parents on the Moral Education of their Children," 1879; and other professional works. In 1859 she again visited England, and delivered a course of medical lectures. Her younger sister, Emily Blackwell, took her degree of M.D. in 1854, completed her studies in the hospitals of New York, Edinburgh, Paris, and London, and is connected with the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

BLADES, William, born at Clapham, Surrey, in 1824, was educated at Clapham Grammar School, under the Rev. C. Pritchard, F.R.S., Savilian Professor at Oxford, and succeeded his father as a printer in London. He has edited "The Gouvernayle of Helthe," and other early-printed books; has contributed numerous articles to the current literature of the day upon the History of Printing and Palæotypography; but is best known by his works "The Life of William Caxton," 2 vols., 1863, and "The Enemies of Books," 1881; the former of which for the first time placed the study of early printing in England upon a sure basis.

BLAINE, James Gillespie, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, Jan. 31, 1830. He entered the preparatory department of Washington College in his thirteenth year, and graduated in 1847 at the head of his class. He then went to Kentucky, where he was Professor of Mathematics in a military institute. Here he met his wife, who was from Maine, and at her persuasion removed to Augusta, Maine, where he has since resided. Adopting journalism as a profession, he became part owner and editor of the *Kennebec Journal* in 1854, and editor of the *Portland Daily Advertiser* in 1857. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Maine, and served in the State Legislature from 1858 to 1862, the last two years being Speaker. In 1862 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and was re-elected for each successive term until 1876. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1869 to 1874, and was again the Republican

candidate in 1875, but was defeated, the Democrats then having a majority in that body. In 1876 and in 1880 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, but was defeated by Mr. Hayes in the one case and by Mr. Garfield in the other. In 1876 Mr. Blaine was appointed U.S. Senator from Maine to fill a vacancy, and was subsequently elected for the term expiring in 1883. This position he resigned in March, 1881, to accept the Secretaryship of State offered him by Mr. Garfield. The assassination of the latter caused Mr. Blaine to tender his resignation to Mr. Arthur, which was accepted, Dec., 1881. Since that date he has filled no office.

BLAIR, Montgomery, born in Franklin County, Kentucky, May 10, 1813. He graduated in 1835 at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and served in the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida. Resigning his commission in 1836, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis, and from 1839 to 1849 held civil and judicial positions in Missouri. In 1852 he removed to Maryland, and was appointed solicitor of the United States in the Court of Claims. He had been a Democrat, but upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise joined the Republican party, and was removed from office by President Buchanan. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Postmaster-General, retaining the office till 1864, when he resigned. Having become dissatisfied with the policy of the Republicans, he joined their opponents, and has since acted with the Democrats. With the exception of one term in Legislature (1876-77), he has held no office for some years.

BLAKE, The Hon. Edward, M.A., Q.C., M.P., is the eldest son of the late Hon. Wm. Hume Blake, a distinguished jurist of Upper Canada, and at one time Chancellor of that Province. He was born in the township of Adelaide, co. Middlesex, Ontario, Oct. 13, 1833, and received his education at Upper Canada College, and Toronto University, where he graduated with honours in 1857. Afterwards he studied law, was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1856, and made a Queen's Counsel in 1864. He is a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and Chancellor of the University of Toronto. He entered the political arena in 1867, being returned for South Bruce in the Ontario Assembly, and for three years was leader of the Opposition in that body. In 1871 he succeeded the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald in the Premiership of the Ontario Legislature, and held the office of President of the Executive Council until 1874. For a number of years he also represented South Bruce in the Dominion Parliament, and at one time sat for West Durham. In Nov., 1873, he was made a member of the Canadian Privy Council, and joined the Mackenzie Administration, in which, for various periods, he held the Ministership of Justice and the portfolio of President of Council. For a time ill-health withdrew him from public life, and the same cause obliged him to refuse the Chancellorship of Ontario and the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, which were successively offered to him. In 1876 he visited England on public business, and three years later re-entered the Dominion Parliament as member for West Durham, which he continues to represent. Mr. Blake is an Independent-Liberal in politics, and at the present time is leader of the Opposition in the Ottawa Parliament. Among the public men of the Dominion he holds the foremost place, being alike distinguished for his ability and his high character. Mr. Blake in 1862 married Margaret, daughter

of the late Right Rev. Dr. Cronyn, Bishop of Huron.

BLAKENEY, The Rev. Richard Paul, D.D., LL.D., born in Roscommon, June 2, 1820, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking a first-class place in theology in 1843. He was appointed to the curacy of St. Paul's, Nottingham, in June, 1843; to the vicarage of Ison-Green, Nottinghamshire, in June, 1844; and in Jan., 1852, to the vicarage of Christ Church, Claughton, Birkenhead, which he resigned in 1874, on being appointed vicar of Bridlington, Yorkshire. In 1868 the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D.D. *honoris causâ*. Dr. Blakeney has written largely on the controversy with the Catholic Church. Among his works are a "Manual of Romish Controversy," 1851, which has reached its tenth edition; "The Book of Common Prayer in its History and Interpretation," 1865—2nd ed. 1866; 3rd ed. 1870; "Catechism of the Prayer Book," 1869; and a "Protestant Catechism," 1851, which has passed through sixty editions.

BLAKESLEY, The Very Rev. Joseph Williams, B.D., the son of a London merchant, was born in 1808, and educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831 as 21st Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He was subsequently elected Fellow and Tutor of his college, and twice appointed select preacher before the university, in which capacity he preached the two courses of sermons on the Dispensation of Paganism and the Evidences of Christianity, published under the title "Conciones Academicæ." In 1845 he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Ware. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge in 1850; was offered, but declined, the Regius Professorship of Modern History in 1860; was appointed a classical examiner in the University of London in 1861; and was presented by the Crown to a canonry in Canterbury Cathedral in 1863; after which he sat as Proctor for the Chapter of Canterbury in the Lower House of Convocation, and was named one of the Committee for revising the authorised version of the New Testament. In June, 1872, he was appointed Dean of Lincoln, and on the death of Bishop Thirlwall, was appointed by the Crown as his successor in the Senate of the University of London. Dean Blakesley, the reputed "Hertfordshire Incumbent" of the *Times*, has published "The Life of Aristotle, with a Critical Examination of some questions of Literary History," 1839; an edition of Herodotus in the "Bibliotheca Classica," 1854; "Four Months in Algeria, with a Visit to Carthage," 1859; and has been a contributor to several of the principal reviews.

BLANCHARD, Edward Leman, son of William Blanchard, who for thirty-five years was a distinguished comedian at Covent Garden Theatre, was born Dec. 11, 1820. Mr. E. L. Blanchard became a constant contributor to periodical and dramatic literature at a very early period of his life, and before his twenty-fifth year was known to the public as the editor of "Chambers's London Journal," the author of "Bradshaw's Descriptive Railway Guides," and a series of handbooks, tales, essays, dramas, farces, and burlesques, which showed the exercise of a ready pen in the service of publishers and managers. He afterwards edited Willoughby's "Shakspere," "England and Wales Delineated," and wrote the novels of "Temple Bar," and "Man without a Destiny," besides supplying Miss Emma Stanley and Mr. W. S. Woodin with some of the most popular "entertainments" perhaps ever brought before the public. In addition to a quantity of literary work of a miscellaneous character,

Mr. E. L. Blanchard has furnished the theatres with about one hundred pieces, most of them Christmas extravaganzas, in which he seems specially to have aimed at the dramatic illustration of fairy mythology. During more than thirty successive years the "Drury Lane Christmas Annuals" have proceeded from his pen. For the last twenty-one years he has been on the literary staff of the *Daily Telegraph*.

BLEWITT, Octavian, was born Oct. 3, 1810, in St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, London, where his father was settled as a merchant. Entering the medical profession, he served the usual five years' apprenticeship, partly to his uncle, Mr. Dryden, assistant-surgeon of Devonport Dockyard, and partly to Mr. Pollard of Torquay. At the close of the year 1833 he came to London, where he continued his medical studies in the Infirmary of St. George's, Hanover Square, and spent much of his time in the house of Sir James Clark, acting as tutor in classics to the son of that eminent physician, and assisting him in preparing for the press his work on "Phthisis." Mr. Blewitt afterwards visited the island of Madeira with a patient, remained at Funchal for eight months, and subsequently travelled much in Italy, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and other countries. In March, 1839, he was elected Secretary of the Royal Literary Fund, which office he still continues to hold. During his secretaryship the institution has largely extended the sphere of its operations and attained a thoroughly safe and assured position. Mr. Blewitt spent many years in arranging the papers, literary, financial, and historical, which constituted the records of the association; and these documents, when classified, were stitched into covers so as to be read like a book, and are now preserved in 130 folio boxes. In 1872 the King of the Belgians presided over the anniversary of the Literary Fund, and testified his sense of Mr. Blewitt's services by creating him a Knight of the Order of Leopold. The earliest of Mr. Blewitt's numerous contributions to literature was the "Panorama of Torquay," 1828, which was so successful that the impression was speedily exhausted; and a second and enlarged edition, professing to be "A Descriptive and Historical Sketch of the District comprised between the Dart and Teign," was published in 1832, and was so well received by the public and the press, that one of the leading medical journals described it as "the first attempt which had been made to combine science with topography." His other works include:—"Treatise on the Happiness arising from the exercise of the Christian Faith;" the preface to Glynn's "Autograph Portfolio;" "Handbook for Central Italy and Rome," 1843, 2nd edit. 1845, being one of Murray's guide-books; and the "Handbook for Southern Italy and Naples," 1853, another volume of the same series. For 29 years he edited the newspaper portion of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and he has contributed articles to the *Quarterly Review*, *Fraser's Magazine*, the *St. Paul's Magazine*, and other periodicals. In 1846 he married the widow of Lieutenant Howard, R.N., second daughter of Mr. David E. Williams, third son of Mr. Justice Williams, the last Royalist judge of South Carolina, and grandson of Sir John Williams, Bart., of Edwinsford, Carmarthenshire. Mrs. Blewitt is herself an author, her first work having been a small collection of poems, privately printed; and her second a fairy tale, entitled "The Rose and the Lily, and how they became the Emblems of England and France."

BLIND, Karl, was born at Mannheim, Sept. 4, 1826. He studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Bonn; as well as philosophy, political economy, history, archæology, and ancient Germanic literature. At both universities he was active

for German freedom and union. He was tried under the Press-law at Mannheim, in 1846, but acquitted by the High Court of Justice. He established associations among the students, the artisans, the Gymnastic Unions, and the Army, preparatory to the Revolution. In 1847 he was imprisoned in Rhenish Bavaria for high treason against King Ludwig. The trial was stopped, however, owing to the expected difficulty of obtaining a verdict of guilty from a jury of the Palatinate. Another impending trial was quashed by the movement of 1848. At the beginning of the German revolution, he took a leading part in the preparations for the rising at Karlsruhe, when the demands for the liberty of the Press, the universal introduction of the jury system, the establishment of a National Guard and of a German Parliament were carried. Again he was arrested for high treason, as endeavouring to expand the movement into one for a German Commonwealth, but was freed by the popular successes at Offenburg. During the Frankfort "Vor-Parliament," as a speaker at mass-meetings, he insisted on the abolition of the princely Diet and the election of a Provisional Executive. He was wounded during street-riots at Frankfort, and proscribed after his participation in the rising led by Hecker. From Alsace, where he stood at the head of the Strasburg Committee, he agitated for a new levy. Falsely accused of being implicated in the Paris Insurrection of June, he was imprisoned at Strasburg, and transported in chains to Switzerland, the mayor of St. Louis generously preventing his surrender to the Baden authorities, which had been planned by the French police. During the first Schleswig-Holstein war, after the armistice of Malmoe, which offended the national sentiment, he, with Gustav von Struve, led, in Sept. 1848, the second Republican Revolution in the Black Forest. At the storming of Staufen he fought on the barricade, being among the last who left the town. He was made a prisoner through the treachery of some militiamen, and court-martialled. His life, however, was saved, owing to a defect in the proclamation of martial law, and the sympathies of two of the soldiers composing the Court. He was kept in the casemates at Rastatt, at first in chains, and condemned, seven months afterwards, at a State trial, lasting ten days, by a half-sympathising jury, to eight years' imprisonment; the Crown Prosecutor having asked for the penalty of death by the "sword." In the spring of 1849, when being secretly transported to the fortress of Mainz, he was liberated by the people and the soldiers breaking open the prison at Bruchsal. Heading the same day a hastily formed number of free corps, he first endeavoured, with Struve, to take Rastatt, and then entered the capital of Baden. He was a firm opponent of Brentano, the chief of the new Government, whom he accused of being in occult connection with the ejected dynasty—a fact afterwards proved, when Brentano was declared a "traitor" by the Constituent Assembly. Being sent on a diplomatic mission, with Frederick Schütz, to Paris, accredited to Louis Napoleon, the then President of the Republic, Karl Blind was arrested, contrary to the law of nations, on a charge of being implicated in Ledru Rollin's rising for the protection of the Roman Republic. The Left of the French Assembly demanded his deliverance. Threatened, after several months of imprisonment, with being handed over, if he continued to maintain his diplomatic quality, to the Prussian courts-martial, which in the meanwhile had carried out numerous executions of military and political leaders, he refused to yield. Finally, he was banished from France. After this he lived in Belgium, with

his wife, who has made many sacrifices for the popular cause and also undergone imprisonment. New persecutions induced him to come with his family to England: Louis Napoleon refusing to let him pass through France into Italy. He has carried on, from here, a Democratic and National German Propaganda. After an amnesty, in 1862, the House of Deputies at Stuttgart gave him a banquet. He was the speaker of the London Germans at Garibaldi's entry. He promoted the Schleswig-Holstein movement in connection with leaders of the Schleswig Diet, whose confidential communications he transmitted to the English Foreign Office, and was at the head of the London Committee during the war of 1863-64. He likewise exerted himself to influence public opinion in favour of German freedom and union, of Italian and Polish independence, and of the American Union, by speeches and pamphlets in England and Scotland. At Berlin, his stepson met with a tragic death in the attempt of May 7, 1866. During the war of 1870-71, Karl Blind supported his country's cause. Many political writings, and essays on history, mythology, and Germanic literature, published in Germany, England, America, and Spain, have proceeded from his pen. He has exerted himself to bring about the National Testimonial for the philosopher Feuerbach, and has worked abroad for a proper commemoration of the great mastersinger Hans Sachs. In 1875, an assault, well-nigh endangering his life, was made upon him in the streets of London by an over-excited political adversary, who, found guilty and fined before a police-court, was expelled from the "German Athenæum." Among Karl Blind's recent writings are:—Biographies of Ledru Rollin, Francis Deak, and Freiligrath; "Fire-Burial among our Germanic Forefathers: a Record of the Poetry and History of Teutonic Cremation;" "Yggdrasil; or, the Teutonic Tree of Existence;" "An Old German Poem and a Vedic Hymn;" "Scottish, Shetlandic, and Germanic Water-Tales;" "New Finds in Shetlandic and Welsh Folk-lore;" "The Siegfried Tale;" disquisitions on Khazar and Russian history, urging resistance to the further extension of the power of the Czar; and "The New Conflict in Germany."

BLOEMFONTEIN, Bishop of. (*See* Webb.)

BLOMFIELD, The Right Rev. Alfred, D.D., Bishop of Colchester, is the youngest son of the late Dr. Charles James Blomfield, Bishop of London, and was born at Fulham, Aug. 31, 1833. From Harrow school he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in classical moderations in 1853, and in *Literæ Humaniores* in 1854. In the latter year he gained the Chancellor's Prize for Latin verse. He was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls' College, and took the degree of B.A. in 1855 and M.A. in 1857. He was ordained priest in 1858; was curate of Kidderminster 1857-60; perpetual curate of St. Philip's, Stepney, 1862-65; vicar of St. Matthew's, City Road, 1865-71; and vicar of Barking, Essex, 1871-82. In 1869 he was chosen as a Select Preacher at Oxford. He was appointed Archdeacon of Essex in 1878, and Archdeacon of Colchester in 1882. In the latter year he was also appointed Bishop of Colchester, as suffragan to the Bishop of St. Alban's, and he was consecrated in St. Alban's Cathedral by the Archbishop of Canterbury (June 24). A few days before he had been created D.D., *honoris causâ*, by the University of Oxford. He is the author of Memoirs of his father, Bishop Blomfield, 2 vols., 1863; and "Sermons in Town and Country," 1871.

BLUMENTHAL, Lieutenant-General Leonard von, Chief of

the General Staff of the Army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, was born on July 30, 1810, at Schweldt, on the Oder. He was, like the majority of the leaders of the Prussian army, a soldier from childhood. Educated from 1820 to 1827 in the military academies of Culm and Berlin, he was entered on July 27, 1827, as Second Lieutenant in the Guard Landwehr regiment (the present Fusilier Guards), attended from 1830-1833 the general military schools in Berlin, was from 1837-1845 Adjutant to the Coblenz Landwehr battalion, and became for the first time in 1846 Premier Lieutenant in the topographical division of the General Staff. In order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with technical military science, Blumenthal had been ordered for service during the following years to the Artillery Guards and the division of the Pioneer Guards, and had already, in March, 1848, taken part as Lieutenant in the Fusilier battalions of the 31st Infantry Regiment in the street-fights in Berlin. Some months later, Blumenthal was transferred as Captain (Jan. 1, 1849) to the General Staff, to which he has, with slight interruptions, belonged for some twenty-two years. In 1849 he took, as a member of the staff of General von Bonin, part in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, and fought in the skirmishes at Auenbüll and Beuschau, in the battle of Colding, and in the affairs at Alminde, Gudsöe, and Tauloo-Church, and took, in the siege and battle of Fredericia, so active and conspicuous a part, that he was on May 14, 1849, promoted as Chief of the General Staff of the Schleswig-Holstein Army. His capabilities were regarded as being so brilliant, that in the following year (1850) he was named as General Staff's officer of the Mobile Division under General von Tietzen in the electorate of Hesse. He was next sent, intrusted with special military propositions, to England, and was rewarded with the Order of the Red Eagle (fourth class, with swords). On the 18th of June, 1853, advanced to the rank of Major in the Grand General Staff, Blumenthal was, as military companion and as General Staff's officer of the 8th Division, appointed to take part in the spring exercises of that year (1853) in Thuringia and at Berlin. His linguistic and departmental knowledge led to his being intrusted with further commissions to England. In 1859 he was named the personal Adjutant of Prince Frederic Charles. On July 1, 1860, he became Colonel and Commander of the 31st, later of the 71st Infantry Regiment. In 1861 he accompanied General von Bonin to the British Court, and became then the conductor of the foreign officers at the autumn manœuvres on the Rhine, and military companion of the Crown Prince of Saxony at the coronation in Königsberg. Colonel von Blumenthal had been for some time Chief of the Staff of the Third Army Corps, when, on Dec. 15, 1863, he was nominated the Chief of the General Staff of the combined Mobile Army Corps against Denmark, and now had the first opportunity of discovering his splendid abilities. The part which he took in this war, especially at Missunde, in the storming of the trenches at Düppel, and the passage on to the island of Alsen, was so extremely important, that on June 25, 1864, he was promoted to be Major-General, and received the Order *pour le Mérite*. After the peace, General von Blumenthal commanded first the 7th and next the 30th Infantry Brigade. In the Austrian war of 1866 he was Chief of the General Staff of the Second Army of the Crown Prince, and for his distinguished services received the Oak-leaf of the Order *pour le Mérite* (one of the rarest distinctions in the army) and the Star of Knight Commander of

the Order of the House of Hohenzollern. On Oct. 30, 1866, he was designated Commander of the 14th Division in Düsseldorf, and accompanied the Crown Prince in the autumn of 1866 to St. Petersburg. When, on the outbreak of the war with France, the Crown Prince was intrusted with the supreme command of the Third Army, General von Blumenthal was requested to accept the important post of Chief of the General Staff; and his Imperial Highness, when presented by the Emperor of Germany with the Iron Cross, declared that the same distinction was equally due to General von Blumenthal. In 1871 he was sent to England to represent the German Empire at the autumn manœuvres at Cobham. It is unnecessary to add more than that Lieutenant-General von Blumenthal is recognised as one of the most distinguished strategists of modern times.

BLUNT, John Henry, M.A., D.D., F.S.A., born in 1823, in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, was educated at University College, Durham; and, after taking orders, and filling several curacies in the dioceses of Durham, Oxford, Exeter, and Ely, was appointed Vicar of Kennington, a small hamlet of labouring people, near Oxford, and in the patronage of All Souls' College. He was presented by the Crown to the rectory of Beverston, Gloucestershire, Jan. 20, 1873, Mr. Gladstone being then Prime Minister. In earlier years Mr. Blunt was a constant contributor to Church reviews and magazines, and the author of lectures on the Creed, entitled, "The Atonement and the At-one-maker," published in 1855, and also of many pamphlets. Since 1864 he has published the following works:—"Directorium Pastorale," a volume on the principles and practice of pastoral work in the Church of England, which has gone through many editions; "Household Theology," a handbook of religious information about the Bible, Prayer-book, &c., which has also gone through many editions; "The Annotated Book of Common Prayer," a large volume forming an historical, ritual, and theological commentary on the devotional system of the Church of England, of which eight or nine editions have been printed, and which is now the standard work on its subject; a "History of the Reformation of the Church of England," in two octavo volumes, embracing the period from 1514 to 1662; "The Doctrine of the Church of England as stated in Ecclesiastical Documents set forth by authority of Church and State, from 1536 to 1662;" "The Book of Church Law;" "The Sacraments and Sacramental Ordinances of the Church;" "A Christian View of Christian History;" several smaller volumes, entitled, "Keys to the Knowledge and use of the Prayer-book, Bible, Church Catechism," &c.; "A Plain Account of the English Bible, from the earliest times of its Translation to the present day;" two large volumes, entitled, "A Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology;" and "A Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, Ecclesiastical Parties, and Schools of Religious Thought," 1874; "Tewkesbury Abbey and its Associations," 1874; "Dursley, Beverston, and some neighbouring Parishes," 1877; and an "Annotated Bible," in three quarto volumes.

BODET. (*See* Mathieu-Bodet.)

BODICHON, Madame, whose name was Barbara Leigh Smith, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Smith, many years M.P. for Norwich, was born April 8, 1827, at Watlington, Sussex, and at an early age took a deep interest in social questions. In 1855-56 she commenced, in conjunction with some personal friends, a movement having for its object to secure to married women their own property and earnings; and although their efforts did not prove successful in

obtaining directly from Parliament the measure they desired, they led to a change in the law of marriage and divorce. Miss Smith established at Paddington a school for the education of the daughters of artisans of the middle class. In July, 1857, she married M. Eugène Bodichon, M.D., and has since resided in Algeria, on which country she has, in conjunction with her husband, published an interesting and valuable work. Madame Bodichon, by her efforts and munificent donation of £1000, was mainly instrumental, with Miss Emily Davies, in founding the now flourishing and well-known College for Women at Girton, near Cambridge, where precisely the same course of academical instruction afforded to men in the universities is given to female students. It is, however, as a charming and original water-colour artist that Madame Bodichon is best known to the public, her collection of water-colour drawings having been exhibited several times in London with great success, also at the Royal Academy, Dudley Gallery, Paris, and elsewhere. Poetic treatment, boldness of execution, and a keen eye for the subtler aspects of Nature, characterise all Madame Bodichon's works, which have ever found appreciative criticism and a large public.

BODICHON, Eugène, M.D., husband of the lady mentioned above, was born at Nantes in 1810, of an ancient Breton family on the maternal side, and on the paternal side of a family ennobled two centuries before. He took his degree as physician of the faculty of Paris in 1835, and soon after settled in Algeria, at once actively participating in the political and social questions then agitating the colony. At that time Dr. Bodichon was one of three Republicans only, but mainly owing to their combined efforts a true democratic spirit was infused into all sections of society, and now Algeria is so entirely Republican that on the occasion of general elections Conservative candidates do not even offer themselves. Dr. Bodichon contributed for many years to the first Republican journal printed in Algiers, advancing upon every occasion those theories which have since been put into practice by the Government, namely, a civil instead of military *régime* throughout the colony; tribal, instead of individual responsibility, in the case of Arab insurrection; and the *réboisement* or replanting of forests, as the only means calculated to modify the climate, rendering it habitable for Europeans. On the proclamation of the Republic in 1848, Dr. Bodichon was named corresponding member of the Provisional Government, and he immediately suggested the liberation of the slaves in Algeria—a measure at once carried out. Since that time Dr. Bodichon has occupied himself with scientific and political writings, and the introduction into the colony of the anti-febrile Australian blue gum tree, or *Eucalyptus globulus*. In 1866 he published his most important work, "De l'Humanité," at Brussels, the types having been broken in Algiers by order of the Imperial Government on account of a powerful analysis of the character of the First Napoleon. This monograph has been translated into English. Dr. Bodichon's "Considération sur l'Algérie," and "Hygiène à suivre en Algérie," may be ranked among the classics of Algerian literature; whilst the value of his ethnographical investigations has been acknowledged by M. Henri Martin and other eminent authorities.

BÖE, Francis Didier, a painter, born at Bergen, in Norway, May 28, 1820, studied art in the Academy of Copenhagen and the studio of M. Groenland, and in 1849 took up his residence in Paris. The flower-paintings which he sent to the galleries of Christiania and to the French exhibitions were remarkable for freshness

of colouring and effective arrangement. His "Bunch of Grapes," 1850, was secured for the Museum of the Louvre; and his "Camellias on a Toilet-table" was honourably mentioned at the Univeral Exposition of 1855. He exhibited "The Half-opened Orange" and "Pheasant and Partridge" in 1857; "Eagle Devouring a young Norwegian Fox," a Polar Landscape with the Midnight Sun; and "A Couple of Norway Fowls in their Spring Plumage," in 1863; "Sea Birds in the Light of the Midnight Sun: An Eagle holding a small Fox," in 1867; and "Vue des Montagnes de Vestenaalen" at the Universal Exposition of 1878.

BOEHM, Joseph Edgar, R.A., sculptor, was born in Vienna, July 6, 1834, of Hungarian parents. His father was Director of the Mint in the Austrian Empire, and possessor of a celebrated private collection of works of art. He was educated at Vienna, and from 1848 to 1851 in England. He studied also in Italy, and for three years in Paris, but has been settled in England since 1862. He received the first Imperial Prize, and exemption from military conscription in Vienna in 1856. He was elected a member of the Academy of Florence in 1875, and an Associate of the Royal Academy of London, Jan. 16, 1878. Mr. Boehm executed a colossal statue in marble of the Queen for Windsor Castle, in 1869; also a monument of the Duke of Kent in St. George's Chapel, and bronze statuettes of the Prince of Wales and all the Royal Family (for the Queen); also a colossal statue at Bedford of John Bunyan, 1872; and another of the Duchess of Bedford for the Park, Woburn Abbey, in gilded bronze, 1874; a statue of Sir John Burgoyne in Waterloo Place; a colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales for Bombay, 1877; a statue of Thomas Carlyle; a monument at Deene to Lord Cardigan; a monument at Aldershot church to Sir York Scarlett; and a horse group in bronze for Eaton. He is at present engaged on a colossal equestrian statue of Lord Napier of Magdala; a colossal statue of Lord Northbrook, both for Calcutta; a marble statue of the late King Leopold of Belgium, for St. George's Chapel at Windsor; and a colossal statue of Sir William Gregory for Ceylon. He has also executed busts of Mr. Millais, the late Lord Lansdowne (now in Westminster Abbey), Mr. Whistler, Lord Shaftesbury, and Sir Henry Cole; a marble statue of Lord John Russell for the Houses of Parliament; and was commissioned by the Queen to execute a recumbent statue of the late Princess Alice and her daughter, Princess Maud, for the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, and a replica of it for Darmstadt. After the death of the Prince Imperial he was commissioned to execute a recumbent statue of him for Westminster Abbey; but public opinion being strongly against its being placed there, it was transferred to St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Mr. Boehm was elected a member of the Academy in Rome in 1880, and a full Academician by the Royal Academy here in Jan., 1882. A colossal statue of Lord Lawrence in bronze he lately executed for Waterloo Place, and a statue, twelve feet high, of William Tyndall (the first translator of the Bible into English) is being completed for the Thames Embankment, where also his statue of Thomas Carlyle is placed. Mr. Boehm is also executing a colossal statue of Sir Francis Drake for Tavistock. The Government gave him the order to execute the statue of Lord Beaconsfield for Westminster Abbey, and he has also a marble statue of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the late Dean Stanley in hand, both for Westminster Abbey. A recumbent effigy of Dean Duncombe for York was executed by Mr. Boehm from one of Mr. Street's last designs; also one of the late Duchess of Westminster.

Mr. Boehm has made busts of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Bright, and Mr. Ruskin from life, and also a medallion of the Queen, which will serve as a model for the new coinage. He was nominated in 1881 Sculptor in Ordinary to the Queen, and he has delivered lectures on sculpture in the Royal Academy. In Aug., 1882, the gold medal given by Austria-Hungary at the Vienna Art Exhibition was awarded to Mr. Boehm.

BOGOUSHEFSKY DE BOGOUSHEVO, Nicolas Casimir, Baron (Freiherr), of the Holy Roman Empire, is the descendant of an ancient and noble family of Poland, one of whose ancestors accompanied King John Sobieski in his expedition for the deliverance of Vienna from the Turks, as commander of the King's Body Guard; and during the battle near Grau defended for a long time the bridge of Arigou against an entire army, received the honour of knighthood on the battle-field, and was created by letters patent, signed by the Roman (German) Emperor Leopold, a Free Baron (Freiherr) of the Empire. His father, Casimir de Bogoushefsky, emigrated, when twelve years old, to Russia, and married there, in 1848, a Russian lady of very ancient family (of Byzantine descent), Miss Nathalie Al. de Nazimoff. Of this marriage Nicolas de Bogoushefsky was born at the estate of Doljitza, in the district of Louga, Government of St. Petersburg, on the 6 (18) May, 1851. He was carefully educated, first at home, then at Geneva, in a pensionnat, where he remained till the autumn of 1863; then he was brought to England, where his education continued for some time. After this he visited several universities, principally foreign, English and German, returning to Russia in 1870, when he began to form a collection of autographs and historical documents, illustrated with rare portraits, which form now the most extensive collection in Russia. He has written a great number of smaller works, contributed articles to several learned journals, English and Russian, and corresponds with almost all the principal celebrities of the time. He is a member of more than twenty different learned societies, Russian and foreign; such as the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, the Grampian Club, the Imperial Russian Archæological Society, the Moscow Archæological Society, the Learned Esthonian Society (Dorpat), the Statistical Committee of Pskof, and the Archæological Commission of Pskof (of which he is one of the founders). His publications include a general description of the great barrows of Kokotovo (Government Pskof) in the *Anthropological Journal*, 1872, "On English Poor Laws" (in Russian), 1872; "On the application of the English Poor Laws to Russia" (in Russian), 1872; "Coins of the Principality of Pskof," 1873 (in Russian); "Historical Notes on the Castle of Neuhausen in Livonia" (in Russian), 1874; "Russia in Prehistoric Times," in the *Reliquary*, 1874; "Historical Notes Relating to Czar John, 'The Terrible,' of Russia, and Queen Elizabeth," in the *Reliquary*, 1875; "Historical and Archæological Description of the Church and Parish of Melyotovo in the Government of Pskof" (in Russian), 1876; "Notes on Vibouty, the Birthplace of St. Olga of Russia" (in Russian); "Proceedings of the 3rd Archæological Congress at Kiof in 1874," vol. ii., Kiof, 1877; "Archæological Map of Pskof Government" (in Russian and German) with text, 1878; "Autographic Gems, selected from the Collections formed by N. C. Baron de Bogoushefsky," Parts I. and II., 1877; Parts III. and IV., 1878; "The English in Muscovy in the Sixteenth Century" (*Transactions of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain*, vol. vii.).

BOHN, Henry George, the son of a London bookseller of German extraction, was born Jan. 4, 1796,

and at the usual age entered his father's business. He married the only daughter of the late Mr. Simpkin, and in 1831 commenced business on his own account. In 1841 he published his "Guinea Catalogue," exhibiting the largest stock ever collected by a bookseller. He is known as one of the earliest projectors of the movement in favour of cheap and good literature; and with this object in view he established his Historical, Scientific, Illustrated, Classical, Ecclesiastical, and Antiquarian Libraries, amounting in all to between six and seven hundred volumes. For these series he translated several of Schiller's, Goethe's, and Humboldt's works; has edited the "Bibliotheca Parriana," "Addison's Works," and a new and enlarged edition of "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," and compiled a "Polyglot of Foreign Proverbs," a "Handbook of Proverbs," an "Illustrated Handbook of Geography," "Handbook of Pottery and Porcelain," and assisted in several of the classical translations. Mr. Bohn, who is well known as an antiquary, is Fellow of many of the learned and scientific societies, especially of the Philobiblon Society, to which he has contributed a "Life of Shakspere," and an extensive "Dictionary of English Poetical Quotations," volumes which being privately printed have sold by auction for large sums. In 1860 he gained some notoriety as being almost the only literary opponent of the repeal of the duty on paper, insisting, in a series of letters to the *Times* and *Standard*, that it would not be of any real advantage to the public, while it would entail a loss of two millions per annum to the revenue.

BOKER, George Henry, born in Philadelphia in 1824. He graduated at Princeton College in 1842, and studied law, but never practised. His principal works are the tragedies "Calaynos," "Anne Boleyn," "Leonor de Guzman," and "Francesca da Rimini." He has also published "Lessons of Life, and other Poems" (1847); two volumes of "Plays and Poems" (1856); a collection of "Poems of the War" (1864); "Königsmark and other Poems," 1869; and "Book of the Dead," 1882. In 1871 he was appointed Minister to Constantinople, but returned to America in 1879, and is now residing at Philadelphia.

BOMBAY, Bishop of. (*See* Mylne.)

BOMPAS, The Right Rev. William Carpenter, D.D., Bishop of Athabasca, son of Charles Carpenter Bompas, Esq., serjeant-at-law, was born in London in 1835. He held successively curacies at Sutton-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire (1859-62); New Radford, near Nottingham (1862-3); and Holy Trinity, Louth (1863-5). For some years he was a Church Missionary Society chaplain at Fort Youcon, and afterwards at the Mackenzie River District, till his consecration in May, 1874, as Bishop of Athabasca, and suffragan to the Bishop of Rupert's Land. The diocese is a district cut off from the Rupert's Land bishopric, in the dominion of Canada, being within the original limits of that diocese.

BONAPARTE. (*See* Mathilde Princess, and Napoleon, Prince.)

BONAPARTE, Prince Louis-Lucien, born in Worcestershire, Jan. 4, 1813, is the second son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. Having entered France after the Revolution of Feb. 1848, he was returned to the Constituent Assembly by the inhabitants of Corsica Nov. 28, 1848. The election was annulled Jan. 9, 1849. Some months after, he was one of the candidates chosen by the Electoral Union, and was returned for the department of the Seine. When the Empire was re-established in Dec. 1852, he was appointed senator, with the titles of Prince and Highness. Prince Lucien has been for many years

engaged in superintending the translations of portions of the English version of the Scriptures into the various dialects spoken in England and Scotland, and has had the "Parable of the Sower" translated into seventy-two of the languages and dialects of Europe. Of these works the prince prints only a very limited number of copies. He is said to be greatly interested in chemical researches, has written on chemical science, and is the author of several minor works in the Basque language. Prince Lucien was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Jan. 3, 1860.

BOND, Edward Augustus, son of the Rev. Dr. Bond, of Hanwell, Middlesex, was born Dec. 31, 1815. He was educated in his father's house, and at Merchant Taylors' School, London. In 1832 he received an appointment under the Commissioners of Public Records. In 1838 he entered the British Museum as an assistant in the Department of Manuscripts. He was appointed Librarian of the Egerton MSS. in 1852, Assistant-Keeper of the MSS. in 1854, and Keeper of the Department in 1866. In Aug. 1878, he was appointed Principal Librarian of the British Museum, in succession to Mr. Winter Jones, resigned. As Keeper of the MSS., Mr. Bond designed and, with the help of his staff, completed, in 1870, a Class-Catalogue of the several collections of manuscripts in the British Museum, and subsequently he published a Catalogue of all the Manuscripts, Papyri, and Charters acquired during the years 1854-1875, in two 8vo volumes; also a series of Facsimiles of Anglo-Saxon and other Ancient Charters in the Museum, with exact Readings, in four parts. He has contributed papers to the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, including an "Account of Money-lending Transactions of Italian Merchants in England, in the thirteenth and fourteenth Centuries," 1839. He passed through the press, for the Oxford Commissioners, the "Statutes of the University," in 3 vols. 8vo, 1853; edited for the Hakluyt Society, in 1856, Dr. Giles Fletcher's "Russe Common Wealth," and Sir Jerome Horsey's "Travels in Russia;" edited for Government, "The Speeches in the Trial of Warren Hastings," 4 vols. 8vo, 1859-1861; and for the Rolls Series of Chronicles, the "Chronicon Abbatiæ de Melsâ," in 3 vols. In 1870, conjointly with his colleague, Mr. E. M. Thompson, he founded the Palæographical Society, and, in collaboration with that gentleman, he has edited the series of "Facsimiles of Ancient Manuscripts and Inscriptions," produced by the Society. The University of Cambridge conferred on Mr. Bond the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1879.

BOND, The Right Rev. William Bennett, M.A., LL.D., Bishop of Montreal, was born at Truro, in Cornwall, England, in 1815. He received his education in various public and private schools in Cornwall and in London, and at an early age emigrated to Newfoundland, where he studied for the ministry, and at Montreal, to which he had meantime repaired, was in 1841 ordained a priest. For several years, under the direction of the late Bishop Mountain, of Quebec, he organised many mission stations in the Eastern Townships of the French Province, and finally took charge of the parish of St. George's, Montreal. He maintained his connection with this parish for the long period of thirty years, successively becoming archdeacon of Hochelaga and Dean of Montreal. On the resignation of Bishop Oxenden, he was in 1879 elected by the synod of the diocese to the bishopric of Montreal. Bishop Bond is President of the Theological College of the Diocese of Montreal, and is an LL.D. of the University of McGill College.

BONHEUR, Mademoiselle Ro-

SALIE, called ROSA, an artist unrivalled amongst her own sex for the minute and spirited delineation of the various forms of animal life, was born at Bordeaux, March 22, 1822. The daughter of a French artist of some distinction, she profited by the instructions of her father, who was her sole adviser in the mechanism of painting. As the avocations of her family compelled them to reside in Paris, the indulgence of her own particular tastes in the choice of subjects for study was somewhat difficult of attainment, and she derived her early instruction from a study of such animal life as could be seen by her in the streets and *abattoirs* of Paris. In 1841 she entered upon her career by exhibiting two pictures "Chèvres et Moutons" and "Les Deux Lapins," which established her reputation. These were followed by a succession of highly finished compositions, amongst which may be cited the celebrated "Labourage Nivernais," which was completed in 1849, and has been added to the collection in the Luxembourg. She attends the horse-markets both in France and abroad, adopting the masculine garb, which is not ill-suited to the decided character of her face, and enables her to inspect and to purchase her subject with less interruption and remark. She has fitted up an antechamber divided only by a partition from her studio, as a stable for the convenience of the various animals domesticated therein, and has established a small fold in its immediate vicinity for the accommodation of sheep and goats. It is owing, in a measure, to this conscientious examination of the developments of animal life that she has produced such masterpieces of representation as the "Horse Fair," a picture which formed the chief attraction at the French Exhibition of pictures in London during the season of 1855, and which almost monopolized for a time the attention of artists and connoisseurs. In 1855 she sent to the Universal Exhibition in Paris a new landscape of large dimensions, "The Haymaking Season in Auvergne." Rosa Bonheur has evinced in her works a wonderful power of representing spirited action, which distinguishes her from other eminent animal painters of the day, and which endows her pictures as compositions with extraordinary interest. Several of this lady's productions have been engraved for the English public. Since 1849 she has directed the gratuitous School of Design for Young Girls of Paris. She obtained a first-class medal in 1848, and another in 1855. She was decorated with the Legion of Honour, June 10, 1865, and in 1868 she was appointed a member of the Institute of Antwerp. During the siege of Paris in 1870-71, her studio and residence in Fontainebleau were spared and respected by special order of the Crown Prince of Prussia. Two important pictures by this artist, "A Foraging Party," and "On the Alert," were exhibited at the Antwerp Academy in 1879, and in London in 1881. "The Lion at Home," exhibited in London, 1882, was a result of the painter's study of a fine couple of Nubian lions which were presented to her by a friend. In Jan. 1880, the King of the Belgians conferred the Leopold Cross on Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, who was the first lady to receive this distinction; and in the following month she received from the King of Spain the Commander's Cross of the royal Order of Isabella the Catholic, this being the first instance of such a distinction being conferred upon a woman in Spain.

BONNECHOSE (COMTE DE), HENRI MARIE GASTON BOISNORMAND, a French archbishop, and a cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, born at Paris, May 30, 1800. He was educated for the law, and obtained some lucrative public appointments,

but at the age of thirty he resolved to devote his life to the cause of religion. Accordingly, after going through a course of ecclesiastical studies, he was ordained priest at Strasburg in 1834. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop of Carcasonne, and in 1854 translated to the see of Evreux, and in 1858 made Archbishop of Rouen. He was created and proclaimed a Cardinal in 1863. His Eminence, who sat in the Senate by virtue of his title of Cardinal, has always been an ardent supporter of the Pope's temporal power, and of the independence of the Church. He is renowned for his eloquence in the pulpit. He edited the religious correspondence of the Abbé Bautain, under the title of "Philosophie du Christianisme," 2 vols. 1835.

BOOTH. (*See* SCLATER-BOOTH.)

BOOTH, EDWIN, born near Baltimore, Maryland, November 15, 1833. He is a son of the actor Junius Brutus Booth, and was trained for the dramatic profession. Having filled many minor parts, he made his first regular appearance on the stage as Tressel, in "Richard III.," in 1849, and in 1851 performed the character of Richard III., in place of his father, who had been suddenly taken ill. After a tour through California, Australia, many of the Pacific Islands, and the Sandwich Islands, he re-appeared at New York in 1857, visited England and the Continent in 1861, and returning to New York commenced a series of Shaksperean revivals at the Winter Garden Theatre in 1863. After a series of successful engagements in Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities, he commenced, in 1868, the erection of a new theatre in New York, which was opened Feb. 3, 1869; but the cost of the building, in which Mr. Booth had invested all his means, prevented ultimate pecuniary success, and the theatre, although it still bears his name, passed from his hands. For several years he virtually retired from the stage, but near the close of 1877 he began in New York a series of brilliant performances. He rarely undertakes any except the leading characters of Shakspere: Hamlet, Othello, Iago, Shylock, and Richard III., Hamlet being his most admired personation. The last two years he has chiefly spent in England, where he has met with marked success. In the early part of 1883 he played Shaksperean parts at Berlin and Hamburg with great applause.

BOOTH, THE REV. WILLIAM, General of the Salvation Army, was born at Nottingham, April 10, 1829, and educated at a private school in that town. He studied theology with the Rev. Wm. Cooke, D.D., became a minister of the Methodist New Connexion in 1850, and was appointed mostly to hold special evangelistic services, to which he felt so strongly drawn that when the Conference of 1861 required him to settle in the ordinary circuit work, he resigned and began his labours as an evangelist amongst the churches wherever he had an opportunity. Coming in this capacity to the East End of London he observed that the vast majority of the people attended no place of worship, and he commenced "The Christian Mission" in July, 1865. To this mission, when it had become a large organisation, formed upon military lines, he gave in 1878 the name of "The Salvation Army," under which it soon became widely known and grew rapidly until it has now (Dec. 1882) 450 corps at stations established in the United Kingdom, France, the United States, Australia, India, the Cape of Good Hope, Canada, and Sweden. 1,019 officers or evangelists are entirely employed in and supported by this Army under the General's absolute direction, and they hold upwards of 7,500 services in the open air and in theatres, music halls, and other buildings every week. The General has published several hymn and music books, a volume entitled

"Salvation Soldiery," describing his views as to religious life and work. "Holy Living," and "Orders and Regulations for the Salvation Army," are some of the smaller publications issued by him for the direction of the Army as to teaching and services. He also contributed an article on "The Salvation Army" to the *Contemporary Review*, for Aug. 1882. Mrs. Booth, who has shared largely in all the General's efforts, has further explained their views in "Practical Religion," "Aggressive Christianity," and "Godliness." The General's eldest son is his Chief of Staff, managing all the business, his eldest daughter directs the work in France, the second son is at the head of the Clapton Institution for the training of men officers, the second daughter at the head of that for women, the third son and daughter specially directing the uniform and musical departments, and the younger children being all in training for some branch of the service. The General established *The War Cry* as a weekly gazette of the Army in 1880. It is now published twice weekly to the number jointly of 400,000 per week. Editions are also published in America, Australia, and India—*En Avant* in Paris, and the *Jangi Pokar* (Marathi) edition in Bombay.

BORDEAUX, Duke de. (*See* Chambord, Count de.)

BOREL, Jean Louis, a French general, born at Faujeaux (Ande), April 3, 1819, was selected by General MacMahon as his aide-de-camp soon after quitting the Staff College in 1840, and served for several years in the African wars, under the future Duke of Magenta. At the latter end of 1854 he went with his general to the camp of Boulogne, where MacMahon took the command of a division of infantry. In Aug. 1855, they both left for the Crimea, and M. Borel, then only a Staff captain, marched by the side of his general to the assault on the Malakhoff. Promoted to the rank of major after the brilliant engagement of the 8th of Sept., he made, in the capacity of aide-de-camp to MacMahon, the campaign against the Kabyles of Algeria in 1856, and that of Italy in 1859. In 1867 Colonel Borel parted company with the Duke of Magenta, to whom he had rendered great service on many occasions, and, going to Paris, was appointed Chief of Staff of the National Guards of the Seine under General Autemarre d'Erville. After the declaration of war against Germany he did not take a part in the earlier engagements between the German troops and the Army of the Rhine, but on the delegation of the Government of the National Defence leaving Paris for Tours, Colonel Borel was summoned to that city, and appointed Chief of Staff of the 15th Corps d'Armée, and promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. When the Army of the Loire was definitely organised, he became General Chief of Staff, and to his exertions was, in a great measure, due the temporary success gained by the French near Orleans in Nov. 1870. A few weeks later he was created a General of Division. In Dec. 1877 he succeeded General Berthaut as Minister of War. In Sept. 1878, he was sent by the Government to inspect the new fortifications in the Vosges. His resignation of the Ministry of War was accepted Jan. 13, 1879, when he took the command of the Rouen Army Corps.

BORTON, General Sir Arthur, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., is the youngest son of the late Rev. John Drew Borton, rector of Blofield, Norfolk, by Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Carthew, of Woodbridge, Suffolk. He was born at Blofield in 1814, and educated at Eton and at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He entered the army in 1832, became captain in 1841, and served with the 9th Regiment in the Afghanistan campaign of 1842

and the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6. He became lieutenant-colonel in 1853, was promoted to colonel in 1854, and served in the Crimea in command of the above regiment. His subsequent promotions were :—major-general 1868, lieutenant-general 1875, colonel of the 1st West Indian Regiment 1876, and general 1878. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Military Division) in 1854, and was promoted to a Knight Commandership of the same Order in 1877. He was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Malta in 1878. Sir Arthur Borton married, in 1850, Caroline, daughter of the Rev. John Forbes Close, rector of Morne, County Down.

BOSWELL, John Thomas Irvine Boswell (formerly Syme), LL.D., F.L.S., born at Edinburgh, in Dec. 1822, and educated at the Dollar Institution and Edinburgh University; was Curator of the Botanical Society of London, 1851-56; Lecturer on Botany at the Charing Cross Hospital, 1856-63; and Lecturer on Botany at the Westminster Hospital, 1856-67. He is the author of the scientific portion of the third edition of "English Botany," which comprises a new British Flora, 1863-71. In 1875 he took the surname of Boswell instead of Syme on succeeding to the estate of Balmuto in Fifeshire.

BOTTALLA, The Rev. Paul, S.J., born Aug. 15, 1823, in Palermo, the capital of Sicily, and educated at the Jesuit Colleges of Palermo and Rome. After being admitted to holy orders he was successively appointed Sunday preacher in the Gesù of Naples; Professor of Universal History in the Collegio Massimo of Palermo; of Ecclesiastical History in the Roman College; of Dogmatic Theology in St. Beuno's College, North Wales; and of Theology at Poitiers. Father Bottalla is one of the writers of the *Civiltà Cattolica* of Rome. He has published at Palermo and Genoa a course of History of the Middle Ages, in two volumes ("Corso di Storia e di Geografia universale—Medio Evo"), which has been translated into French; "Studii storici sulla Chiesa e l'Imperio" (in the *Civiltà Cattolica*); at Brussels, "Histoire de la Révolution de 1860 en Sicile: de ses Causes et de ses Effets dans la Révolution générale de l'Italie" (2 vols. 1861); in London, "The Pope and the Church considered in their Mutual Relations with reference to the Errors of the High Church Party in England" (vols. i. and ii. 1868 and 1870),—the third volume has not yet appeared; "Pope Honorius before the Tribunal of Reason and History," 1868, being a reply to the pamphlet of P. Le Page Renouf, entitled "The Condemnation of Pope Honorius;" "The Papacy and Schism: Strictures on Ffoulkes's Letter to Archbishop Manning," 1869; a reply in the *Dublin Review*, 1871-73, to Mr. Renouf's second pamphlet on Pope Honorius; "De la Souveraine et Infaillible Autorité du Pape dans l'Église, et dans les rapports avec l'État" (2 vols. Poitiers et Paris, 1877). The two last-named volumes sum up what Father Bottalla wrote while resident in England, and also furnish a further and more perfect execution of his plan.

BOUCHARDAT, Apollinaire, pharmaceutist, member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at l'Isle-sur-le-Serein (Yonne) about 1810, studied medicine in Paris whilst very young, and was named a Fellow of that faculty in 1832. He was pharmaceutist-in-chief at the hospital of Saint-Antoine, and in 1834 was appointed to the same functions at the Hôtel Dieu, which he fulfilled until 1855, when he resigned, in order to devote himself to scientific works. In 1838 he disputed with much talent the chair of pharmacy and organic chemistry in the faculty of Medicine with M.

Dumas. In 1845 he was appointed a member of the Council of Health, and created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He became a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1850, and, after competition, obtained the chair of Hygiène in 1852. In addition to numerous botanical and medical "memoirs," which have been published collectively under the titles of "Recherches sur la Végétation," M. Bouchardat has written a "Cours de Chimie Élémentaire, avec ses principales Applications à la Médecine et aux Arts," published in 1834-5; "Cours des Sciences Physiques," in 1841-4; "Éléments de Matière Médicale et de Pharmacie," in 1838; "L'Annuaire de Thérapeutique," since 1841; "Nouveau Formulaire Magistral," in 1840; "Formulaire Vétérinaire," in 1849; "Opuscules d'Économie Rurale," in 1851; "Archives de Physiologie," in 1854; and "Répertoire de Pharmacie," published monthly since 1847. He has written a series of interesting works upon vines and wines, "L'Influence des Eaux Potables sur la Production du Goître et du Crétinisme;" in his "Opuscules d'Économie Rurale;" a work upon "Diabetes," and numerous "Memoirs," presented to the Academy of Medicine.

BOUCICAULT, Dion, born in Dublin, Dec. 26, 1822. He was educated under his guardian, Dr. Lardner, at the London University, and commenced his career as dramatic author and actor with the production, in March, 1841, of "London Assurance," at Covent Garden Theatre. He went to the United States in 1853, and did not return to London till 1860, when he produced the "Colleen Bawn" at the Adelphi Theatre. This was followed by the "Octoroon" in 1861. Having been associated with Mr. Webster in the management of the Adelphi Theatre, Mr. Boucicault became lessee of Astley's Theatre, the name of which he altered to that of the Westminster; but the speculation proved a failure. He is the author of more than fifty original pieces, besides adaptations from the French; the best known, in addition to the above-mentioned, being "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Love in a Maze," "Used Up," "The Willow Copse," "Janet Pride," "Louis XI.," "The Corsican Brothers," "Faust and Marguerite," "The Long Strike," and "Flying Scud," produced at the Holborn Theatre in 1866. Among his more recent pieces are "How She Loves Him" (1867); "After Dark" (1868); "Paul Lafarge" (1870); "A Dark Night's Work" (1870); "The Rapparee; or, the Treaty of Limerick" (1870); and "The Dead Secret" (1878). With occasional visits to England, he has, since 1876, resided in New York, where he has brought out a number of new pieces, in which he plays the leading parts.

BOUGHTON, George Henry, A.R.A., born in Norfolk, England, in 1833. His family went to America about 1836, and he passed his youth in Albany, New York, where he early developed an artistic taste. In 1853 he came to London, and passed several months in the study of art. Returning to America, he settled in New York, and soon became known as a landscape painter. In 1859 he went to Paris, where he devoted two years to study, and in 1861 he opened a studio in London, where he has since mostly resided. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, June 19, 1879. Among his best works are: "Winter Twilight," "The Lake of the Dismal Swamp," "Passing into the Shade," "Coming into Church," "Morning Prayer," "The Scarlet Letter," "The Idyl of the Birds," and "The Return of the Mayflower." Mr. Boughton has frequently exhibited at the National Academy of New York, and was made a member of that Academy in 1871.

BOUILLAUD, Jean-Baptiste,

physician, member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at Angoulême, Sept. 16, 1796, studied under his uncle, Jean Bouillaud, a surgeon-major in the army, and took his degree as doctor at Paris, Aug. 23, 1823. M. Bouillaud became favourably known to the profession by publishing, in 1824, in conjunction with M. R. J. Bertin, a treatise on "Diseases of the Heart." He was elected professor of clinical medicine at the Hôpital de la Charité in 1831; was Deputy for Angoulême from 1842 to 1846, voting generally with the "Left;" became a member of the Superior Council of the University, was created an Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1847, was chosen to succeed M. Orfila as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris in 1848, was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1864, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868. In addition to the above-mentioned works, M. Bouillaud has published numerous medical treatises, amongst which may be named "Traité de l'Encéphalite," 1825; "Traité Clinique et Expérimental des Fièvres dites Essentielles," 1826; "Traité Clinique et Statistique du Choléra," 1832; "Traité Clinique des Maladies du Cœur," 1835; "Clinique Médicale de l'Hôpital de la Charité," 1837; "Traité Clinique du Rheumatisme Articulaire," 1840; "Sur le Siége du Sens du Langage articulé," in 1839-48; "Traité de Nosographie Médicale," 1846; his most important work, "Leçons Cliniques sur les Maladies du Cœur et des gros Vaisseaux," 1853; "Du Diagnostic et de la Curabilité du Cancer," 1854; "De l'Influence des Doctrines ou des Systèmes Pathologiques de la Thérapeutique," 1859; "Discours sur le Vitalisme et l'Organisme," 1860; "De la Congestion cérébrale apoplectiforme dans ses rapports avec l'Epilepsie," 1861; and "L'Aphasie," a report laid before the Academy of Sciences, 1876. M. Bouillaud was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868. He is vice-president of the French Temperance Society, which was established in 1874.

BOULEY, Henri, a French veterinary surgeon, born in Paris in 1814, professor of clinical medicine and surgery at the school of Alfort, and since 1855 a member of the Academy of Medicine (veterinary section), was appointed Inspector-General of Veterinary Schools, Jan. 6, 1866. He is the author of the following works:—"Causes Générales de la Morve dans nos Régiments de Cavalerie," 1840; "Traité de l'Organisation du Pied du Cheval," 1851; "De la Péripneumonie Epizootique du gros Bétail," 1854; "Nouveau Dictionnaire Pratique de Médecine, de Chirurgie, et d'Hygiène Vétérinaires," 1855-72, vols. i. to x., in conjunction with M. Raynal; "Dictionnaire lexicographique et descriptif des Sciences médicale et vétérinaire," 1863, conjointly with Messieurs Raige-Delorme, Charles Daremberg, J. Mignon, and Charles Lamy; "Peste bovine," a report presented to the Minister of Agriculture, 1867; and "La Rage, moyens d'en éviter les dangers, et de prévenir sa propagation," 1870. He has likewise published several notices, and memoirs; and edited, since 1844, the Reports, "Bulletin de la Société Centrale de Médecine Vétérinaire." M. Bouley was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 25, 1844, and promoted to the rank of Officer, Dec. 9, 1865. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868, and was nominated a member of the commission appointed to organise the Institut Agronomique, Aug. 11, 1876.

BOURBAKI, Charles Denis Sauter, a French general, of Greek extraction, born at Paris, April 22, 1816, was a sub-lieutenant in the Zouaves, from 1836 to 1838, when he was appointed a Lieutenant in

the 1st regiment of the Foreign Legion. He was appointed Captain in the Zouaves in June, 1842; Major of the Native Skirmishers in Aug. 1846; Lieutenant-Colonel in Jan. 1850, first of the 7th regiment of the line and afterwards of the Zouaves; Colonel in Dec. 1851; Brigadier-General, Oct. 14, 1854; and General of Division, Aug. 12, 1857. During the Crimean war in 1855 he greatly distinguished himself at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann and in the assault on Sebastopol. He also took part in the Italian expedition of 1859. In May, 1869, he was appointed to the command of the second camp at Châlons, and in the following July nominated aide-de-camp to the Emperor. General Bourbaki played a conspicuous part in the Franco-German war. In Dec. 1870, he was appointed by the Delegate Government at Tours to the chief command of the first Army of the North, with General Borel as his Chief of Staff. After a series of engagements with the German forces, General Bourbaki was compelled to retreat in the direction of Switzerland, and at the close of the month of Jan. 1871, he was driven over the Swiss frontier with the remains of the army, consisting of about 80,000 men. The General attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, but the wound did not prove fatal. Subsequently he returned to France, and, in July, 1871, he was appointed to a military command at Lyons, where he suppressed several attempts at insurrection. Placed in command of the 14th Army Corps he held that post till Feb. 11, 1879, when he was replaced by General Farre.

BOURKE, The Right Hon. Robert, M.P., third son of the 5th Earl of Mayo, was born at Hayes, co. Meath, June 11, 1827, and educated at Enniskillen School, at Hall Place, Kent, and at Trinity College, Dublin. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1852, he went the South Wales Circuit, and attended the Knutsford sessions for twelve years. Mr. Bourke also had a large business at the Parliamentary bar. He was elected M.P. for Lynn Regis, in the Conservative interest, at the general election of Dec. 1868, and he still represents that borough in the House of Commons. When Mr. Disraeli came into power in Feb. 1874, Mr. Bourke was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and he held that office till April, 1880, when he was added to the Privy Council. He has travelled in America, India, and the Holy Land, and contributed his views upon these countries to various magazines. Mr. Bourke is also the author of "Parliamentary Precedents." He married in 1863 Lady Susan Georgiana, eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Dalhousie.

BOUSFIELD, The Right Rev. Henry Brougham, D.D., Bishop of Pretoria, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1855; M.A. 1858; D.D., *jure dignitatis*, 1878). He was curate of All Saints, Braishfield, Hampshire, 1855-56; perpetual curate of the same parish, 1856-61; rector of St. Maurice, with St. Mary-Kalendre, and St. Peter-Colebrook, Winchester, 1861-70; and vicar of Andover, from 1870 till 1878, when he was appointed Bishop of Pretoria (Transvaal). He is the author of "Notes for Catechizing," 1872.

BOUSSINGAULT, Jean-Baptiste-Joseph-Dieudonné, chemist, member of the Institute, born in Paris, Feb. 2, 1802, was educated in the Mining School of St. Étienne, and on leaving it accepted the offer made to him by an English company of proceeding to America to recover and work certain ancient mines which had been neglected for many years. All went well at first; but when the colonies of Spain declared their independence, an end was put to the enterprise. It was at this time he made the acquaintance of Humboldt, who was exploring the New World.

M. Boussingault, having nothing better to do, entered the ranks of the insurrectionary army, and was attached to Gen. Bolivar's staff, more, however, as a savant than a soldier, and passed through Bolivia, Venezuela, and the countries situated between Carthagena and the mouth of the Orinoco. Soon after his return to France, he was appointed to a professorship of chemistry at Lyons. In 1839 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and going to Paris, obtained a chair of Agriculture in the Conservatory of Arts and Trades. Chemistry, applied to agriculture and the rearing of cattle, owes much to the labours of M. Boussingault, especially his indications as to the quality of manures, and on the nutritive properties of the aliments destined for herbivorous animals. He has contributed several valuable articles on such subjects to the French scientific journals, and some of these have been collected and published under the title, "Mémoires de Chimie Agricole et de Physiologie" (Paris, 1854). He is also the author of an excellent "Traité d'Économie Rurale" (2 vols. 1844), re-published under the title of "Agronomie, Chimie Agricole et Physiologie" (5 vols. 1860-74); and of "Études sur la Transformation du Fer en Acier" (1875). M. Boussingault, who was returned to the Constituent Assembly, and was a member of the Council of State until the 2nd of Dec. 1851, withdrew from politics, and devoted himself to his favourite studies. He was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, March 14, 1857, and promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of that Order, Aug. 23, 1876.

BOUVERIE, The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell, second son of the 3rd Earl of Radnor, born in 1818, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1838, entered Parliament in 1844 as M.P. for Kilmarnock, which he continued to represent, in the Liberal interest, till the general election of Feb. 1874, when he was defeated by "a thorough Liberal," Mr. J. F. Harrison. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from July, 1850, till March, 1852, and was Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons from April, 1853, to March, 1855, when he was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Paymaster-General in August of that year, and President of the Poor-Law Board, which post he held till the retirement of the Palmerston Administration in March, 1858. Lord Palmerston nominated him the second Church Estates Commissioner in Aug. 1859, and he discharged the duties of this office till Nov. 1865. In 1862 he introduced, though unsuccessfully, a measure for the relief of certain disabilities which affected such of the clergy as, owing to a change in their opinions, desired to withdraw from the service of the Established Church. Mr. Bouverie was appointed a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1869.

BOWEN, The Right Hon. Sir Charles Synge Christopher, one of the Lords Justices in the Court of Appeal, is a son of the Rev. Christopher Bowen, of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, formerly rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester, by Catharine Emily, daughter of Sir Richard Steele, Bart. He was born at Wollaston, Gloucestershire, in 1835, and educated at Rugby and at Balliol College, Oxford. He carried off three of the great University prizes, including the Hertford and Ireland scholarships, and, together with several distinguished contemporaries, he was placed, in 1858, in the first class in classical honours. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1861, he joined the Western circuit. He was senior member of the "Truck Commission" in 1870, was appointed Junior Standing Counsel to the Treasury, in 1872, and Recorder of Pen-

zance in the same year. Though he never "took silk," he acquired a leading position in his profession, and in June, 1879, he was appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice on Mr. Justice Mellor's retirement from the bench. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, June 26. In May, 1882, he was appointed a Lord Justice in the Court of Appeal in the room of the late Sir John Holker, and sworn of the Privy Council. He is the author of an historical essay entitled "Delphi," and of a pamphlet "On the Alabama question." He married, in 1862, Emily Frances, daughter of the late Mr. James Medows Rendel, F.R.S.

BOWEN, Sir George Ferguson, G.C.M.G., the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Bowen, a beneficed clergyman in the north of Ireland, born in that country in 1821, was educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship in 1840, and graduated B.A. as first-class in classics in 1844. In the same year he was elected to a fellowship of Brasenose College, and became a member of Lincoln's Inn. From 1847 to 1851 he held the post of President of the University of Corfu, and was Chief Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands from 1854 to 1859. Sir George Bowen, who married, in 1856, the Countess Roma, only surviving daughter of Count Roma, G.C.M.G., then President of the Senate of the Ionian Islands, was appointed, in 1859, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the new colony of Queensland, in Australia, comprising the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. After a successful administration in Queensland, he was appointed, in Nov. 1867, to succeed Sir George Grey as Governor of New Zealand; and in May, 1873, he was gazetted Governor of Victoria in succession to Lord Canterbury, whose term of office had expired. He held that post till 1878, when he was appointed Governor of Mauritius. Sir George is the author of "A Handbook for Travellers in Greece,"—one of Murray's Handbooks; "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus: a Diary of a Journey from Constantinople to Corfu," 1852; and "Ithaca in 1850," 2nd edit., 1851, 3rd edit., 1854, translated into Greek, Athens, 1859.

BOWMAN, William, F.R.S., consulting-surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, some time surgeon to King's College Hospital and Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy at King's College, London, is a son of the late John Eddowes Bowman, F.L.S., F.G.S., and was born at Nantwich, July 20, 1816. Having received his medical education partly at King's College, London, he commenced his profession as a surgeon in the West-end of London, and has long been largely engaged in practice, chiefly in the ophthalmic branch. The Royal Medal in Physiology was awarded to him by the Royal Society in 1842. He has been a Vice-President of that society, and three times on its council. He is a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Science of Turin and of Stockholm, of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Sweden and of Belgium, of the Société Philomathique, of the Société de Chirurgie, and of the Société de Biologie at Paris, of the Royal Medical Society, and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, of the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, and of the Medical Societies of Geneva, Dresden, Athens, Kieff, Pesth, and Massachusetts. He received the honorary degree of M.D. Dublin, in 1867, and that of LL.D. Cambridge, in 1880. He is President of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, Vice-Chairman of the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Society, a member of the council of King's College, London, of the Council of

St. John's House Training Institution for Nurses, and of the Council of the Nightingale Fund. He is also (1882) Hon. Secretary of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. He is the author of some important surgical works on the eye, "Lectures on the Parts concerned in the Operations of the Eye," "Observations on Artificial Pupil," and of "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man" (the latter in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd), as well as of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and "The Cyclopædia of Anatomy."

BOWRING, Edgar Alfred, C.B., a younger son of the late Sir John Bowring, born in 1826, and educated at University College, London; entered the civil service in the Board of Trade in 1841, and filled in succession the post of private secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, to Earl Granville, and to Lord Stanley of Alderley. He was appointed Précis Writer and Librarian to that department in 1840, and Registrar in 1853, but retired from the service on the abolition of his office at the end of 1863. He acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and held that appointment until his election as M.P. for Exeter at the general election of 1868. His services were so highly appreciated by the late Prince Consort, the President of the Commission, that, immediately after H.R.H.'s decease, her Majesty was pleased to nominate Mr. Bowring a Companion of the Order of the Bath, civil division. Mr. Bowring lost his seat for Exeter at the general election of Feb. 1874. He is the author of an English poetical version of "The Book of Psalms," English versions of the poetical works of Schiller, Goethe, and Heine, and (jointly with Lord Hobart) of a reply to the "Sophisms of Free Trade," by Mr. Justice Byles. Besides having been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, he is understood to have translated two small volumes of German hymns, selected by the Queen, and privately printed for her Majesty's use, one volume on the death of the Duchess of Kent, and the other on that of Prince Albert.

BOYD, The Rev. Andrew Kennedy Hutchison, D.D., born at Auchinleck, in Ayrshire, of which parish his father was incumbent, Nov., 1825, was educated at King's College, London, and at the University of Glasgow, where he obtained the highest academic honours in philosophy and theology, and was author of several prize essays. He was ordained in 1851, and was incumbent successively of the parishes of Newton-on-Ayr, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, in Galloway, St. Bernard's, Edinburgh, and of the University city of St. Andrew's, which he still holds. He first became known as a writer, by papers which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, under the signature of A.K.H.B. Of these, the most important have been reprinted in a substantive shape, under the titles of "The Recreations of a Country Parson" (first and second series); "Leisure Hours in Town, being Essays, Consolatory, Æsthetical, Moral, Social, and Domestic;" "The Commonplace Philosopher in Town and Country," and "The Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson." Dr. Boyd, who is also the author of several volumes of sermons, under the title of "The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson," and "Counsel and Comfort spoken from a City Pulpit," "Present-day Thoughts: Memorials of St. Andrew's Sundays," 1870; "Landscapes, Churches, and Moralities," 1874; received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1864.

BOYD, The Very Rev. Archibald, D.D., born at Londonderry in 1803, was educated at the Diocesan College in that city, and at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1823; M.A. 1834; B.D. and D.D. 1868). He was curate of the cathedral of Derry

(1827); perpetual curate of Christ Church, Cheltenham (1842-59); honorary canon of Gloucester Cathedral (1857-67); and vicar of Paddington from 1859 till 1867, when he was appointed Dean of Exeter. He is the author of "Sermons on the Church," 1837, 2nd edit. 1844; "Letters on Episcopacy," 1839; "Episcopacy and Presbytery," 1841; "Rome and Oxford," 1843; "The Nature of and Necessity for the Reformation," 1850; "Progress and Results of Missions," 1864; "Intuition or Revelation?" 1864; "Baptism and Baptismal Regeneration," 1865; "The Place of Miracles in the Evidences of Christianity," 1866; "Confession, Absolution, and the Real Presence," 1867; "Letters on Church Extension;" "Modern Phases of Unbelief;" and "The Church of England, and what some people thought about her," 1877.

BOYLE, The Very Rev. George David, Dean of Salisbury, is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice-General and President of the Court of Session in Scotland, by his second marriage with Camilla Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. David Smythe, of Methven, Perthshire, and was born in 1828. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A. 1851; M.A. 1853). Between 1853 and 1860, he held in succession the curacies of Kidderminster and Hagley. He was incumbent of St. Michael's Handsworth, from 1861 to 1867, and rural dean of Handsworth in 1866-67. He was appointed vicar of Kidderminster in 1867, and rural dean in the following year. He was honorary canon of Worcester from 1872 till 1880, when he was appointed Dean of Salisbury. The dean, who is the author of "Confession, according to the Rule of the Church of England," and "Lessons from a Churchyard," is free from party tendencies by a clergyman of moderate opinions. He married, in 1861, Mary Christina, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Robins, of Hagley, Worcestershire.

BRABOURNE (Lord), The Right Hon. Edward Hugessen Knatchbull-Hugessen, is a son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., of Mersham Hatch, Kent, many years M.P. for East Kent, and at one time Paymaster of the Forces under Sir Robert Peel, by his second marriage with Fanny Catharine, daughter of Mr. Edward Knight, of Godmersham Park, Kent, and of Chawton House, Hampshire. He was born at Mersham Hatch April 29, 1829, and educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1850. He entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Sandwich in April, 1857, and represented that constituency in the Liberal interest until his elevation to the peerage. He was a Lord of the Treasury from June, 1859, till May, 1866; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from Dec., 1868, to Jan., 1871; and Under-Secretary for the Colonies from the last-named date to Feb., 1874. He was Chairman of the Treasury Commission which sat in Dublin in 1866 (the other members being Sir Richard Mayne, Sir Donald Macgregor, Col. Ward, and Mr. Law), to inquire into the condition of the Irish Constabulary, which at that time had no fewer than 1500 vacancies. The result of the investigation was an increase of their pay, and improvement of their condition, the force being thus restored to its former popularity. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen was sworn of the Privy Council March 24, 1873; and in May, 1880, he was created Lord Brabourne, of Brabourne, in the county of Kent. His lordship is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Kent, and he assumed the name of Hugessen by Royal licence. He married, in 1852, Anna Maria Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Rev. M. R. Southwell, vicar of St. Stephen's, St.

Albans, by whom he has two sons and as many daughters. His publications are:—"Stories for my Children," 1869; "Crackers for Christmas," 1870; "Moonshine," 1871; "Tales at Tea-time," 1872; "Queer Folk," 1873; "Whispers from Fairyland," 1874; "River Legends, or River Thames and Father Rhine," 1874; "Higgledy-Piggledy; or, Stories for Everybody and Everybody's Children," 1875; "Uncle Joe's Stories," 1878; and "Ferdinand's Adventure," 1883.

BRACKENBURY, Charles Booth, born at Bayswater, Nov. 7, 1831, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, was appointed Second Lieutenant Royal Artillery, 19th Dec., 1850; First Lieutenant 27th Sept. 1852; Second Captain 17th Nov. 1857; First Captain 9th Feb. 1855. He has been an Assistant Instructor in Artillery at the Royal Military Academy, and Assistant Director of Artillery Studies, and is now in the Depôt Brigade, R.A., at Sheerness. Captain Brackenbury was present at the siege of Sebastopol, and went through the Bohemian campaign of 1866, and the campaign of Le Mans with the army of Prince Frederick Charles in 1871. He is the author of "European Armaments in 1867;" "The Constitutional Forces of Great Britain;" "Foreign Armies and Home Reserves," 1871, being a collection of letters to the *Times* on the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71; "The Winter Campaign of Prince Frederick Charles in 1870-71;" and "Reforms in the French Army," translated in the Intelligence Department, Horse Guards, War Office, 1874.

BRACKENBURY, Colonel Henry, C.B., R.A., born at Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, Sept. 1, 1837, was educated at Tonbridge, Eton, and Woolwich. He was appointed to the Royal Artillery in April, 1856; and served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58. Subsequently he was appointed to the staff of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, first as officer for discipline, then as Instructor in Artillery, finally as Professor of Military History. He served throughout the Franco-German war as chief representative of the British National Society for aid to sick and wounded in war; received the Iron Cross from the Emperor of Germany; and was made Officer of the Legion of Honour by the French Government, and Knight of the First Class of the Bavarian Order of St. Michael. Being appointed Military Secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, he served with him throughout the Ashanti Campaign, 1873-4. He served as a member of a special mission to Natal in 1875; was Assistant Adjutant-General to the Cyprus Expeditionary Force in 1878; and raised and organised the Cyprus Military Police. In 1879 he accompanied Sir G. Wolseley to South Africa as Military Secretary, and later succeeded Sir G. Colley as Chief of the Staff, in which capacity he served throughout the closing operations of the Zulu war and the campaign against Sekukuni. In 1880 he was appointed Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India, and returned to England with the Earl of Lytton, on his resignation. He was Military Attaché to the British Embassy at Paris from Jan., 1881, to May, 1882, when he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland, to deal with all matters relating to police and crime in that country. He resigned the latter post, however, on July 19, 1882. He is the author of "Fanti and Ashanti," 1873; "Narrative of the Ashanti War;" and of several military pamphlets.

BRADDON, Miss Mary Elizabeth, popular novelist, daughter of Mr. Henry Braddon, solicitor, who contributed to the old *Sporting Magazine* under the *noms de guerre* of "Gilbert Forrester" and "A

Member of the Burton Hunt," was born in Soho Square, London, in 1837, and became at an early age a contributor to periodical literature; and wrote sentimental verses, political squibs, and parodies, for the Poet's Corner of provincial newspapers. Miss Braddon has written "Loves of Arcadia," a comedietta produced at the Royal Strand Theatre in 1860; "Garibaldi, and other Poems," published in 1861; "Lady Lisle," "Captain of the Vulture," "Trail of the Serpent," "Ralph the Bailiff," and other sketches reprinted from *Temple Bar, St. James's Magazine*, &c.; "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," "Eleanor's Victory," "John Marchmont's Legacy," "Henry Dunbar," "The Doctor's Wife," "Only a Clod," "Sir Jasper's Tenant," "The Lady's Mile," "Rupert Godwin," and "Run to Earth." Miss Braddon conducts *Belgravia*, a London magazine, to which she has contributed the following novels:—"Birds of Prey," "Charlotte's Inheritance," "Dead Sea Fruit," "Fenton's Quest," and a variety of short tales and novelettes. Her more recent works are, "To the Bitter End," 1872; "Lucius Davoring," 1873; "Strangers and Pilgrims," 1873; "Griselda," a drama in four acts, brought out at the Princess's Theatre in Nov. 1873; "Lost for Love," 1874; "Taken at the Flood," 1874; "Hostages to Fortune," 1875; "Dead Men's Shoes," 1876; "Joshua Haggard's Daughter," 1876; "An Open Verdict," 1878; "The Cloven Foot," 1879; "Vixen," 1879; "Just as I am," 1880; "The Story of Barbara," 1880; "Asphodel," 1881; and "Mount Royal," 1882.

BRADFORD (Earl of), The Right Hon. Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, was born April 24, 1819, succeeded his father as third earl, March 22, 1865, and married, April 30, 1844, Selina Louisa, youngest daughter of the first Lord Forrester. His lordship is Captain of the South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry, has been Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen's Household, and held the office of Lord Chamberlain of the Household under Lord Derby's third Administration, from July, 1866, to 1868. He held the office of Master of the Horse to the Queen from Feb., 1874, to May, 1880.

BRADLEY, The Rev. Edward, better known under the pseudonym "Cuthbert Bede," a son of Thomas Bradley, Esq., of Kidderminster, was born in 1827, and educated at Durham University, where he was Thorp Scholar and Foundation Scholar at the University College. Having graduated at Durham, he was ordained in 1850, appointed incumbent of Bobbington, Staffordshire, in 1857, and rector of Denton, Huntingdonshire, in 1859. The latter incumbency he held till 1871, when he was appointed rector of Stretton, near Oakham, co. Rutland. His first publication was "Verdant Green," a novel, portraying Oxford life in a humorous aspect, followed by "Medley," "Motley," "Photographic Pleasures," "Love's Provocations," "Tales of College Life," "Fairy Fables," "Nearer and Dearer," and "Happy Hours at Wyndford Grange." He published, in 1861, "Glencreggan," an illustrated work on Cantire, in the West Highlands, descriptive of the scenery, history, antiquities, and legends of that peninsula, the original seat of the ancient Scottish monarchy; in 1862, "The Curate of Cranston," with other prose and verse; in 1863, "A Tour in Tartan Land;" in 1864, "The Visitor's Handbook to Rosslyn and Hawthornden;" and "The White Wife," another illustrated work on the legends and popular stories of the Land's-end of Scotland; in 1865, "The Rook's Garden: Essays and Sketches;" and in 1866, "Mattins and Muttons; or, the Beauty of Brighton," a novel. He has contributed to *Punch*, the *Illustrated*

London News, the *Gentleman's*, *Bentley's*, *Sharpe's*, and the *St. James's Magazines*, to the *London Review*, *Once a Week*, and other periodicals and journals.

BRADLEY, The Very Rev. George Granville, D.D., Dean of Westminster, is one of the sons of the Rev. Charles Bradley, who was for many years vicar of Glasbury, in the county of Brecon, and some time incumbent of St. James's Episcopal Chapel at Clapham, Surrey. He was born in 1821, and educated under Dr. Arnold at Rugby, from which school he was elected to an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, where he was a favourite pupil of Dean Stanley, who at that time was tutor. He took his bachelor's degree in Easter Term, 1844, as a First Class in Classical honours, and in 1845 obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin essay, his subject being "The Equestrian Order in the Roman Republic." Having been elected to a Fellowship in 1846, he proceeded M.A. in 1847. Mr. Bradley was one of the assistant masters of Rugby School for some years, under Dr. Tait and his successor, Dr. Goulburn, and was elected in 1858 to the Headmastership of Marlborough College, on the preferment of his predecessor, Dr. Cotton, to the bishopric of Calcutta. Mr. Bradley was ordained deacon in 1858 by the Bishop of London, and priest in the same year by the Bishop of Salisbury. At Marlborough he was remarkable for his successful administration, his sound scholarship, and his constant effort to make the education of a great public school wide, large, and many-sided, so as to meet the increasing wants of the age. He gave the best possible scope at Marlborough to the study of modern languages and science, and his examination before the Public School Commissioners was suggestive of many important reforms and improvements, which are in the course of being carried into effect. In Dec. 1870, he was elected to the mastership of University College, Oxford, in the place of the late Dr. Plumptre. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrew's, Feb. 25, 1873. He was appointed examining chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1874; was Select Preacher at Oxford, 1874-75; and held the post of honorary chaplain to the Queen, 1874-76. In Oct. 1880, he was nominated a member of the Oxford University Commission, in the place of Lord Selborne resigned. He obtained a canonry in Worcester Cathedral in Feb. 1881; and in August the same year he was appointed by the Crown to the Deanery of Westminster, in succession to the late Dean Stanley. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Oxford, Oct. 28, 1881. In 1882 he delivered at Edinburgh a series of lectures, afterwards published under the title of "Recollections of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley" (London, 1883). Dr. Bradley married, in 1849, Marian Jane, fifth daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Philpot, formerly rector of Great Cressingham, Norfolk, by whom he has a family.

BRADY, William Maziere, D.D., youngest son of the late Sir N. W. Brady, and nephew to Sir Maziere Brady, Baronet, late Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, was born at Dublin in 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a prizeman in classics. He was appointed Chaplain to Earl Clarendon, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1851; was subsequently Chaplain to Earl St. Germans and to the Earl of Carlisle, during their respective vice-royalties, and was re-appointed to the same office by Earl Spencer. He became rector of Farrahy, co. Cork, in 1851; held afterwards the vicarage of Newmarket, in the same county, and became rector of Kilberry and vicar of Donoughpatrick, in the diocese and county of Meath. Dr. Maziere Brady has written much upon

various historical, antiquarian, and political subjects in many of the newspapers and magazines of the day, and notably in *Fraser* and the *Contemporary Review*. His sermon preached in the Chapel Royal, Dublin, towards the end of Lord Carlisle's vice-royalty, in which he openly denounced the wickedness of the State Church in Ireland, which applied the whole of the ancient ecclesiastical revenues for the benefit of a mere fraction of the people, excited astonishment, and was strongly censured by the organs of the Conservative party, and led to Dr. Brady's omission from the list of chaplains under Lord Kimberley's lieutenancy. The works published by Dr. Brady are "Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross," 3 vols.; "Remarks on Irish Church Temporalities;" "Facts or Fictions;" "The McGillicuddy Papers;" "The Irish Reformation; or, the Alleged Conversion of the Irish Bishops at the Accession of Queen Elizabeth; and the assumed descent of the present Established Hierarchy in Ireland from the ancient Irish Church Disproved;" "State Papers concerning the Irish Church in the Time of Queen Elizabeth;" and "Essays on the English State Church in Ireland," 1869. Dr. Brady's writings undoubtedly facilitated the progress of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Abolition Bill, and were copiously quoted in and out of Parliament. His work on the Irish Reformation went through five editions, and provoked innumerable replies. Upon the passing of the Irish Church Act, Dr. Brady, whose health had been seriously affected by an attack of bronchitis, went to Rome, and from the archives there extracted many particulars concerning the ecclesiastical affairs of England, Scotland, and Ireland. He afterwards resigned his rectory of Donoughpatrick, and was received into the Catholic Church by Mgr. Kirby, of the Irish College at Rome, in May, 1873. He has since written a learned work on "The Episcopal Succession in England, Scotland, and Ireland," the third volume of which was published at Rome in 1877.

BRAHMS, JOHANNES, musical composer, was born May 7, 1833, at Hamburg, where his father played the double-bass in the orchestra. He received his first instructions in music from his father, and then studied under Eduard Marxsen. Schumann's warm recommendation in the *Neuen Zeitschrift für Musik* (Oct. 28, 1853) called the attention of musicians, of the public, and of the publishers to the young man, who subsequently made slow but constant progress on the road to permanent artistic fame. After several years of activity as director of music at the court of Lippe-Detmold he devoted a considerable period of time to assiduous study and composition in his native town. Thence he proceeded, in 1862, to Vienna, which city became his second home, for although he quitted it after holding for one year the post of director of the Singing Academy (1864), he never felt comfortable in the other towns which he visited —Hamburg, Zürich, Baden-Baden —and accordingly, in 1869, he returned to the Austrian capital. He conducted from 1872 to 1874 the concerts of the Society of Amateur Musicians, until Herbeck, who had in the meantime resigned his post of Court Director of Music, resumed the functions of that office. Brahms then resided for some time away from Vienna, namely, at Heidelberg, but returned in 1878. Undoubtedly Brahms is entitled to rank among the greatest composers now living. At first he followed the "new German" school which had been inaugurated by Schumann in the journal already mentioned, but when the heat of youth had been replaced by calmer reflection, he inclined more to the classical school, so that now he is criticised by the *Baireuther Blätter*, and re-

cognised by Conservative Institutes as a classical composer. In fact he combines in himself the different styles, and may be claimed both by musical progressists and by classicists as belonging to them. Although Brahms attracted public notice in consequence of Schumann's recommendation, the recognition of his genius in wider circles dates only from the year 1868, when his "Deutschen Requiem" (Op. 45) was produced. His later works are "Rinaldo," a cantata; the "Schicksalslied" of Hölderlin; "Triumphlied;" "Rhapsodie" from Goethe's "Hartzreise;" three string-quartets; two symphonies; a great number of songs, duets, choruses, concertos, motets, &c.

BRAMSTON, The Very Rev. John, B.D., some time Dean of Winchester, is the younger son of the late Mr. Thomas Gardiner Bramston, of Skreens, Essex. He was born in 1802, and educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in Michaelmas Term, 1823, obtaining a second-class in the School of Literæ Humaniores. He was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College; but this he vacated by his appointment in 1831 to the vicarage of Great Baddow, Essex, a living in private patronage, from which he was transferred by Bishop Blomfield, in 1840, to the vicarage of Witham, which he held until his appointment to the Deanery of Winchester in Oct., 1872. Mr. Bramston was formerly an honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral, and for some time he sat in the Lower House of Convocation as one of the Proctors for the Diocese of Rochester. He resigned the Deanery of Winchester in 1883.

BRAMWELL (Lord), The Right Hon. Sir George William Wilshere, son of the late Mr. George Bramwell, banker, was born in London, in 1808. In early youth he was placed in his father's counting-house, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the business of banking, which in after years proved of great value to him. Having resolved to try the legal profession, he practised for some time as a pleader, and was, in 1838, called to the bar, and went the Home circuit. He gradually obtained a large business as a lawyer and pleader; in 1851 became a Queen's Counsel, and in 1852 was a member, with Sir J. Jervis, Sir A. Cockburn, Mr. Willes, and Mr. Baron Martin, of the Common Law Procedure Commission, which resulted in the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852. This gave great satisfaction, and Mr. Bramwell was, in 1856, made a Baron of the Exchequer, and received the honour of knighthood. In Oct., 1876, he was made a Judge of the intermediate Court of Appeal, and sworn of the Privy Council. He retired from the bench at the close of the year 1881, when a complimentary banquet, attended by the judges and the principal members of the legal profession, was held in his honour. In Feb., 1882, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Bramwell, of Hever, in the county of Kent.

BRANCH, The Right Rev. Charles James, D.D., Bishop Coadjutor of Antigua, was born at Barbados in 1834; educated at Codrington College, Barbados. He was appointed Curate of St. Simon's, Barbados, in 1857; Rector of St. Andrew's, Grenada, in 1864; Rector of St. John's, St. Croix, in 1866; and Archdeacon of Antigua, in 1879. He was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of Antigua, in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, July 25, 1882.

BRAND, The Right Hon. Sir Henry Bouverie William, G.C.B., M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons, is the second son of the 21st Baron Dacre, by the second daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick, and brother and heir presumptive to the present Baron.

He was born in Dec., 1814. For some time he was private secretary to Sir George Grey. In July, 1852, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons as one of the members for Lewes, which borough he continued to represent till December, 1868, and since then he has sat for the county of Cambridge. In Feb., 1858, Mr. Brand was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, but he only held the office for a few weeks. He held the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from June, 1859, to July, 1866. In 1859 Mr. Brand succeeded Sir W. Hayter, senior "whip" of the Liberal party, and he discharged the duties of that important and laborious office with unflagging energy and zeal for a period of nine years. When Mr. Denison, afterwards Viscount Ossington, vacated the Speaker's chair, Mr. Brand was nominated by the Government to succeed him, and he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons without opposition in Feb., 1872. At first some hon. members entertained misgivings as to whether a gentleman who had been so peculiarly identified for many years with the interests of one political party in the State would preside with due impartiality over the discussions of the House of Commons; but all such doubts were soon set at rest by the conduct of the right hon. gentleman, who has discharged the duties of his high office to the satisfaction alike of Liberals and Conservatives. The most conclusive proof of this is, that when a new Parliament was elected, and the Conservatives were placed in power, Mr. Brand was again elected Speaker without opposition in March, 1874. He was elected Speaker for the third time April 29, 1880. At the close of the Session of 1881 the Queen conferred on him the dignity of the Civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. The Speaker of the House of Commons is the first commoner of the realm, and ranks next after barons. His emolument consists of a furnished house in the New Palace of Westminster, and a salary of £5000 a year. Sir Henry Brand's name for some years came frequently before the public in connexion with a scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural labourers on his estate at Glynde, in Sussex. Sir Henry Brand is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex, and married, in 1838, Eliza, daughter of General Robert Ellice, by whom he has had a large family. His eldest son is one of the members for Stroud, and was formerly M.P. for Hertfordshire.

BRAND, His Honour Sir Johannes Henricus, G.C.M.G., President of the Orange Free State, was born at Cape Town, Dec. 6, 1823, being a son of Sir C. Brand, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape of Good Hope (who died in 1875). He received his education at the South African College under Dr. N. E. Changucon and Dr. J. R. Juner. He continued his studies at the University of Leyden, where he proceeded to the degree of D.C.L. in 1845. He was called to the English bar from the Inner Temple in 1849, and practised as an advocate in the Supreme Court at the Cape of Good Hope from that year till 1863. In 1858 he was appointed Professor of Law in the South African College. He was elected President of the Orange Free State in 1863, and subsequently re-elected for periods of five years in 1869, 1874, and 1879. In March, 1882, he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George.

BRANDES, George Maurice Cohen, a Danish author, born at Copenhagen, of a Jewish family, Feb. 4, 1842. He studied in the University of his native city (1859-64), applying himself in the first instance to jurisprudence, and then to philosophy and æsthetics. In

1862 he gained the gold medal of the University by an essay on "Fatalism among the Ancients," and afterwards he passed the examination for his degree with the highest distinction. As soon as he had graduated he left Denmark and spent several years in different countries on the Continent. He was at Stockholm in 1865; passed the winter of 1866-67 at Paris; was in Germany in 1868; and in France and Germany in 1870-71. He published "Dualismeni von nyeste Filosofi" ("The Dualism of the Philosophy of the Present Time") in 1866, with reference to the relations between science and faith—a work which exposed him to violent attacks from the orthodox party; "Æsthetic Studies," 1868; "Criticisms and Portraits," 1870; and "French Æsthetics at the Present Day," 1870. On returning from his travels he became a private tutor in the University of Copenhagen, and delivered the series of lectures which were published at Copenhagen in 4 vols., 1872-75, under the title of "Hovedströmninger i det 19 Aarhundredes Literatur" ("The Great Literary Currents of the Nineteenth Century"), and subsequently translated into German by Strodtmann. His other works are a Danish translation of John Stuart Mill's essay on the "Subjection of Women," 1869; "Sören Kjerkegaard," 1877, and "Danske Digtere" (Danish Poems), 1877. In Oct., 1877, Brandes left Denmark and settled in Berlin, where he diligently studied and made himself master of the German language, which he now writes fluently and correctly. At Berlin he composed the biographies "Esajas Tegnér" and "Benjamin d'Israeli," both published in 1878. At the close of the year 1882 he returned to Denmark, his fellow-countrymen having guaranteed him an income of 4,000 crowns for ten years, with the single stipulation that he should deliver public lectures on literature at Copenhagen.

BRAZIL, Emperor of. (*See* Pedro II.)

BRECHIN, Bishop of. (*See* Jermyn.)

BREE, The Right Rev. Herbert, D.D., Bishop of Barbados, was born at Keswick, Cumberland, in Jan., 1828. He was educated at Bury School, and at Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1850; M.A. 1853); after serving the curacies of Drinkstone and Wolverstone, was collated to the rectory of Harkstead in 1858. He was curate of Long Melford from 1865 till 1870, when he obtained the rectory of Brampton, Huntingdonshire. Being appointed Bishop of Barbados, he was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tait), in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, May 1, 1882.

BREEN, Henry Hegart, F.S.A., born in Kerry, Ireland, in 1805, is paternally descended from the ancient Irish chiefs of Tyrone, and represents the principal of the Septs, which, as adherents of Hugh O'Neil, were dispossessed of their lands in Ulster, in 1607, by the Government of James I., and banished to Kerry, as the remotest part of Ireland from the place of their birth. On the mother's side he is a near relative of Thomas Moore, the poet, whose father, the son of a Kerry farmer, settled in Dublin in 1775. Mr. Breen was educated at the Grammar Schools of his native county till the age of eighteen, when he was sent to the College of St. Esprit, in Paris, where, during a residence of five years, he studied philosophy, theology, and French literature. In 1829 he settled in the West Indies, and in 1833 was appointed Secretary of the Courts of Justice in the island of St. Lucia, the French language being at that time and for many years after the language of the Courts. In April, 1857, he received the appointment of Administrator of the Government of

St. Lucia, which post he held till Oct., 1861. In that capacity he was present in Martinique in August, 1859, at the inauguration of a statue to the Empress Josephine, when he delivered an address in French, for which he received the special thanks of the Emperor Napoleon III.; but the chief incident in his administration was the visit to St. Lucia, in March, 1861, of Prince Alfred, now Duke of Edinburgh. He has written, "St. Lucia, Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive," 1844; "The Diamond Rock and other Poems," 1849; "Modern English Literature: its Blemishes and Defects," 1857; "Warrawarra, the Carib Chief, a Tale of 1770," 2 vols., 1876; and some other works which appeared anonymously. He has also contributed to periodical literature.

BRETT, The Right Hon. Sir William Baliol, Master of the Rolls, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Joseph George Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, by Dora, daughter of George Best, Esq., late of Chilston Park, Kent, was born in 1817. From Westminster School he was sent to Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1840; M.A. 1845). At this period he was famous for his skill in rowing, and he was in three University crews. In 1846 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He chose the Northern circuit, and soon acquired a large practice. He possessed a peculiar knowledge of ships and nautical matters, and also of many mercantile pursuits; and he displayed rare skill in selecting the topics most pleasing to juries, and in presenting business matters clearly to business men. In March, 1860, he obtained his silk gown, and at the same time he was made a bencher of his Inn. His political career commenced in 1866, when, in view of a general election, he went down to Rochdale to oppose Mr. Cobden, and in this advanced Liberal borough declared himself to be, not merely a Conservative, but a Tory. Nevertheless he made so much progress among the constituents, that Mr. Cobden deemed it prudent to visit Rochdale personally, in order to defend his seat. Mr. Brett did not succeed in his bold attempt, and he failed in the contest against Mr. T. B. Potter. In July, 1866, he stood for Helston in Cornwall. This election became famous from the circumstance of there being a tie, and the Mayor assuming to give after four o'clock a casting vote. For doing this the Mayor was summoned before the House of Commons, and Mr. Brett was seated on petition. Mr. Brett represented Helston till 1868, being in Feb. of that year appointed Solicitor-General, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. During the short period he remained in office he took a prominent part in passing, in 1868, the Registration Act, which enabled the general election to be taken in that year, and the Corrupt Practices Act, which is now in force. In Aug., 1868, when it was known that the Conservative party had failed to gain the support of the country, he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and by the operation of the Judicature Act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice in 1875. He tried the gas-stokers, and passed on them a sentence, which, by some persons, was deemed unduly harsh, and by others a necessary sentence, considering the great danger caused to the metropolis by the strike. His sentence on Col. Valentine Baker was also much criticised. In Oct., 1876, he was made a Judge of the intermediate Court of Appeal, and added to the Privy Council. In April, 1883, he was appointed Master of the Rolls, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, in the place of the late Sir George Jessel. He married, in 1850, Eugenie, daughter of Louis Mäyer

Esq., and stepdaughter of the late Capt. Gurwood, C.B. (editor of the Duke of Wellington's Despatches).

BREWER, The Rev. E. Cobham, LL.D., second son of John Sherren Brewer, Esq., "a man of Kent," was born May 2, 1810, in Russell Square, London, and educated by private tutors. He proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1832, obtained the Freshmen's Prizes for Latin and English Essays, was first prizeman the next two years, and though strongly advised to go out in mathematics, took his degree in the Civil Law, First Class, in 1835. He was ordained deacon in 1834, priest in 1836, proceeded to the degree of LL.D. in 1840, and devoted himself to literature. In 1850 was published his "Guide to Science," of which 1000 copies per month were sold for many years. He resided for six years, from 1852, in Paris, where he brought out, at the Emperor's request, a French version of his "Guide to Science," and where, in 1856, he married Ellen Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Tebbutt of Hove. On his return to England he resided for a time in Bernard Street, Russell Square, and then moved to St. Luke's Villas, Westbourne Park. Failing health compelled him to retire into the country, and he lived for many years at Lavant, next Goodwood, where, in 1868, he brought out his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" (14th edition, 1881), and in 1881 his "Reader's Handbook" (3rd edition, 1882). Besides these books, Dr. Brewer published in 1859 "Theology in Science," to show the marks of wisdom and design brought to light by scientific discoveries; "History (political and literary) of France," 1863; "History (political and literary) of Germany," 1881; about thirty educational books, and a number of pamphlets under various pseudonyms.

BRIALMONT, Alexis Henri, a Belgian writer on military subjects, son of General Laurent Mathieu Brialmont, was born at Venloo, in the province of Limburg, May 25, 1821. He quitted the military school at Brussels with the rank of sub-lieutenant in 1843. Being connected, as an engineer officer, with the management of the fortifications, he was appointed to carry out the works at the fortress of Diest. From 1847 to 1850 he was private secretary to General Chazal, then Minister of War. In 1855 he left the corps of engineers and became a member of the staff, attaining to the rank of Captain in 1857. In due course he became Major-General, and in 1877 Lieutenant-General. He was appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications and of the Sappers and Miners in Belgium in 1875. Lieut.-General Brialmont has written many works on military history and tactics. Among them are "Précis d'Art Militaire," 1844, in the "Bibliothèque Populaire" of the "Société pour l'Émancipation Intellectuelle;" "Éloge de la Guerre, ou réfutation des doctrines des Amis de la Paix," 1849, a pamphlet written on the occasion of the Congress, and dedicated to the army; "De la Guerre, de l'Armée, et de la Garde Civique," 1849; a remarkable article on the construction of Powder Magazines, in the "Annales des Travaux Publics," 1849; "Considérations politiques et militaires sur la Belgique," 3 vols., 1851-52; "Histoire du Duc de Wellington," 3 vols., 1856-57, translated into English with emendations and additions by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, 1858, *et seq.*; "A French Officer's Ideas upon the Defence of England," edited by A. Kinloch, 1860; "Études sur la Défense des États et sur la Fortification," 3 vols., with atlas, 1863; "Le Corps Belge du Mexique," 1864; "Réflexions d'un Soldat sur les Dangers qui menacent la Belgique," 1865; "Considérations sur la Réorganisation de l'Armée," 1866; "Traité de Fortifi-

cation Polygonale," 2 vols., 1869, with atlas; "La Fortification Improvisée," 1870, translated into English by C. A. Empson, under the title of "Hasty Entrenchments," 1872; "La Fortification à Fossés secs," 2 vols., 1872, with atlas; and "Ce que vaut la Garde Civique. Étude sur la situation militaire de la Belgique," 1872. He started in 1850 the *Journal de l'Armée Belge*.

BRIDGE, John Frederick, was born Dec. 5, 1844, at Oldbury, Worcestershire, and educated at Rochester Cathedral School, under John Hopkins, and afterwards became a pupil of Sir John Goss. He was appointed Organist of Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, in 1865; of Manchester Cathedral in 1869; Professor of Harmony at Owens College, Manchester, in 1871; Permanent Deputy Organist of Westminster Abbey in 1875; and succeeded to the full offices of Master of the Choristers and Organist in 1882. Dr. Bridge has composed the oratorio "Mount Moriah;" a cantata "Boadicea;" church music and part songs. He is the author of theoretical works on Counterpoint, Double Counterpoint, and Canon.

BRIDGMAN, Frederic A., figure painter, born at Tuskegee, Alabama, Nov., 1847. His father died when he was three years old, and at the age of ten his mother took him to the Northern States, where he resided for a few years in Massachusetts. He then entered the American Bank Note Company (New York) to learn engraving, residing at Brooklyn, where he studied painting in evening art-schools. Although he made rapid progress as an engraver, he preferred to adopt painting as his art, and so resigned his position in the Bank Note Company; and in 1866, assisted by friends, went to Paris, where he studied under Gérôme in the École des Beaux-Arts for three years. In 1869, and again in 1870, he spent some time in Brittany. In 1871 he passed six months in London, and the next two years in the Pyrenees, on the Spanish border. The winter of 1872-73 was passed in Algiers, and that of 1873-74 in Egypt, Nubia, and on the Nile. In 1875 he received a medal in the Paris Salon, and also one at the International Exhibition of 1878. Soon after he was made a member of the Legion of Honour. He still resides at Paris. Among his pictures are "Up Early," "Girls in the Way," "Apollo bearing off Cyrene," "Interior of a Harem," "The Funeral of the Mummy," "Illusions of High Life," "Bringing in the Corn," "The American Circus in Paris," "In the Pyrenees," "The Nubian Story-Teller," "Donkey-Boy of Cairo," "Kybelian Woman," and "Planting Rape in Normandy."

BRIGHT, Sir Charles Tilston, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., civil engineer, the son of Brailsford Bright, Esq., born in 1832, commenced the active business of his profession in 1850, and in 1853, as engineer to the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, was immediately concerned in the union of Great Britain with Ireland by submarine telegraph. In 1856 he was one of four original projectors of a line of telegraph between the west coast of Ireland and America, which work, as engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, he accomplished in Aug., 1858, when he received the honour of knighthood from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Several messages were transmitted between London and New York and other places; amongst them congratulatory addresses between Her Majesty and the President of the United States, and orders countermanding the despatch of two regiments from Canada to India, by which the country saved upwards of £50,000. The line, however, ceased to work a few weeks afterwards. Sir C. Bright was returned for Greenwich at the general election of 1865, and continued to

represent that constituency till Dec., 1868.

BRIGHT, The Right Hon. John, M.P., is the son of Jacob Bright, of Greenbank, near Rochdale, where he was born Nov. 16, 1811. Having received the rudiments of a substantial English education, he entered his father's business, and became a member of the firm of John Bright and Brothers, cotton-spinners and manufacturers, of Rochdale. At a comparatively early age he began to address local audiences on social and politico-economical topics, and he delivered, at a literary institution in his native town, a series of lectures embodying his reminiscences of a Tour to the Holy Land in 1835. Though he had taken part in the Reform agitation of 1831-2, Mr. Bright first distinguished himself in political life by becoming in 1839 one of the earliest members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which grew out of an association formed in 1838 to obtain the repeal of the Corn Laws. In April, 1843, at a bye-election, he stood as a candidate for the representation of the city of Durham, but was defeated by Lord Dungannon, a Conservative and Protectionist. His Lordship was, however, unseated on petition, and at the election which thereupon ensued in July of the same year, Mr. Bright was returned by a majority of 78. He continued to sit for Durham till 1847, when he was returned for Manchester. He made his maiden speech in Parliament on Mr. Ewart's motion for extending the principles of free trade, Aug. 7, 1843. During the interval between his election for Manchester and the accession of the first Derby Ministry to power, Mr. Bright's activity in Parliament and on the platform was varied and continuous. In the House of Commons he proposed to apply the remedy of free trade in land to the state of things which produced the Irish famine. He appealed, unsuccessfully, for the despatch of a royal commission to investigate the condition of India; and in 1849 he was appointed one of the members of the celebrated select committee of the House of Commons on official salaries. In the legislature and in the provinces, especially at Manchester, he co-operated with Mr. Cobden in the movement which the latter sought to create in favour of financial reform, mainly with a view to the reduction of our naval and military establishments. In 1851 he voted with those who attempted to censure Lord Palmerston in the Pacifico affair; and in 1852 he took a prominent part in the welcome given to Kossuth by the advanced Liberals of Lancashire. On the formation of the first Derby Ministry, Mr. Bright aided in that temporary re-organization of the Anti-Corn-Law League which the acceptance of free trade by the new government afterwards rendered unnecessary. He was re-elected for Manchester, after a contest, at the general election of 1852. With the accession of Lord Aberdeen's ministry to power began the discussion of the Eastern question, his share in which alienated from Mr. Bright many of his former supporters. Mr. Bright denounced the policy of the Russian war with energy; but his protests against it were stopped by an attack of severe illness, and just as the war had been brought to a close, Mr. Bright was compelled to forego all public action. The news of the defeat of Lord Palmerston on the Canton question reached him while in Italy, in March, 1857. Although he had necessarily taken no personal part in the debate or division which produced Lord Palmerston's appeal to the country, yet he expressed his entire approval of the vote of censure which had been proposed by Mr. Cobden, and seconded by Mr. Milner Gibson. At the general election that ensued, Manchester rejected both Mr. Bright and Mr.

Milner Gibson by large majorities. A few months afterwards, the death of Mr. Muntz caused a vacancy in the representation of Birmingham; the constituency invited Mr. Bright to become a candidate; he was elected in Aug., 1857, and has continued to represent that borough down to the present time. After 1857 his name was mainly identified with a scheme for the reform of the electoral representation, by a wide extension of the suffrage and a more equal distribution of the seats with reference to population, and alterations in the law of entail. He was an uncompromising advocate of the North during the civil war in America, and after the close of the struggle he renewed the agitation for reform. He visited Ireland, and he was entertained at a banquet in Dublin, Oct. 30, 1866; but his reception in the sister island was not so enthusiastic as its promoters anticipated. On Nov. 3, 1868, he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and in the following month he accepted office under Mr. Gladstone, as President of the Board of Trade. After being absent from the House of Commons for some time in consequence of severe illness, he was compelled to retire from office in Dec., 1870. His health having been partially restored, he was, in Aug., 1873, appointed to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster in succession to Mr. Childers, and he held that post until the Liberals went out of office in Feb., 1874. When the Liberals returned to power in May, 1880, Mr. Bright was re-appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. On July 17, 1882, he announced in the House of Commons that he had resigned his office and retired from the Cabinet because he differed from his colleagues on their policy in Egypt which led to the bombardment of Alexandria. Mr. Bright was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, Nov. 15, 1880. A collection of his "Speeches on Questions of Public Policy" was published in 2 vols., 1868.

BRIGHT, The Rev. William, D.D., was born at Doncaster, Dec. 14, 1824. From Rugby School he was elected scholar of University College, Oxford, where he graduated in the first class in classics in 1846. The next year he was elected a fellow of his college, and gained the Johnson Theological Scholarship and the Ellerton Theological Prize, and in 1849 he proceeded M.A. Applying himself to the study of divinity, he was ordained deacon in 1848, and priest in 1850, and in the succeeding year became theological tutor in Trinity College, Glenalmond. He returned to Oxford in 1859, and was afterwards appointed tutor of University College. He was promoted in 1868 to the Regius Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, and to the canonry of Christ Church, which is attached to that chair. The University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1869. Dr. Bright's works are, "Ancient Collects selected from various Rituals," 1857; "Athanasius and other Poems," 1858; "A History of the Church from the Edict of Milan to the Council of Chalcedon," 1860; "Eighteen Sermons of St. Leo, translated with notes," 1862; "Faith and Life: Readings from Ancient Writers," 1864; "Hymns and other Verses," 1866 and 1874; reprints of "Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History," "St. Athanasius's Orations against the Arians," "Socrates' Ecclesiastical History," "Select Anti-Pelagian Treatises of St. Augustine," and "St. Athanasius's Historical Writings," with introductions, in 1872, 1873, 1878, 1880, and 1881; "Chapters of Early English Church History," 1878; "Later Treatises of St. Athanasius, translated, with notes and appendix," in the "Library of the Fathers," 1881; and "Notes on the Canons of the First Four General Councils," 1882.

In collaboration with the Rev. P. G. Medd, M.A., he published, in 1865, a Latin version of the Book of Common Prayer.

BRISBANE, Bishop of. (*See* Hale.)

BRISTOW, Henry William, F.R.S., F.G.S., only son of Major-Gen. Henry Bristow, born in 1817, was educated at Twickenham and at King's College, London, where in 1840-41 he obtained certificates of honour of the second and third years in the department of civil engineering and science applied to the arts and manufactures. He was appointed Assistant Geologist on the Ordnance Geological Survey in 1842; elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1843; promoted to the rank of Geologist on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under the department of Woods, &c.; transferred to the department of Science and Art in 1847; elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1862, and an Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, in 1863; appointed Examiner in Geology and Mineralogy under the Council of Military Education, Oct., 1865; promoted to the rank of District Surveyor on the Geological Survey of England and Wales, April, 1867; presented with the diploma of the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna, 1870; and promoted to the rank of Senior Director (Director for England and Wales), on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom in Oct., 1872. He is the author of a "Glossary of Mineralogy," 1861; and of the articles on Mineralogy in Brande's "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art," 4th edition, 1867; Descriptive Catalogue of the Minerals in the Museum of King's College, London; of a portion of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Rock Specimens in the Museum of Practical Geology, London; of articles on Minerals and Rocks in "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines," 3rd edition; of "Memoirs on the Geology of the Isle of Wight;" of "A Memoir on the Geology of parts of Hants and Berks," comprised in Map 12 of the Geological Survey; of a paper on the Lower Lias of Glamorganshire, 1867; and joint-author (with Mr. W. Whitaker) of a paper on the Chesil Bank of Dorset, 1869; of various maps, sections, and of other publications of the Geological Survey. In Feb., 1880, Mr. Bristow was presented by the King of Italy with the diploma and insignia of Officer of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus. Mr. Bristow also edited and revised the translation of Figuier's "World before the Deluge," 6th edition, 1869; and is the translator and editor of L. Simonin's "La Vie Souterraine" ("Underground Life") adapted to the present state of British mining, 1869. In conjunction with Mr. R. Etheridge, he published "British Sedimentary and Fossiliferous Strata," 1872; and he has also compiled a "Table of British Strata," showing their order of superposition and relative thickness.

BROCK, Thos., A.R.A., sculptor, was born in 1847, at Worcester, where his father was a decorator. He was educated first at the Government School of Design in that city, then came to London and studied at the Royal Academy, where he obtained both silver and gold Medals. He became a pupil and afterwards an assistant of the late J. H. Foley, the sculptor. After Mr. Foley's death he completed the numerous works left unfinished by him, the chief of these being the O'Connell Monument in Dublin. Among Mr. Brock's ideal works may be mentioned "Salmacis," "Hercules Strangling Antæus," statuettes of Paris and Œnone, and a large equestrian group, "A Moment of Peril," purchased for the nation by the Royal Academy. Among portrait statues may be named Richard Baxter, Robert Raikes, and Sir Rowland Hill. Mr. Brock is now engaged

on statues of Sir Richard Temple, Sir Erasmus Wilson, and the poet Longfellow (the latter for the Westminster Abbey Memorial). He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy Jan. 16, 1883.

BRODRICK, The Hon. George Charles, Warden of Merton College, Oxford, is the second son of the late Viscount Midleton, formerly Dean of Exeter, and was born at Castle Rising, Norfolk, May 5, 1831. He was educated at Eton school, and at Balliol College, Oxford, taking his degree in 1854, and being elected a Fellow of Merton College in 1855. He obtained a double first-class at Oxford, as well as the English Essay Prize and the Arnold Historical Prize. He also carried off, in 1858, the Law Scholarship at the University of London, where he took the degree of LL.B. He was called to the bar from Lincoln's Inn in 1859, and for some years practised as a barrister on the Western circuit. In conjunction with Mr. Fremantle, he edited "The Ecclesiastical Judgments of the Privy Council." Mr. Brodrick was unanimously elected by the School Board for London to fill a death vacancy, being the first member so elected; and he has from the first been on the Council of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching. He took an active part in promoting the University Tests Act, and other measures of academical, and generally of educational, interest. Mr. Brodrick made several unsuccessful attempts to enter the House of Commons. He contested Woodstock in the Liberal interest in 1868, and again in 1874; and he stood for Monmouthshire at the general election of 1880. In Feb., 1881, he was elected Warden of Merton College in the place of the late Dr. Bullock-Marsham. Mr. Brodrick is known to have contributed largely, but for the most part anonymously, to the daily Press and leading periodicals. A selection of articles published under his own name, together with two more elaborate Treatises on "Primogeniture" and "Local Government," and other occasional essays, were re-published in a volume entitled "Political Studies" in 1880. In the following year he published a work entitled "English Land and English Landlords," being an inquiry into the origin, structure, and proposed reform of the English Land-system; and he afterwards discussed the Irish Land-question, and the claim of Tenant-right for British Farmers, in three articles, which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* for 1881-2.

BROGLIE, Charles Jacques Victor Albert, Duc de, eldest son of the eminent French statesman Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc de Broglie (who died Jan. 25, 1870), was born in Paris, June 13, 1821. He was educated in the University of Paris, where, at an early age, he gained a high reputation as a publicist, and became one of the principal editors of the *Correspondant*, in which journal he defended Catholic interests and the doctrines of moderate constitutional liberalism. He was Secretary of the French embassies at Madrid and Rome, prior to the revolution of 1848, at which period he retired altogether from public life, in consequence of his political opinions, until Feb., 1871, when he was elected Deputy for the department of the Eure, and nominated by M. Thiers's government French Ambassador in London. While holding this appointment he made frequent journeys to Paris, and took an active part in the debates in the National Assembly. In March, 1872, he was instructed to communicate to the English government the denunciation of the Treaty of Commerce. At this period the Duke, who, it may be remarked, entertains enlightened views on commercial questions, was accused by the Republican party in the Chamber with

not having shown sufficient respect for the form of government which he had undertaken to represent at a foreign court. Accordingly the Duke, who had accepted a diplomatic appointment with reluctance, asked to be recalled from the Court of St. James's, and his request was acceded to. As the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party in the National Assembly, he moved the order of the day which led to the resignation of M. Thiers and the acceptance by Marshal MacMahon of the Presidency of the Republic, April 24, 1873. The Duc de Broglie now became Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council; and for more than a year he directed the policy of the new government, but having undertaken a project of a new Constitution, including the establishment of a Grand Council or Second Chamber, which was to be invested with the power of dissolving the Assembly, he was defeated on a question of procedure, and resigned with his ministry, May 16, 1874. At the elections of Jan. 30, 1876, M. de Broglie was elected a Senator by the department of the Eure; his term of office expires in 1885. On May 17, 1877, he succeeded M. Jules Simon as President of the Council of Ministers, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice, which posts he resigned in December of the same year after the elections had given a large majority to the Republican party. As a writer, the Duc de Broglie is well known by a translation of Leibnitz's "Religious System," 1846; his "Études Morales et Littéraires," 1853; "L'Église et l'Empire Romain au Quatrième Siècle," 6 vols., 1856, a work which passed through five editions; "Une Réforme Administrative en Algérie," 1860; "Questions de Religion et d'Histoire," 1860; "La Souveraineté Pontificale et la Liberté," 1861; "La Liberté Divine et la Liberté Humaine," 1865; "Le Secret du Roi: Correspondance Secrète de Louis XV. avec ses Agents Diplomatiques," 2 vols., 1878; and "Frédéric II. et Marie Thérèse," 1882. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1862, on a vacancy being occasioned by the decease of Father Lacordaire. The Sultan conferred upon the Duc de Broglie the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Osmanië in Oct., 1873.

BROMBY, The Right Rev. Charles Henry, D.D., son of the late Rev. J. H. Bromby, Vicar of Trinity Church, Hull, born in 1814, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840, D.D. 1864). He resided for some years at Clifton, taking private pupils; was Incumbent of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, from 1843, and Principal of the Normal College for Schoolmasters there from 1847 till his appointment to the bishopric of Tasmania in 1864. In 1882 he resigned his see, and was appointed rector of Shrawardine with Montford, Shropshire. He has written "Sorrows of Bethany, and other Sermons," published in 1846; "Notes on the Liturgy and Church History," in 1852; "A Sketch of the Book of Common Prayer," in 1861; "The Antiquity and Independence of the British Church;" "Early Church History to the Sixth Century;" "Church Student's Manual," and "Teacher's English Grammar and Etymology," in 1862.

BROOKE, The Rev. Augustus Stopford, born at Dublin in 1832, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained the Downe prize and the Vice-Chancellor's prize for English verse. He graduated B.A. in 1856 and M.A. in 1858. He was curate of St. Matthew, Marylebone (1857-59); curate of Kensington (1860-63); minister of St. James's Chapel, York Street, St. James's Square (1866-75); and minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury (June, 1876). He was appointed a chaplain in ordinary to the Queen in 1872. Mr. Brooke is the author of "Life and Letters of

the late Frederick W. Robertson," 1865; "Theology in the English Poets," 1874; "Primer of English Literature;" and four vols. of "Sermons," 1868-77. In 1880 he seceded from the Church of England, his reason for this step being that he had ceased to believe that miracles were credible, and that, since the Established Church founded its whole scheme of doctrine on the miracle of the Incarnation, disbelief in that miracle put him outside the doctrines of the Church.

BROOME, Frederick Napier, C.M.G., son of the late Rev. F. Broome, rector of Adderly, Shropshire, was born in Canada in 1842, and emigrated to Canterbury, New Zealand, in 1857. Visiting England in 1864, he married Lady Barker, returned to his "sheep station" in New Zealand the following year, but in 1869 came back to England. Almost immediately on his arrival in London, Mr. Napier Broome was employed by the *Times*, and was for five years one of the special correspondents of that journal, which he represented in Russia at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. He has held the posts of Secretary to the Committee for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral, also to the Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships. He has contributed prose and verse to the *Cornhill*, *Macmillan*, and other magazines, and has published two volumes of poetry, "Poems from New Zealand," 1868, and "The Stranger of Scriphos," 1869. In February, 1875, Mr. Napier Broome was appointed Colonial Secretary of Natal, and in February, 1878, Colonial Secretary of the Island of Mauritius. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the latter colony in August, 1880; and Governor of Western Australia in December, 1882. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1877.

BROUGH, Lionel, comedian, was born at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, March 10, 1836, being the fourth son of Mr. Barnabas Brough, and a younger brother of the well-known comic authors, "The Brothers Brough." He was educated in the Grammar School, Manchester, and under Mr. W. Williams, of the Priory School, London. His first employment was in the humble capacity of office-boy to Mr. J. Timbs, in the *Illustrated London News* office, in Douglas Jerrold's time. Subsequently he published the first number of the *Daily Telegraph*, and for five years he was connected with the *Morning Star*. Going to Liverpool with other members of the Savage Club to give amateur theatrical performances in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund, he achieved so decided a histrionic success that he was offered a regular engagement by Mr. A. Henderson, and accordingly made his first professional appearance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre at Liverpool in 1864. Since that date he has played the principal low-comedy characters in London and all through the provinces. He represented Tony Lumpkin, in "She Stoops to Conquer," for upwards of 200 nights. Mr. Brough was manager of Covent Garden Theatre for Mr. Dion Boucicault during the season in which "Babil and Bijou" was produced.

BROUGHTON, Miss Rhoda, a popular English novelist, born in or about 1837. Her principal works are:—"Cometh Up as a Flower," 1867; "Not Wisely, but Too Well," 1867; "Red as a Rose is She," 1870; "Goodbye, Sweetheart, Goodbye," 1872; "Nancy," 1873; "Tales for Christmas Eve," 1873, republished in 1879 under the title of "Twilight Stories;" "Joan," 1876; and "Second Thoughts," 1880.

BROWN, Ford Madox, a painter, by some considered to belong to the Pre-Raphaelite school, was born at Calais, of English parents, in 1821. He is grandson of Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh,

founder of the Brunonian theory of medicine. Educated on the continent, his earlier works bear the impress of its art. It was not till 1844 that he took a decided step as an exhibitor in England by sending two cartoons to Westminster Hall. In the competition in 1845 he was unsuccessful, though Haydon, in his Diary, speaks of his fresco as "the finest specimen of that difficult method in the Hall." Shortly after this he visited Italy. In 1848 he sent his "Wicliff reading his Translation of the Scriptures" to the Free Exhibition, near Hyde Park, where, in 1849, he exhibited "King Lear," one of his most characteristic works. At the Royal Academy, in 1851, he produced his large picture of "Chaucer at the Court of Edward the Third," which had been several years in progress. This picture, among those selected by Government for the Paris Exhibition of 1855, received the Liverpool prize of £50 in 1858. At the Royal Academy, in 1852, was first seen his picture of "Christ washing Peter's Feet," which received the Liverpool prize in 1856, and was among the Art Treasures at Manchester in 1857. After 1852, this artist, though exhibiting at times at Liverpool, Edinburgh, and other places, did not again come before the London public till 1865, when he opened an exhibition in Piccadilly of 50 pictures, and as many cartoons and sketches. Here for the first time were seen in the metropolis his pictures of "The Last of England," "The Autumn Afternoon," "Wilhelmus Conquistator," and "Work." The last-mentioned was longer in hand than any of his other productions, and was considered by the painter and his admirers his chief work at that time. Since then he has produced "The Coat of Many Colours," "Cordelia's Portion," "Elijah and the Widow's Son," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Entombment," "Don Juan," and "Jacopo Foscari," at present in different private collections. He completed in 1878 a picture of "Cromwell," representing the great Protector dictating the famous protest to the Duke of Savoy against the cruelties that sovereign inflicted on the Vaudois Protestants. He has since been engaged on a series of illustrations of the history of Manchester, which he was commissioned to execute in the Town Hall of that city.

BROWN, Henry Kirke, born at Leyden, Massachusetts, in 1814. He is the son of a farmer, and at eighteen went to Boston, and studied portrait-painting. He afterwards spent three years at Cincinnati, where in 1837 his first marble bust was executed. By the aid of friends he was enabled to visit Italy, and after studying there for some time, he returned to the United States, and settled at Brooklyn, where, having many commissions for monumental art, he perfected the casting of bronze, as a material better adapted to exposure than marble. He was made an Academician in 1851. Among his principal works in marble are the statue of "Hope," the bas-reliefs of the "Hyades" and "Pleiades," and "The Four Seasons;" besides several busts. In bronze he has executed a colossal statue of De Witt Clinton, "The Angel of Retribution," the colossal equestrian statue of "Washington," in New York, statues of Abraham Lincoln, in New York and Brooklyn, and an equestrian statue of General Scott in Washington. He now resides at Newburg, New York.

BROWN, The Rev. Hugh Stowell, born in Douglas, Isle of Man, in 1823, is the son of a clergyman of the Established Church and cousin of the Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester. He was educated partly at home and partly at the Douglas Grammar School, until he reached the age of fifteen, when he came to England to learn land-surveying. After spending about two years in mastering that busi-

ness, his views underwent a change, and he repaired to Wolverton, for the purpose of learning the profession of an engineer. This occupation he followed until he came of age, and he drove a locomotive engine on the London and North-Western Railway for six months. It was his custom, after his day's work at Wolverton was done, to spend four or five hours in hard reading; and his first Greek exercises were written with a piece of chalk inside the fire-box of a locomotive engine. Resolving to become a clergyman of the Church of England, he entered as a student at King's College, Castletown, in his native island, and studied there for three years. Doubts, however, came over his mind respecting the truth of the doctrines in the Liturgy and Occasional Services and Catechism of the Church of England. These doubts ultimately produced in his mind the conviction that the baptismal doctrines of the Establishment were at variance with Holy Scripture, and he became a member of the Baptist denomination. He was appointed minister of Myrtle Street Chapel, Liverpool, in Jan., 1848, and soon became one of the recognised leaders of the Baptist body there and throughout the country. As a lecturer to the working classes he is so successful that he collects an audience of between 2,000 and 3,000 artisans on Sunday afternoons, and from 15,000 to 25,000 copies of his lectures are sold. He has lectured frequently on various topics in most of the large towns in Great Britain and Ireland, and in not a few in the United States and in the Dominion of Canada.

BROWN, The Rev. James Baldwin, born in the Inner Temple, London, Aug. 19, 1820, was educated at University College, London, studied for the bar at the Inner Temple; subsequently studied for the ministry at Highbury College; became minister of London Road Independent Chapel, Derby, in 1843; minister of Clayland's Independent Chapel, Clapham Road, London, in 1846. In 1870 he removed to a new church built by his congregation at Brixton. He is the author of "Studies of First Principles," "The Divine Life in Man," "The Soul's Exodus and Pilgrimage," "The Divine Treatment of Sin," "The Divine Mystery of Peace," "The Christian Policy of Life" (1869), "The Home Life in the Light of its Divine Idea," which has passed through five editions; "Household Sermons," "The Higher Life: its Reality, Experience, and Destiny," 1874; besides pamphlets and small publications on the passing topics of the day.

BROWN, John G., figure painter, born in the north of England, Nov. 11, 1831. He commenced his art studies at the age of eighteen, at first at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and afterwards spent a year at the Edinburgh Royal Academy. Removing to America in 1853 he entered the schools of the National Academy of Design in New York, and in 1856 opened a studio in Brooklyn, where he remained until 1860, when he transferred his studio to New York City. He was made an Academician in 1863, and was one of the founders of the Water-Colour Society, of which for some years he has been Vice-President. His principal pictures are "Curling in Central Park," "The Longshoreman's Noon," "Tough Customers," "The Thrilling Moment," "The Passing Show," "The Dress Parade," "The Three (Scape) Graces," and "Left his Money on the Piano."

BROWN, Robert, Jun., F.S.A., born at Barton-upon-Humber, July 6, 1844, is a son of Mr. Robert Brown of that town. He was educated at Cheltenham College, and is known as a writer on archaic religion, mythology, and astronomy. His works are "Poseidôn: a Link

between Semite, Hamite, and Aryan," 1872; "The Great Dronysiak Myth," 2 vols., 1877-8; "The Religion of Zoroaster, considered in connection with Archaic Monotheism," 1879; "The Religion and Mythology of the Aryans of Northern Europe," 1880; "Language, and Theories of its Origin," 1881; "The Unicorn," 1881; "The Law of Kosmic Order," 1882; "Eridanus: River and Constellation," 1883. Mr. Brown is a member of the Society of Biblical Archæology, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and has contributed to *Archæologia*, the *Academy*, and other publications. He is a Solicitor and Registrar of the County Court at Barton,

BROWN, The Rev. William Haig, LL.D., son of Thomas Brown, Esq., born at Bromley, Middlesex, in 1823, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours in 1846, proceeded M.A. in 1849, and LL.D. in 1864. Having held for some time a fellowship and tutorship in his college and an assistant-mastership at Harrow, he became in 1857 Head Master of the Grammar School at Kensington, in connection with King's College, London, and was elected Head Master of Charterhouse School in 1863, on the retirement of the Rev. R. Elwyn. In 1869 Dr. Brown published "Sertum Carthusianum floribus trium seculorum contextum. Curâ Gulielmi Haig Brown, Scholæ Carthusianæ Archididascali."

BROWN-SEQUARD, Edward, a physician and physiologist, born in the island of Mauritius, 1818. He was educated in his native island, and in 1838 went to Paris to complete his medical studies. In 1840 he received the degree of M.D. from the faculty of the Academy of Medicine. He has devoted his time since his graduation almost exclusively to an extended series of experimental investigations on important physiological topics, such as the condition and functions of the different constituents of the blood, animal heat, the spinal column and its relations to diseases of the subject, the muscular system, the sympathetic nerves and ganglions, and the effect of the removal of the supra-renal capsules. He has visited England and the United States many times, delivering in both countries short courses of lectures, and instructing private classes of physicians in his discoveries. He went to the United States to reside in 1864, and was appointed Professor of the Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System at Harvard University, where he remained four years. Returning to France in 1869, he was appointed Professor in the École de Médecine at Paris. He went back to the United States in 1873, began practice in New York, and with Dr. Seguin commenced the publication of *Archives of Scientific and Practical Medicine*, but eventually returned to Paris, where he now lives. He has published many essays and papers giving the details of his discoveries, and also "Lectures on Paralysis of the Lower Extremities," 1872; and "Lectures on Functional Affections," 1873. He has received several prizes from the French Academy of Sciences, and in 1878 was elected to the chair of medicine in that body.

BROWNE, The Right Rev. Edward Harold, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, youngest son of the late Col. Robert Browne of Morton House, Bucks, born in 1811, was educated at Eton and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated as wrangler in 1832, obtained the Crosse Theological Scholarship in 1833, the first Hebrew Scholarship in 1834, and the Norrisian Prize for a theological essay in 1835. He became fellow and tutor of his college; incumbent of St. James's, and of St. Sidwell's, Exeter, in 1841; was Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, from

1843 to 1849, when he was appointed Vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and Prebendary of Exeter. The vicarage of Kenwyn he resigned for that of Heavitree, Devonshire, in 1857. In 1854 he was elected Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and in 1857 Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral, when he resigned the living of Heavitree. He was consecrated Bishop of Ely in March, 1864. After the death of Dr. Wilberforce he was, in August, 1873, translated to the see of Winchester, and appointed prelate of the Order of the Garter. Dr. Browne has taken a warm interest in the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany, and attended the Congress of "Old Catholics" held at Cologne, in Sept., 1872. He published in 1850-53 an "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," in two volumes, since reprinted in one vol. 8vo. (9th edition, 1871), and re-edited for the use of the American Church by Bishop William, of Middletown, Connecticut; two volumes of sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, one "On the Atonement and other Subjects," in 1859; the other on "Messiah as Foretold and Expected," in 1862; and a volume on the "Pentateuch and Elohistic Psalms, in reply to Dr. Colenso," in 1863. Bishop Browne is the author of articles in "Aids to Faith," in "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," and in the "Speaker's Commentary;" and of various sermons, pamphlets, and charges.

BROWNE, Frances, was born Jan. 16, 1816, at Stranolar, county Donegal, where her father was the village post-master. She lost her sight in infancy, but learned many of the lessons of her brothers and sisters, and ultimately mastered a considerable portion of Hume's "England," the "Universal History," some of Sir Walter Scott's novels, "Pope's Homer," and "Childe Harold." In 1840 she published "Songs of our Land" (first printed in the *Irish Penny Journal*), followed by contributions to the *Athenæum*, *Hood's Magazine*, the *Keepsake*, &c., and obtained from Sir Robert Peel a pension of £20 a year. In 1847 she removed from Ireland to Edinburgh. Whilst there she contributed to *Chambers's Journal* and published a volume of poems (which she dedicated to Sir R. Peel), as well as "Legends of Ulster," and a tale entitled "The Ericksons." In 1852 she removed to London, and has since contributed to the light literature of the day. In 1861 she published a kind of autobiography, under the title of "My Share of the World," and in 1865 a novel called "The Hidden Sin."

BROWNE, The Venerable Robert William, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S., the eldest son of William Browne, Esq., of Kennington, Surrey, born Nov. 12, 1809; was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was elected Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1831, taking double first-class honours. Having been tutor of his college, curate of St. Michael's, and select preacher in the University, he was appointed, in 1835, to the Professorship of Classical Literature in King's College, London; and in 1836 to the Assistant Preachership of Lincoln's Inn. In 1843 he was made Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield; in 1844, Senior Chaplain to the Forces in London; in 1845 a Prebendary of St. Paul's; in 1854, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; in 1860, Archdeacon of Bath, and Rector of Weston-super-Mare; and in 1863, Canon of Wells. He resigned the rectory of Weston-super-Mare in 1876, in which year he was elected an honorary Fellow of King's College, London. Archdeacon Browne is the author of "Histories of Greece and Rome" in Gleig's School Series, and of two elaborate

"Histories of Greek and Roman Literature," for which the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Heidelberg. He translated the Ethics of Aristotle, with an introductory essay and notes, for Bohn's Classical Series, and is the author of several smaller works and sermons. He is married to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart., niece of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.

BROWNE, Sir Thomas Gore, K.C.M.G., son of Robert Browne, Esq., of Morton House, Bucks, and brother of the Bishop of Winchester, was born in 1807. Entering the army at sixteen, he served for many years with the 28th regiment, acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Nugent, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and was for some time Colonial Secretary. In 1836 Major Gore Browne exchanged into the 41st regiment, and served during the occupation of Afghanistan. After the massacre of our troops at the Khyber pass, the 41st joined Gen. England, and advanced to the rescue of Gen. Nott and his troops. During that war, Major Browne held the command of the 41st, and also commanded the reserve at the disastrous battle of Hykulzie, and, by forming a square when the van of the army had been broken, was enabled to repulse the enemy, and cover the retreat. He held the command of his regiment at the battles of Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul, and during the march through the Khyber pass, where he commanded the rear, and under Gen. M'Gaskell at the storming of the hill fort at Istaliff, the most daring action during the war. Major Gore Browne's gallantry and humanity were praised in the general's despatches, which were quoted in both Houses of Parliament, and for his services he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy, and was made a C.B. On his return with his regiment from India he exchanged into the 21st, which he commanded until made Governor of St. Helena, in 1851. From St. Helena he went, in 1854, to New Zealand. On the breaking out of the Maori war, in the last year of his government, Colonel Gore Browne showed a vigour which was denounced by some persons, but which was essential in resisting the land league, and the Maori king movement. In 1861 Colonel Browne, having completed his term of office, was succeeded in the government of New Zealand by Sir George Grey, and he himself succeeded Sir Henry Young as Governor of Tasmania. He resigned the last-mentioned office in Jan., 1869, when he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George. Sir Thomas was appointed Governor of the Bermudas in July, 1870, and resigned that post in 1872.

BROWNE, William Alexander Francis, LL.D., formerly Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, and various other societies, was born near Stirling, in 1805, and studied medicine, with special reference to mental diseases, in Edinburgh, France, and Germany. In 1834 he was appointed physician to the Montrose Lunatic Asylum; and, four years afterwards, to the Royal Crichton Institution, Dumfries, which appointment he held till 1857, when the Government made him a Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland. Dr. Browne advocated the non-restraint system, and his work, "What Asylums were, are, and ought to be," contributed largely to the reformation in the hospital treatment of the insane. His Annual Reports of the Royal Crichton Institution, his advocacy of the greatest possible liberty to the insane that could be consistent with safety, and his varied illustrations of treatment by out-door amusements, concerts, &c., had a great effect in convincing the public of the expediency of employing

kindness and moral influences in the treatment of lunatics. He was the first person in this country to give a systematic course of lectures on insanity, and his numerous writings and essays have had a marked influence upon the study of psychology as a branch of medical science. He was (1867) President of the Medico-Psychological Association; and in the same year he delivered a course of Lectures on Mental Diseases in Edinburgh University during the illness of Professor Laycock. In 1870 he resigned the Commissionership in Lunacy, in consequence of impairment of vision. He is now again connected with the Crichton Institution as Psychological Consultant.

BROWNING, Robert, poet and dramatist, was born in 1812, at Camberwell, Surrey, and educated at the University of London. His father's family being dissenters, his mind was trained and his character formed under influences less peculiarly English than those to which youths are exposed in the great public schools and Universities. At the age of twenty he went to Italy, and during his residence in that country he diligently studied its mediæval history, and became acquainted with the life of the people. His first published attempt in poetry was "Pauline," a tale in verse, to which was appended "Paracelsus" (1835), a dramatic poem—dramatic in form, at least—in which the principal character is the celebrated empiric and alchymist of the sixteenth century. This work did not attract general attention; but among the discerning few it was welcomed as the production of a truly original mind, rich in performances, and richer still in promise. In 1837 Mr. Browning's tragedy of "Strafford" was presented on the stage in London, but it met with very moderate success, in spite of Macready's masterly personification of the hero. In 1840 Mr. Browning published "Sordello," a poem, the subject of which was drawn from the supposed life of the Provençal poet, mentioned in the sixth canto of Dante's "Purgatorio." The public pronounced this work to be an unintelligible rhapsody, and the author himself omitted "Sordello" from the edition of his collected poems. Between 1842 and 1846 there appeared from his pen several successive numbers of a collection of dramatic and lyric poems, to which he gave the title of "Bells and Pomegranates." Among these was a tragedy of striking poetical power, called "A Blot on the Scutcheon," which was produced at Drury Lane Theatre in 1843, but without marked success. Another play of his, "The Duchess of Cleves," was subsequently brought out at the Haymarket, Miss Cushman personating the heroine. In Nov., 1846, he married Miss Elizabeth Barrett, the distinguished poet (who died in 1861), and after his marriage he resided for some years in Italy, chiefly at Florence, making occasional visits to France and England. In 1849 his collected poems were published in two vols. in London, and reprinted in the United States. His "Christmas Eve and Easter Day" (1850), a poem embodying his impressions of the religious and spiritual aspects of the age, was followed by a collection of poems, entitled "Men and Women" (1855), one of the most powerful of his works. In addition to the above works, Mr. Browning has published "King Victor and King Charles;" "Dramatic Lyrics;" "Return of the Druses;" "Colombe's Birthday;" "Dramatic Romances;" "The Soul's Errand;" a new volume of Poems (1864); "The Ring and the Book," 4 vols.; "Balaustion's Adventure, including a Transcription from Euripides," 1871; "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Saviour of Society," 1871; "Fifine at the Fair," 1872; "Red Cotton Night-

cap Country; or, Turf and Towers," 1873; and "Aristophanes' Apology," including a Transcript from Euripides, being "The Last Adventure of Balaustion," 1875; "The Agamemnon of Æschylus, transcribed," 1877; "La Saisiaz: the Two Poets of Croisic," 1878; "Dramatic Idyls," 1879; and "Joco-Seria," 1883. Mr. Browning has specially cultivated the arts of music and painting, with the history of both of which he is minutely and widely acquainted. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1882. The "Browning Society," established in London, held its first meeting Oct. 28, 1881. According to its programme, "This Society is founded to gather together some, at least, of the many admirers of Robert Browning, for the study and discussion of his works, and the publication of Papers on them, and extracts from works illustrating them. The Society will also encourage the formation of Browning Reading-Clubs, the acting of Browning's dramas by amateur companies, the writing of a Browning Primer, the compilation of a Browning Concordance or Lexicon, and, generally, the extension of the study and influence of the poet." The second edition, enlarged, of "A Bibliography of Robert Browning, from 1833 to 1881," compiled by Mr. Frederick J. Furnivall, was published at London, in 1882.

BRUCE, The Rev. John Collingwood, LL.D., F.S.A., born at Newcastle in 1805, was educated at his father's school, at Mill Hill Grammar School, and at the University of Glasgow. In 1826 he took the degree of M.A., and became LL.D. in 1853. In 1882 he received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Durham. Though educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he did not enter orders, but joined his father in the management of his school. During the year 1881 he held the office of "Moderator" or President of the Presbyterian Church of England. He has written "A Handbook of English History," which has gone through four editions. All the recent editions of the "Introduction to Geography and Astronomy," of which his father was the principal author, were prepared by him. In 1851 he published an historical and descriptive account of the "Roman Wall," in the north of England, a third edition of which appeared in 1866. Dr. Bruce, in 1856, published "The Bayeaux Tapestry elucidated," containing a copy, on a reduced scale, of the entire tapestry. More recently he has published "A Handbook to Newcastle," and a "Wallet Book" for the use of Pilgrims to the Roman Wall. He has edited for the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne the "Lapidarium Septentrionale," a work in folio, which contains an account of all the monuments of Roman rule found in the North of England. This book was undertaken at the request of the late Algernon, fourth Duke of Northumberland, and is profusely illustrated by the liberality of that nobleman and others.

BRUCH, Max, musical composer, born at Cologne, Jan. 6, 1838, received his first musical instruction from his mother (*née* Almenräder), who was a highly esteemed teacher of music, and who often in her young days sang at the Rhenish musical festivals. At the age of eleven Bruch, then a pupil of Karl Breidenstein, attempted compositions on a large scale, and at the age of fourteen he had already brought out a Symphony at Cologne. From 1853 to 1857 he held the Mozart scholarship at Cologne, and in that capacity he was a special pupil of Ferdinand Hillier in the theory of music and composition; and of Karl Reinecke (till 1854), and of Ferdinand Breunnung in playing the piano. After

a short stay in Leipzig, he resided from 1858 to 1861 as musical teacher at Cologne, and was very assiduous in composing. On the death of his father, in 1861, he set out on an extensive tour of study, which after brief stays at Berlin, Leipzig, Vienna, Dresden, and Munich, ended at Mannheim, where his opera "Lorelei" (after the text written by Geibel for Mendelssohn) was produced in 1863. At Mannheim also, between 1862 and 1864, he wrote the chorus-works, "Frithjof," "Römischer Triumphgesang," "Gesang der heiligen drei Könige," and "Flucht der heiligen Familie." In 1864-65 he was again on his travels, visiting Hamburg, Hanover, Dresden, Breslau, Munich, Brussels, and Paris. Then he brought out his "Frithjof" with extraordinary success at Aix-la-Chapelle, Leipzig, and Vienna. From 1865 to 1867 he was musical director at Coblenz, and from 1867 to 1870 director of the court choir at Sondershausen. At Coblentz he wrote, among other things, his well-known first concerto for the violin, and at Sondershausen two symphonies and portions of a Mass. The opera "Hermione," which was produced in 1872 at Berlin, where Bruch resided from 1871 to 1873, had only a *succès d'estime*. The chorus "Odysseus" likewise belongs to the period of the composer's residence at Berlin. After he had been five years (1873-78) at Bonn, devoting his time exclusively to composing "Arminius," "The Song of the Bell," and his second concerto for the violin, and after he had paid two visits to this country for the purpose of producing some of his works, he became, in 1878, on the resignation of Hockhausen, Director of Stern's Singing Academy at Berlin; and in 1880 he was nominated to succeed Sir Julius Benedict as Director of the Philharmonic Society at Liverpool. In 1881 he married the vocalist, Miss Tuczek, of Berlin. In 1883 it was announced that he intended to leave Liverpool and to go to Breslau as Director of the Music there. Undoubtedly Bruch is one of the most celebrated of modern German composers, and in the composition of choruses he ranks next to Brahms. His great works for mixed choruses, solos and orchestra, "Odysseus," "Arminius," and the "Song of the Bell," as well as those for a male choir, "Frithjof," "Salamis," and "Normannenzug," are the chief productions of this composer. His first concerto for the violin is highly prized by all players of that instrument. The chief characteristic of the compositions of this master is the joy and beauty of tone which he never sacrifices for the purpose of creating an effect. This principle separates him widely from the "new German School," and even puts him remarkably in relief as compared with Brahms.

BRUGSCH, Heinrich Karl, Ph.D., a distinguished philologist and Egyptologist, who by his researches on the subject of hieroglyphics has attained a European celebrity. He was born at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1827, and before leaving the Gymnasium evinced his fondness for Egyptological studies by a Latin treatise on the Demotic writing, 1847. His early publications procured for him the patronage of King Frederick William IV., under whose auspices he studied the monuments of Egyptian antiquity in the museums of Paris, London, Turin, and Leyden. In 1853 he made his first visit to Egypt, and was present at some of the important excavations conducted under the supervision of the French archæologist, M. Mariette. Returning to Berlin, he was appointed Keeper of the Egyptian Museum there in 1854. In 1860 he accompanied Baron Minutoli on his embassy to Persia, and after the death of the Baron he himself assumed the direction of the embassy. Subsequently he was ap-

pointed Ordinary Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Göttingen; and in 1868 ordinary public Professor in the Philosophical Faculty of the same university. In Sept., 1869, Professor Brugsch returned to Egypt and succeeded M. Mariette as Keeper of the Egyptian collections at Boulak. He received the title of Bey and afterwards that of Pasha. In Sept., 1881, he left Egypt in order to commence a course of lectures upon Egyptology at the University of Berlin. The Professor has published a "History of Egypt;" a "Demotic Grammar;" a "Demotic and Hieroglyphic Dictionary;" "Materials for the Reconstruction of the Calendar of the Ancient Egyptians;" "Investigations concerning the Old Egyptian Bi-lingual Monuments;" "Recueil de Monumens Egyptiens dessinés sur les lieux," 4 vols.; "Rhind's Two Hieratic and Demotic Bi-lingual papyri translated and published;" "The Geographical Inscriptions of the Old Egyptian Monuments," 4 vols.; "Reiseberichte aus Egypten," written during a journey undertaken in 1853 and 1854; "Reiseberichte aus dem Orient;" "Journey to Asia Minor and the Peninsula of Sinai;" and numerous other learned works on the language, literature, and antiquities of Egypt. He took a leading part in the International Congress of Orientalists held in London in Sept., 1874. An English translation of his "History of Egypt under the Pharaohs, derived entirely from the Monuments," was published at London, in 1879.

BRUNSWICK, Duke of. (*See* William.)

BUCCLEUCH (Duke of), Walter Francis Montagu Douglas Scott, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., eldest son of the fourth duke, born Nov. 25, 1806, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1827. Having succeeded to the title whilst a minor, he never sat in the House of Commons. His grace, whose wealth gives him great influence, is High Steward of Westminster, a Governor of the Charter-house, Lord Lieutenant of Midlothian and Roxburghshire, and Captain of the Queen's Body-guard in Scotland. He supports the Conservative party, and held the posts of Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council in Sir Robert Peel's second administration in 1842-46. Well known as a generous patron of the arts and of literature, his grace received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1834; and the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, April 22, 1874. He was unanimously elected Chancellor of the University of Glasgow in succession to the late Sir William Stirling Maxwell, April 24, 1878.

BUCHANAN, Isaac, formerly a member of the Canadian Parliament and President of the Board of Trade in the city of Hamilton, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, July 21, 1810, where he received his education. In 1831 he emigrated to Canada, and for many years took a leading part in the social and political movements of the Upper Province. His political opinions, which all hinge more or less upon the currency question, are set forth in a volume entitled, "The Relations of the Industry of Canada with the Mother Country and the United States." He took an active part in the suppression of the Canadian Rebellion in 1837, and urged on Lord Sydenham the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. Elected for Toronto in 1841, he helped to secure responsible government for the people, and in procuring the reduction of the duty on Canadian wheat. In 1843 he supported Lord Metcalfe's administration at the head of the Constitutional or Order party. Mr.

Buchanan at one time held a seat in the Executive Council of the Canadian Government (now the "Dominion of Canada"). His residence is in Hamilton, Ontario.

BUCHANAN, ROBERT, poet, born Aug. 18, 1841, was educated at the High School and the University of Glasgow. His first work, "Undertones," appeared in 1860, and was followed by "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn" in 1865, and "London Poems" in 1866. Mr. Buchanan edited "Wayside Posies," and translated the Danish Ballads in 1866. His later works are "North Coast Poems," 1867; "Napoleon Fallen: a Lyrical Drama," 1871; "The Land of Lorne; including the cruise of the *Tern* to the outer Hebrides," 1871; "The Drama of Kings," 1871; "The Fleshly School of Poetry," an attack on the poems of Mr. D. G. Rossetti and Mr. Swinburne, 1872; and "Master Spirits," 1873. Many years ago, his tragedy of "The Witchfinder" was brought out at Sadler's Wells Theatre; and a comedy by him, in three acts, entitled "A Madcap Prince," was acted at the Haymarket in Aug., 1874. He has also contributed to the stage "A Nine Days' Queen," in which his sister-in-law, Miss Harriett Jay, the novelist, first appeared as an actress; and dramatic versions of "The Queen of Connaught" and "Paul Clifford." At the commencement of 1869, Mr. Buchanan gave in the Hanover Square Rooms a series of "Readings" of selections from his own poetical works. A collected edition of his poems was published in 3 vols., 1874. In 1876, Mr. Buchanan published his first novel, "The Shadow of the Sword," which has been since followed by "A Child of Nature," 1879; "God and the Man," 1881; and "The Martyrdom of Madeline," a novel, 1882. A new volume of poems, entitled "Ballads of Life, Love, and Humour," and a "Selection" from his various poems, were issued simultaneously in 1882. His novel, "Love me for ever," appeared in 1883, and his comedy, "Lady Clare," was brought out at the Globe Theatre on April 12th in the same year. Mr. Buchanan has been for many years closely connected with the *Contemporary Review*, in which publication many of his poems and essays have first appeared.

BÜCHNER, FREDERICK CHARLES CHRISTIAN LOUIS, a German philosopher, born at Darmstadt, March 29, 1824, the son of a distinguished physician in that town. After a preliminary education, he was sent in 1843 to the University of Giessen, where he studied philosophy, though he subsequently turned his attention to medicine at Strasburg, in compliance with the wishes of his family. He took his doctor's degree at Giessen in 1848, and then continued his studies in the universities of Würzburg and Vienna. After practising medicine for some time in his native place, he settled at Tübingen, as a private lecturer, being also appointed Assistant Clinical Professor. He was deprived of this position, however, by the authorities, in consequence of the philosophical doctrines propounded in his famous book on "Force and Matter," 1855. He thereupon returned to Darmstadt, and resumed practice as a physician. In the work referred to—which is entitled in German "Kraft and Stoff" (Frankfort, 1855; 8th edition, 1864), and which has been translated into most European languages—Dr. Büchner explains the principles of his system of philosophy, which, he contends, is in harmony with the discoveries of modern science. He insists on the eternity of matter, the immortality of force, the universal simultaneousness of light and life, and the infinity of forms of being in time and space. Dr. Büchner has further explained his system in "Nature and Spirit" ("Natur und Geist"), 1859; "Physiological Sketches" ("Phis. Bilder"), 1861;

and "Nature and Science" ("Natur und Wissenschaft"), 1862. He has also contributed to periodical publications various treatises on physiology, pathology, and medical jurisprudence.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS (DUKE OF), THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL TEMPLE NUGENT BRIDGES CHANDOS GRENVILLE, MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, &c., was born Sept. 10, 1823, and succeeded his father as third duke July 29, 1861. He represented Buckingham from 1846 to 1857; was a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1852; Keeper of the Prince of Wales' Privy Seal, and Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. He was elected chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company in 1853, and resigned in 1856. His grace was appointed Lord President of the Council under Earl Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and succeeded the Earl of Carnarvon as Secretary of State for the Colonies, March 2, 1867. He held the latter office until Mr. Gladstone came into power in December, 1868. In July, 1875, he was appointed Governor of Madras, and he held that post till 1880.

BUCKLEY, MISS ARABELLA BURTON, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Buckley, Vicar of St. Mary's, Paddington, was born Oct. 24, 1840, at Brighton. For many years she acted as secretary to the well-known geologist, Sir Charles Lyell. Miss Buckley is the author of "A Short History of Natural Science," "The Fairyland of Science," "Life and her Children," "The Winners in Life's Race," and editor of the ninth edition of Mrs. Somerville's "Physical Sciences."

BUCKMAN, JAMES, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., son of Mr. John Buckman, born at Cheltenham in 1816, and educated at a private school, was appointed Curator and Resident Professor at the Birmingham Philosophical Institution in 1846, and from 1848 to 1863 held the post of Professor of Geology and Botany at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. At an early age he was articled to a surgeon-apothecary at Cheltenham, and afterwards studied chemistry, botany, and geology in London. He was for many years Hon. Secretary and Lecturer at the Cheltenham Philosophical Institution, and he was presented with a handsome testimonial on leaving for Birmingham in 1846. He has since received two valuable testimonials, one from the inhabitants of Cirencester and his scientific friends, and the other from his pupils on resigning his appointment at the Royal Agricultural College. Professor Buckman is the author of "The Pittville Spa, Cheltenham: Analysis of its Waters, &c.;" "Chart of the Cotteswold Hills;" "Our Triangle: Letters on the Geology, Botany, and Archæology of the Neighbourhood of Cheltenham," 1842; "The Flora of the Cotteswolds," 1844; "The Geology of the Cotteswolds," 1845; "The Ancient Straits of Malvern; or, an Account of the former Marine Conditions which separated England from Wales;" "The Remains of Roman Art," 1850; "History of British Grasses," 1858; and "Science and Practice in Farm Cultivation," 1863. He has contributed several papers to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and to the Geological Society; many published notes on Geology, Zoology, and Botany, and several Prize Essays in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society; papers in the Bath and West of England Society's Journal; articles in Morton's "Cyclopædia of Agriculture," and articles (nearly 300) in the *Agricultural Gazette* and other journals. Mr. Buckman has enriched Cirencester with a fine museum of Roman antiquities, mostly collected by himself, and with a large collection of fossils. The former are deposited

in the Corinium Museum and the latter at the Royal Agricultural College. Mr. Buckman occupies a large farm in Dorsetshire, which is conducted upon model principles, and with such success that he has already received cups for his root-cultivation, and other prizes. For the last few years he has devoted himself to the study and illustration of some of the more important agricultural questions which continually arise, and there are few of the higher agricultural journals that have not articles from his pen.

BUFFET, Louis Joseph, a French politician, born at Mirecourt (Vosges), Oct. 26, 1818, practised as an advocate before the revolution of 1848, when, being returned as a representative of the people by the department of the Vosges, he voted as a rule with the old dynastic Left, which became the Right of the Constituent Assembly, and distinguished himself by his zealous opposition to socialism. He accepted the republican constitution, and declared that General Cavaignac had deserved well of his country. After the election of Dec. 10, he gave in his adhesion to the Government of Louis Napoleon, who entrusted him with the portfolio of commerce and agriculture after the dismissal of M. Bixio. Both as minister and as representative he supported the party of order, but he refused to follow completely the policy of the Élysée, and accordingly he quitted the Ministry with the late M. Odilon Barrot, Dec. 31, 1849. Re-elected by his department, at the head of the poll, he exercised a great influence in the Legislative Assembly. After the crisis which followed the dismissal of General Changarnier, he returned to office with M. Léon Foucher, April 10, 1851, and in that parliamentary cabinet he represented the ideas of the majority. He resigned with his colleagues (Oct. 14, 1851), when the President declared in favour of the withdrawal of the law of May 31. A few days later he was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, M. Buffet declined to accept any public appointment for several years, except that of member of the Conseil-Général for the canton of Thillot. In 1863, however, he came forward as an opposition candidate in the first circonscription of the Vosges, and was elected. M. Buffet quickly became one of the most prominent members of the Corps Législatif, where he was one of the leaders of a "Tiers Parti," which endeavoured to reconcile Liberal reforms with loyalty to the dynasty. He was re-elected for his department in May, 1869, and in the short session which commenced in the following month, he greatly contributed to the victory of the Liberal centre, and was one of the promoters of the famous demand of interpellation, signed by 116 deputies, which elicited the message and the project of the *senatus consulte*, containing the promise of a return to parliamentary government. After the prolonged negotiations in connection with which his name was so constantly mentioned, respecting the formation of the first parliamentary ministry, M. Buffet became a member, as Finance Minister, of the cabinet formed by M. Emile Ollivier, on Jan. 2, 1870. His financial policy gave general satisfaction; but when M. Ollivier consented to the *plébiscite*, M. Buffet deemed it his duty to resign at the same time as his colleague, M. Durer (April 10). After the disaster of Sédan, and the revolution of Sept. 4, he retired for a short time into private life. However, at the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, he was returned by his department—again at the head of the poll—to the National Assembly. M. Thiers offered him the portfolio of Finance, but he declined it, for fear of the susceptibilities which might be wounded on account of

his having held office under the Empire. M. Buffet took his seat in the Right Centre, and soon assumed an attitude of marked hostility towards M. Thiers. On April 4, 1873, he was elected President of the National Assembly in the place of M. Grévy, resigned; and he was re-elected to that office May 13, 1874. He was again elected, and for the last time, to the same office, March 1, 1875, although at that date he was officially engaged in the formation of a new cabinet to replace the Chabaud-Latour Ministry. On March 10, 1875, M. Buffet was appointed Vice-President of the Council, and Minister of the Interior. While holding this office he made himself extremely obnoxious to the Republican party. At the elections of Jan., 1876, he did not succeed in obtaining a seat in the Assembly, his candidature failing at Mirecourt, Bourges, Castelsarrasin, and Commercy. He therefore resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Council of Ministers. On June 16, 1876, the Senate elected him a Life Senator by 144 votes against 142.

BULLER, Colonel Sir Redvers Henry, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., son of the late Mr. James Wentworth Buller, M.P., of Downes, Crediton, Devonshire, was born in 1839, entered the 60th Rifles in 1858, and attained the rank of colonel in 1879. He served successively in China (1860), with the Red River expedition (1870), in the Ashantee war (1875), in the Kaffir war (1878), and in the war in Zululand (1878-9), where he greatly distinguished himself, and won the Victoria Cross. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in Nov., 1882, for the services he rendered as Head of the Intelligence Department in Egypt.

BULLOCK, The Rev. Charles, B.D., was born in 1829, and educated at St. Bee's College, Cumberland. He was ordained in 1855 to the curacy of Rotherham, Yorkshire. He removed, in 1856, to Ripley, near Harrogate, and afterwards held the sole charge of Christ Church, Luton, in Bedfordshire. In 1859 he became curate of St. Nicholas', Worcester, of which parish the late Canon Havergal was rector; and on his retirement, in 1860, Bishop Pepys appointed Mr. Bullock as his successor. He held this post for fourteen years, during which period the fine old church was restored, at a cost of more than £3000, and a rectory house built. In 1874 he removed to Blackheath, in order to devote himself to the dissemination of pure literature. In recognition of his services in this direction the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of B.D. The magazines edited by him are *The Fireside* (first published in 1864), *Home Words*, which in its localized form is known throughout the country, and *The Day of Days*, for Sunday reading. In 1876 he founded *Hand and Heart*, as a penny illustrated Church of England newspaper. Recently its title has been changed to *The Church Standard*, as more in keeping with its distinctive features, *Hand and Heart* still appearing as a monthly social and temperance paper. Mr. Bullock has written "The Way Home; or, the Gospel in the Parable," which has been translated into Norwegian; "England's Royal Home;" "The Home Life of the Prince Consort;" "Doubly Royal;" "What Church? or, The Only Faith and Fold;" "Words of Ministry;" "The Best Wish;" "Earthly Stories with Heavenly Meanings;" "The Syrian Leper;" "The Parents' Gift: a Help to Early Prayer and Praise;" "Heart Cheer for Home Sorrow;" "The Forgotten Truth;" "Hugh Stowell: a Life and its Lessons;" "The Sunday-School Gift;" "What do we owe Him?" "Can Nothing be Done?" "Within the Palace Gates;" and "Robin's Carol, and what came of it."

BUNSEN, Robert Wilhelm Eberard, chemist, born March 13, 1811, at Göttingen, where his father was professor of Occidental literature; studied in the university the physical and natural sciences, and completed his education at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Having taken his degrees for teaching chemistry at Göttingen in 1833, he succeeded Wöhler three years later as professor of this science in the Polytechnic Institution at Cassel. In 1838 he was appointed Assistant Professor in the University of Marburg; became Titular Professor in 1841, then Director of the Chemical Institute. In 1851 he passed to the University of Breslau, and in 1852 to the University of Heidelberg. Some years ago Professor Bunsen declined a call to Berlin which he received at the same time as Professor Kirchhoff, with whom he is the founder of stellar chemistry. He has made many important discoveries, and the charcoal pile which bears his name is in very extensive use. From the spectrum analysis down to the simplest manipulations of practical chemistry, his luminous discoveries have rendered the most distinguished services to the science which he adorns; but he possesses at the same time the rare gift of being an eminent and most inspiring teacher, and his lessons are attended by students from England and all parts of the Continent. The University of Leyden conferred on him the honorary degree of M.D. in Feb., 1875. In July, 1877, the University of Heidelberg commemorated the 25th anniversary of Professor Bunsen's election to the Chair of Experimental Chemistry. Students of all faculties joined in a torchlight procession, which was followed by the traditional symposium, while a deputation presented the congratulations of the Academical Council. In Jan., 1883, he was appointed one of the eight Foreign Associates of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

BURDETT-COUTTS, The Right Hon. Angela Georgina, Baroness, is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Baronet, and grand-daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts. In 1837 she succeeded to the great wealth of Mr. Coutts, through his widow, once the fascinating Miss Mellon, who died Duchess of St. Albans. The extensive power of benefiting her less fortunate fellow-creatures thus conferred, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has wisely exercised, chiefly by working out her own well-considered projects. A consistently liberal churchwoman in purse and opinions, her munificence to the Establishment is historical. Besides contributing large sums towards building new churches and new schools in various poor districts throughout the country, Miss Coutts erected and endowed, at her sole cost, the handsome church of St. Stephen's, Westminster, with its three schools and parsonage; and more recently, another church at Carlisle. She endowed, at an outlay of £50,000, the three colonial bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia; besides founding an establishment in South Australia for the improvement of the aborigines. She also supplied the funds for Sir Henry James's Topographical Survey of Jerusalem; and offered to restore the ancient aqueducts of Solomon to supply that city with water—a work, however, which the Government promised to (but did not) fulfil. In no direction are the Baroness's sympathies so fully expressed as in favour of the poor and unfortunate of her own sex. The course taught at the national schools and sanctioned by the Privy Council included many literary accomplishments which a young woman of humble grade may not require on leaving school; but the more familiar arts essential to her after-career were overlooked. By her ladyship's exertions the teaching of common things, such as sewing and other

household occupations, was introduced. In order that the public grants for educational purposes might reach small schools in remote rural as well as in neglected urban parishes, Miss Coutts worked out a plan for bringing them under Government inspection by means of travelling or ambulatory inspecting schoolmasters, and it was adopted by the authorities. Miss Coutts's exertions, in the cause of reformation, as well as in that of education, have been no less successful. For young women who had lapsed out of well-doing, she provided a shelter and a means of reform, in a "Home" at Shepherd's Bush. Nearly half the cases which passed through her reformatory during the seven years it existed resulted in new and prosperous lives in the colonies. Again, when Spitalfields became a mass of destitution, Miss Coutts began a sewing-school there for adult women, not only to be taught, but to be fed and provided with work; for which object Government contracts are undertaken and successfully executed. Nurses are sent daily from this unpretending charity in Brown's Lane, Spitalfields, amongst the sick, who are provided with medical comforts; while outfits are distributed to poor servants, and clothing to deserving women. In 1859 hundreds of destitute boys were fitted out for the Royal Navy, or placed in various industrial homes. As a preliminary test of their fitness and characters, she had them first tried in a shoe-black brigade, which she established for the purpose. Many of these boys go into the army, and are in request as temporary porters at goods railway stations. In the terrible winter of 1861 the frozen-out tanners of Bermondsey were aided, and at the same time she suggested the formation of the East London Weavers' Aid Association, by whose assistance many of the sufferers from decaying trade were able to remove to Queensland. One of the black spots of London in that neighbourhood, once known to and dreaded by the police as Nova Scotia Gardens, was bought by Miss Coutts, and, upon that area of squalor and refuse, she erected the model dwellings called Columbia Square, consisting of separate tenements let at low weekly rentals to about two hundred families. Close to it is Columbia Market, one of the handsomest architectural ornaments of North-Eastern London. In Victoria Park stands one of the handsomest drinking fountains in London; a similar work of art for the use of both man and beast adorns the entrance to the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park; and a third stands near Columbia Market itself. These, with a fourth presented to the City of Manchester, and at the opening of which the citizens gave her ladyship a most enthusiastic reception, are all gifts to the public from the same munificent donor. The Baroness takes great interest in judicious emigration. When a sharp cry of distress arose some years ago in the town of Girvan, in Scotland, she advanced a large sum to enable the starving families to seek better fortune in Australia. Again, the people of Cape Clear, Shirkin, close to Skibbereen, in Ireland, when dying of starvation, were relieved from the same source, by emigration, and by the establishment of a store of food and clothing; by efficient tackle, and by a vessel to help them in their chief means of livelihood—fishing. Miss Coutts materially assisted Sir James Brooke in improving the condition of the Dyaks of Saráwak, and a model farm is still entirely supported by her, from which the natives have learnt such valuable lessons in agriculture that the productiveness of their country has been materially improved. Taking a warm interest in the reverent preservation and ornamental improvement of our town churchyards, and having, as the possessor of the

great tithes of the living of Old St. Pancras, a special connection with that parish, the Baroness, in 1877, laid out the churchyard as a garden for the enjoyment of the surrounding poor, besides erecting a memorial sun-dial to its illustrious dead. In the same year, when accounts were reaching this country of the sufferings of the Turkish and Bulgarian peasantry flying from their homes before the Russian invasion, Lady Burdett-Coutts instituted the Turkish Compassionate Fund, a charitable organization by means of which the sum of nearly £30,000, contributed in money and stores, was entrusted to the British Ambassador for distribution, and saved thousands from starvation and death. This is but an imperfect enumeration of the Baroness's good works as a public benefactress. The amount of her private charities it is impossible to estimate. She is a liberal and discriminating patroness of artists in every department of art; being herself accomplished in many of them. Her hospitality is as comprehensive as her charity, not only to the great world, but to the poor. The beautiful gardens and grounds of her villa at Highgate are constantly thrown open to school children in thousands. In July, 1867, the Baroness received at Holly Lodge one of the largest dinner parties upon record. Upwards of 2,000 Belgian volunteers were invited to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, and some five hundred royal and distinguished guests. All partook of her large and gracious hospitality with as much comfort and social enjoyment as if they had met at a small social gathering. In June, 1871, Miss Coutts was surprised by the prime minister with the offer from her Majesty of a peerage. The honour was accepted with the title that commences this memoir. Her ladyship was admitted to the freedom of the City of London, July 11, 1872, and to the freedom of the City of Edinburgh, Jan. 15, 1874. On Nov. 1, 1880, the Haberdashers' Company publicly conferred their freedom and livery on the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in recognition of her judicious and extensive benevolence and her munificent support of educational, charitable, and religious institutions, and efforts throughout the country. The Baroness was married on Feb. 12, 1881, to Mr. William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett, who obtained the royal licence to use the surname of Burdett-Coutts in addition to and before that of Bartlett.

BURDON, The Right Rev. John Shaw, D.D., son of Mr. James Burdon, of Glasgow, was born in 1826, and educated at the Church Missionary College, Islington. He was a missionary in Shanghai from 1852 till 1874, when he was appointed Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, in succession to Dr. Alford. His episcopal jurisdiction extends over the Anglican congregations in South China and Japan.

BURGESS, The Rev. Henry, LL.D., of Glasgow, was born in 1808, and educated at the Dissenting College at Stepney, where he obtained a high standing in Hebrew and classical learning. After ministering to a Nonconformist congregation, he received orders from the Bishop of Manchester in 1850. He held the perpetual curacy of Clifton Reynes, Bucks, from 1854 to 1861, was for some years editor of the *Clerical Journal* and the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, and is known as the author of some translations from the Syriac language, including two volumes of the "Metrical Hymns and Homilies of St. Ephrem Syrus, with Philological Notes and Dissertations on the Syrian Metrical Church Literature," 1835, and a translation of the "Festal Letters of St. Athanasius," 1852, a work which, after being long lost in the original Greek, was recovered in an ancient Syriac version, and edited for the Oxford "Library of the

Fathers" by the Rev. H. G. Williams. Dr. Burgess's other works are, "The Bible Society vindicated in its decision respecting the Bengal New Testament," 1836; "The Country Miscellany," 2 vols., 1836-37; "Truth or Orthodoxy: to which shall we Sacrifice?" 1848; "Poems," dedicated to the Marchioness of Bute, 1850; "The Amateur Gardener's Year-Book," 1855; "The Revision of Translations of Holy Scripture;" "Luther, his Excellences and Defects," 1857. His later works are "The Reformed Church of England in its Principles and their Legitimate Development," 1869; "Essays, Biblical and Ecclesiastical, relating chiefly to the Authority and Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures," 1873; and "Disestablishment and Disendowment," 1875. Dr. Burgess also prepared the second edition of Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." He ceased to be editor of the *Clerical Journal* at Christmas, 1868, after having conducted it for fourteen years. His principal modern work is "The Art of Preaching and the Composition of Sermons," 1881. In 1861 he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of St. Andrew, Whittlesea, near Peterborough, in recognition of his services to theological learning. Dr. Burgess is Ph.D. of Göttingen.

BURGESS, John Bagnold, A.R.A., was born Oct. 21, 1830, at Chelsea, and received his artistic education at the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an Associate, June 18, 1877. Among his pictures are "Bravo Toro;" "The Presentation: English ladies visiting a Moor's house," 1874; "The Barber's Prodigy," 1875; "Feliciana: a Spanish Gipsy," 1876; "Licensing the Beggars: Spain," 1877; "Childhood in Eastern Life," 1878; "Zulina," "The Student in Disgrace: a Scene in the University of Salamanca," and "The Convent Garden," 1879; "Zehra," and "The Professor and his Pupil," in 1880; "The Genius of the Family," "Ethel," and "Guarding the Hostages," in 1881; "The Letter Writer," and "Zara," in 1882; "The Meal at the Fountain: Spanish Medical Students," 1883.

BURGON, The Very Rev. John William, B.D., son of a merchant of London, was born about 1819; entered Worcester College, Oxford, at a rather advanced age, and graduated there in 1848, having gained the Newdegate prize for English verse (subject Petra) in 1845. He was elected to a fellowship at Oriel College in 1848. He became vicar of the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford (1863-76) and Professor of Divinity in Gresham College, London (1868). In Nov. 1875 he was appointed Dean of Chichester in succession to the late Dr. Hook. Mr. Burgon took an active part in the movement for supplying rural labourers with religious prints of good and tasteful design for their cottage walls; and in the year 1876 he made a spirited attack on the Oxford lodging-house system. Before going to Oxford, he prepared a translation of the Chevalier Brönsted's "Memoir on the Panathenaic Vases," 1833; "The Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham," chiefly compiled from his correspondence in the State-Paper Office, 1839. Since then he has published "A Plain Commentary on the Four Gospels;" "Remarks on Art with reference to the University Studies;" "Oxford Reformers," 1854; "A Century of Verses in honour of the late Rev. Dr. Routh," 1856; "Historical Notices of the Colleges of Oxford," 1857; a memoir of the late Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., under the title of a "Portrait of a Christian Gentleman," 1861; "Inspiration and Interpretation: Seven Sermons preached before the University of Oxford," being an answer to "Essays and Reviews," 1861; "Letters from Rome to Friends in

England," 1862; "Treatise on the Pastoral Office," 1864; "Ninety-one Short Sermons," 2 vols., 1867; "The Lambeth Conference and the Encyclical," 1867; "Disestablishment, the Nation's Formal Rejection of God and Denial of the Faith," 1868; "England and Rome," three letters to a convert, 1869; "The Roman Council," 1869; "Protest of the Bishops against the Consecration of Dr. Temple," 1870; "Dr. Temple's Explanation Examined," 1870; "The Last Twelve Verses of the Gospel according to St. Mark Vindicated against Recent Critical Objectors and Established," 1872; "The Athanasian Creed to be retained in its Integrity, and Why?" 1872; "Plea for the Study of Divinity in Oxford," 1875; "Home Missions and Sensational Religion: Humility," two sermons *ad clerum*, 1876; and "The Prayer-Book, a Devotional Manual and Guide," 1876. His two remarkable sermons, published early in Dec. 1873, on "Romanizing within the Church of England"—two months before Mr. Gladstone's sudden and singular dissolution of Parliament—may be said to have been the forerunner of the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874.

BURKE, Sir John Bernard, C.B., LL.D., M.R.I.A., second son of the late John, and grandson of the late Peter Burke, Esq., of Elm Hall, county Tipperary, born in London in 1815, was educated at the College of Caen, Normandy, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He edited (for many years in conjunction with his father, and since his death solely) the "Peerage" which bears his name, an invaluable work to the lawyer and the antiquary. Sir Bernard is the author of "The Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland," afterwards published under the title of "The Landed Gentry," a "General Armory," "Visitation of Seats," "Family Romance," "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," "The Historic Lands of England," "Vicissitudes of Families," and "The Rise of Great Families." He has written many other books on heraldic, historical, and antiquarian subjects. In 1853 he was appointed to succeed the late Sir William Betham as Ulster King of Arms, and Knight Attendant of the Order of St. Patrick; in 1854 he received the honour of knighthood; in 1862 the University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.; and on Dec. 7, 1868, he was created a Companion of the Bath. He was appointed the successor of the late Chief Baron Pigott as Governor of the National Gallery of Ireland in Oct. 1874.

BURKE, The Rev. Thomas N., was born in the town of Galway, Ireland, in 1830. At the age of seventeen he went to Rome and from thence to Perugia, where he entered the Order of St. Dominic, commencing his novitiate and the study of philosophy. From Perugia he was again sent to Rome, where he studied theology at the College of the Minerva and Santa Sabina. After having thus spent five years in Italy he was sent by the superior of his Order to England, where he was ordained priest. He spent four years on the English mission in Gloucestershire, and was then sent to Ireland to found a novitiate and house of studies for his Order at Tallaght near Dublin. This he successfully accomplished, and for the next seven years he was busily employed in the care of the new establishment and in giving missions in different parts of Ireland. He was next sent to Rome as Superior of the monastery of Irish Dominicans at San Clemente. After the death of Cardinal Wiseman, Father Burke succeeded Dr. Manning as preacher of the Lenten Sermons in English in the church of Santa Maria del Popolo. He continued to preach these sermons for five years. After his return to Ireland he was at-

tached to St. Saviour's Dominican Church in Dublin. In 1872 he visited the United States, having been appointed visitor to the houses of the Dominican community on the American continent. He delivered sermons and lectures in all parts of the Union and acquired extraordinary popularity as an orator. His celebrated series of lectures in answer to Mr. Froude the historian on the relations between England and Ireland caused much excitement and produced an animated controversy. The first of these lectures was delivered Nov. 12, 1872, in the Academy of Music, New York. Father Burke has since returned to his native country. His works are: "English Misrule in Ireland," a course of lectures in reply to Mr. Froude, 12mo, New York, 1873; "Ireland's Case stated in Reply to Mr. Froude," New York, 1873; "Lectures and Sermons," New York, 1873; "Lectures on Faith and Fatherland," 1874.

BURMEISTER, Hermann, naturalist, was born at Stralsund, Prussia, Jan. 15, 1807. While a student of medicine at Halle, he was encouraged by Professor Nitzch to study zoology, and particularly entomology. Becoming a doctor in 1829, he made his first appearance as an author in the domain of natural history, with a "Treatise on Natural History," published at Halle in 1830. On the death of Professor Nitzch, in 1842, he succeeded him in the chair of zoology in the University of Halle. He has written numerous articles on zoological subjects in the scientific journals of Germany; several monographs in a distinct form, such as "The Natural History of the Calandra Species," published in 1837, and a "Manual of Entomology." Professor Burmeister has occupied himself in disseminating correct notions of geology among the educated classes; and with this view delivered a series of lectures, which were well attended. They were collected and published in two works, "The History of Creation," Leipsic, 1843, and "Geological Pictures of the History of the Earth and its Inhabitants," 1851, both of which were well received. During the revolutionary fervour of 1848, Professor Burmeister was sent by the city of Halle as Deputy to the National Assembly, and subsequently by the town of Leignitz to the first Prussian Chamber. He took his place on the Left, and remained until the end of the session, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to demand leave of absence, which he turned to account by two years' travel in the Brazils, and he published "The Animals of the Brazils," 1854-56. On his return to Europe he resumed his post in the University of Halle. In 1861 he resigned his chair and repaired to Buenos Ayres, where he became Director of the Museum of Natural History founded by himself, and in 1870 Curator of the newly established University of Cordova.

BURNABY, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick, Commanding Royal Horse Guards, son of the late Rev. G. Burnaby, by Harriet, sister of the well-known Harry Villebois, Esq., of Marham House, Norfolk, was born at Bedford, March 3, 1842, and received his education at Harrow School and in Germany. He entered the Royal Horse Guards, Blues, Sept. 30, 1859. So passionately fond was he of fencing and gymnastics that he became very muscular at the expense of his vitality and broke down. He was now recommended to travel, and accordingly visited South America, Central Africa, and most parts of Europe. In 1875 he determined to go to Khiva, although the journey was beset by almost insurmountable obstacles. Captain Burnaby was exceptionally qualified for this particular journey by his acquaintance with the Russian and Arabic languages, and he was, besides, as much at home on a camel as in a

canoe, a sledge, or a balloon—as in a railway carriage or a steamer. Moreover, he delighted in grappling with a difficulty, and his determination to penetrate Central Asia was much stimulated by the assurance that it was impossible. At more than one station the passage of foreigners was absolutely prohibited, and he only got through by his knowledge of the language or the inability of the inspectors to read his passport. On arriving at Kazala, near the mouth of the Syr Daria, he was allowed by the commandant to proceed, it being assumed that he would go at once to the fort of Petro-Alexandrovsk, near the river Oxus, in the territory lately acquired by Russia. Had he done so he would never have reached the capital; but suspecting this, he made a *détour*, crossed the Oxus into the Khanate, and found his way to the capital. He had intended to proceed thence to Bokhara, but his further progress was arrested by a message from the Russian authorities "inviting" him to recross the river and go to Petro-Alexandrovsk, where he found a telegram awaiting him from the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, requiring his immediate return to European Russia. In the winter of 1876-77, Captain Burnaby went on horseback through Turkey in Asia and all the way from Scutari to Khoi in Persia, returning by Kars, Ardahan, Batoum, and Trebizond, to Constantinople. He was military correspondent of the *Times* with the army of Don Carlos in Spain. At the general election of 1880 Major Burnaby contested Birmingham in the Conservative interest; and, although his opponents included two gentlemen, Messrs. J. Bright and Chamberlain, who were afterwards Cabinet Ministers, yet no fewer than 15,716 votes were given in his favour. Lieut.-Colonel Burnaby was a member of the Council of the Aëronautic Society of Great Britain, and he has made 19 balloon ascents, being on several occasions unaccompanied by any professional aëronaut. In March, 1882, he ascended alone in the "Eclipse" balloon, from Dover, and, after some vicissitudes in mid-air, descended near Château de Montigny, near Envermeu, in Normandy. His works are: "A Ride to Khiva: Travels and Adventures in Central Asia. With Maps and an Appendix, containing, amongst other information, a series of March-Routes, translated from several Russian works;" 3rd ed. Lond., 1876; "On Horseback through Asia Minor," 1877; 7th ed.; and "A Ride across the Channel, and other Adventures in the Air," 1882. A brief account of the life of Lieut.-Colonel Burnaby, written by Mr. R. K. Mann, has lately been published.

BURNAND, Francis Cowley, born in 1837, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1862. Mr. Burnand, who is the author of about a hundred dramatic pieces, principally burlesques, is on the *Punch* "staff," for which periodical his chief work has been the now well-known serial "Happy Thoughts." His burlesque of Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama, "Black-eyed Susan," achieved a "run" of 400 consecutive nights at the Royalty Theatre, Dean Street, Soho. In 1879 he published "The 'A.D.C.'; being Personal Reminiscences of the University Amateur Dramatic Club, Cambridge;" and in July, 1880, he became editor of *Punch* on the death of Mr. Tom Taylor.

BURNETT, Mrs. Frances, *née* Hodgson, born at Manchester, England, Nov. 24, 1849. There she passed the first fifteen years of her life, acquired her education, and gained her knowledge of the Lancashire dialect and character. At the close of the American Civil War reverses of fortune led her parents to leave England for America, where

they settled at Knoxville, Tennessee. She has contributed several love-stories to American magazines. In 1872 her dialect story, "Surly Tim's Trouble," was published in *Scribner's Monthly* (now *The Century*), and in book form in 1877. "That Lass o' Lowrie's" was first presented, serially, in *Scribner*, and its remarkable popularity demanded its immediate separate issue, 1877. In 1878-79 some of her earlier magazine stories were reprinted, viz., "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Lindsay's Luck," "Miss Crespigny," "Pretty Polly Pemberton," and "Theo." Since then she has published three new stories, "Haworth's," 1879; "Louisiana," 1880; "A Fair Barbarian," 1881; and a fourth, now running in *The Century*, "Through One Administration," will appear shortly. Miss Hodgson was married in 1873 to Dr. Burnett, and she now resides at Washington, D.C.

BURNOUF, Émile Louis, philologist, born at Valognes, Manche, Aug. 25, 1821, was a pupil at the Lycée, Saint-Louis; being received into the Normal School in 1841, took his degree of Doctor-in-letters in 1850, and was appointed Professor of Ancient Literature to the Faculty of Nancy. Afterwards he was Director of the French School at Athens, a post which he vacated in 1875. In 1878 he received the title of Honorary Director of the School at Athens. He is the author of the following theses and works:—"Des Principes de l'Art d'après la méthode et les doctrines de Platon;" "De Neptuno ejusque Cultu, præsertim in Peloponneso" (1850, theses); a translation, "Extraits du Novum Organum de Bacon," 1854; "Essai sur le Véda, ou Introduction à la Connaissance de l'Inde," 1863; "Méthode pour étudier la Langue Sanscrite sur le plan des Méthodes de J. L. Burnouf" (in conjunction with M. Leupol), 1859; "Dictionnaire Classique Sanscrit-Français," 1863-65; "La Science des Religions," 3rd ed., 1876; "L'Indigo Japonais," 1874; and "La Mythologie des Japonais," 1878.

BURROWS, Sir George, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., is a son of the late George Manns Burrows, M.D., F.R.C.P., and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as 10th Wrangler in 1825, being immediately afterwards elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college. He took the degree of M.B. in 1826, that of Licentiate in Medicine in 1829, and that of M.D. in 1831. In 1832 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of which institution he afterwards became the President, being elected for the fifth time in March, 1875. He resigned the office of President in 1876. He held successively the Gulstonian, Croonian, and Lumleian lectureships; has been four times elected censor, and five times a member of the College Council; and was the representative of the Royal College of Physicians in the General Medical Council of Great Britain, of which important body he was the President for five years. He is a member of the Senate of the University of London; and he was formerly President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society. He obtained the appointment of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1834, long held the Lectureship on the Principles of Medicine in that medical school, and is consulting Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In July, 1870, he was appointed one of the Physicians-Extraordinary, and in Nov., 1873, one of the Physicians in Ordinary, to Her Majesty the Queen. He was created a Baronet in Feb., 1874, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, who desired to pay a compliment to the medical profession through one of its most distinguished members. Sir George Burrows contributed to the "Li-

brary of Medicine" the articles on "Hæmorrhage," and several papers on professional subjects to the *Medical Gazette, Medical Times*, and to "The Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society." He is the author of a learned work on "The Cerebral Circulation and the Connection of Diseases of the Heart and Brain." Sir George married a daughter of the celebrated John Abernethy. (She died March, 1882.)

BURROWS, Montagu, R.N., M.A., third son of Lieut.-General Burrows, was born at Hadley, Middlesex, Oct. 27, 1819, and educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, where he obtained the "First Medal" in 1834. He served continuously in the Royal Navy till he obtained the rank of Commander in 1852, and became a retired Captain in 1867. He matriculated at Oxford University, 1853; took the degree of M.A. there, and that of Hon. M.A. of Cambridge, in 1859; was elected to the Chichele Professorship of Modern History in 1862; became a Fellow of All Souls in 1870; and member of the Hebdomadal Council of his University in 1876. During his service in the navy he was engaged in several actions with Malay pirates, under Captain Chads, and received medals from the English and Turkish Governments for the capture of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. He was made Commander for his services in H.M.S. *Excellent*. He is the author of "Pass and Class: an Oxford Guide-book through the courses of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science, Law, and Modern History," 3rd edition, 1866; "Constitutional Progress, a series of Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford," 1869; "A Memoir of Admiral Sir H. Chads, G.C.B.," 1869; "Worthies of All Souls: Four Centuries of English History illustrated from the College Archives," 1874; "Parliament and the Church of England," 1875; "Imperial England," 1880; "Oxford during the Commonwealth" (Camden Society), 1881; "Wiclif's Place in History," 1882. He married, in 1849, Mary Anna, daughter of Sir James W. S. Gardiner, Bart., of Roche Court, Hants.

BURT, Thomas, M.P., was born Nov. 12, 1837, at Murton Row, near Percy Main, Northumberland, being the son of Peter Burt, a coal-miner. While he was yet a child, seventeen months old, his parents went to Whitley, whence they had to remove about a year afterwards, when the pit was thrown out of gear by an explosion. Their next place of abode was New Row, Seghill, now styled Blake Town, where they remained five years, and at a later period they settled at the Seaton Delaval colliery. Young Burt, who had been working in the coal-pits from an early age, here began that course of self-culture which has gone so far to supply the deficiencies of his previous education. In 1860 he removed to Choppington, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Weatherburn. In 1865 he was appointed Secretary to the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Association. In this capacity he rendered himself so popular among the miners that it was determined to nominate him as the working class candidate for the representation of Morpeth at the general election of Feb., 1874. He was returned by 3332 votes against 585 given for Captain Duncan, the Conservative candidate. The Northumberland miners have voluntarily taxed themselves to the extent of £500 a year, in order to supply him with the means of supporting the honour of a seat in the House of Commons. In June, 1880, he was elected a member of the Reform Club by the Political Committee, under the rule empowering the body to elect two candidates in each year for marked and obvious services to the Liberal cause. Mr. Burt presided over the

Miners' Conference, held at Manchester in Sept., 1882.

BURTON, Captain Richard Francis, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Netterville Burton, of Tuam, Galway, was born in 1821. He began life at Oxford, and was destined for the Church, but he yearned so much after military service that his father procured him a commission in the Indian Army, and sent him out to India in 1842 at the end of the Affghan War. He was nineteen years in the Bombay Army, eight years in active service, chiefly on the staff of Sir Charles Napier, who soon discovered his merits, and turned them to account. He quickly passed examinations in eight Oriental languages—Hindostani, Persian, Arabic, and others. He now speaks and knows thoroughly twenty-nine languages, both European and Oriental, not counting dialects. As a horseman, swordsman, and shot, he became unsurpassed, and received from France a *brevêt de pointe* for his swordsmanship. He published in 1853 a system of bayonet exercise, which was adopted by the Horse Guards. During the times when he was not on active service he was serving his country, humanity, science, and civilization in other ways, by opening up lands hitherto unknown. He made an expedition to Mecca and Medina in 1853. His talents for mixing with and simulating natives of all countries, but especially Oriental characters, and of becoming as one of themselves, without anyone ever doubting his origin; his perfect knowledge of their language, and his being gifted by nature with an Arab head and face, favoured his first great enterprise. He next explored Harar, in Moslem Abyssinia, and went to Somali-Land, in East Africa. He commanded the expedition, taking with him the gallant Speke and Lieutenants Herne and Stroyan. The explorers were attacked in the night by the natives. All fought their way bravely through the enemy; Captain Burton and Captain Speke were both desperately wounded, and poor Stroyan was killed, while Herne's fate was to be untouched. In the Crimea he was chief of the staff to General Beatson, and he was the principal organiser of the irregular cavalry. Lord Palmerston was going to send Captain Burton to raise a large body of Kurdish horse, when peace was proclaimed. In 1856 he set out for his great explorations of the lake regions of Central Africa, again taking with him his comrade in arms and travel, Speke, who was afterwards in his turn commander of a subsequent expedition with Grant. Then it was that Burton discovered Tanganyika. The expedition was absent three years. In 1860 Burton went to the United States, visited California and Salt Lake City, and travelled during that expedition 25,000 miles. In 1861, when the Indian Army changed hands his military career terminated. The same year Earl Russell sent him to Fernando Po, on the West Coast of Africa. The Bight of Biafra, 600 miles in extent, was his jurisdiction. He did good service here for three years. He thoroughly explored from Bathurst, on the Gambia, down to San Paulo de Loanda, in Angola, marched up to Abeokuta, and ascended the Cameroon Mountains. He visited the cannibal Mpangwe, the Fans of Du Chaillu; he went to Benin City, unknown to Europe since the death of Belzoni; he ascended the Congo River, and explored the Yellalah Rapids, the Elephant Mountains, and the whole line of lagoons between Lagos and the Volta rivers. Then he was sent on a dangerous mission—a three months' mission to the King of Dahomey, with presents, to induce King Gelele to abolish his "customs." Captain Burton was then transferred to São Paulo (Brazil), where he was active and useful for four years, both on

the coast and in the interior. He thoroughly explored his own province, which is larger than France, the gold and diamond mines of Minas Geraes, canoed down the great river San Francisco, 1500 miles, visited the Argentine Republic, the Rivers La Plata and Paraguay, for the purpose of reporting to the Foreign Office the state of the Paraguayan War. He crossed the Pampas and the Andes to Chili and Peru, and visited all the Pacific Coast. Returning by the Straits of Magellan, Buenos Ayres, and Rio to London, he found himself appointed to Damascus. While holding that position he explored various parts of Syria. In 1871 the consulate of Damascus was reduced to a vice-consulate, and Captain Burton was recalled. In 1872 he set out for Iceland, and thoroughly studied and explored it, returning the same year to find himself posted at Trieste. In 1876 Captain Burton visited Midian, and wrote an account of his travels in that country. At the close of the year 1877 he started again for Midian, purposing to organise a new exploration and partial exploitation of the mines which he discovered there. The second expedition left Suez, Dec. 10, 1877, and returned there on April 10, 1878. During four months of hard travelling and voyaging they lost only one soldier, who died of fever. They brought home some twenty-five tons of geological specimens to illustrate the general geological formation of the land; six cases of Colorado and Negro ore; five cases of ethnological and anthropological collections—such as Midianite coins, inscriptions in Nabathean and Cufic, remains of worked stones, fragments of smelted metals, glass and pottery; upwards of 200 sketches in oil and water colours, photographs of the chief ruins, including catacombs, and of a classical temple, apparently of Greek art; and, finally, maps and plans of the whole country, including thirty-two ruined cities, some of whose names can be restored by consulting Strabo and Ptolemy, besides sketches of many *ateliers* where perambulating bands like the gipsies of ancient and modern times seem to have carried on simple mining operations. The caravan consisted of eight Europeans, three Egyptian officers of the staff and two of the line, twenty-five soldiers and thirty miners, ten mules, and about one hundred camels. In 1882 Captain Burton and Commander V. L. Cameron undertook a journey of exploration in the country lying at the back of the Gold Coast Colony. Captain Burton has written some thirty volumes, which describe his travels. Among them are: "The Lake Regions of Central Africa;" "Abeokuta; or, an Exploration of the Cameroon Mountains," 1863; "A Narrative of a Mission to the King of Dahomey," 1864; "Explorations of the Highlands of the Brazil, with a full account of the Gold and Diamond Mines;" also, "Canoeing down 1500 miles of the great river São Francisco, from Sabarà to the Sea," 2 vols., 1868; "Vikram and the Vampire, or tales of Hindu Devilry," 1869; "Zanzibar, City, Island, and Coast," 2 vols., 1872; and (in collaboration with Mr. Charles F. Tyrwhitt Drake) "Unexplored Syria: Visits to the Libanus, the Tulúl el Safá, the Anti-Libanus, the Northern Libanus, and the 'Aláh;" "Two Trips to Gorilla Land and Cataracts of the Congo," 2 vols., 1875; "Ultima Thule, or a Summer in Iceland," 2 vols., 1875; "Etruscan Bologna: a Study," 1876; "Sind Revisited; with Notices of the Anglo-Indian Army; Railroads, Past, Present, and Future, &c.," 2 vols., 1877; "The Gold Mines of Midian and the Ruined Midianite Cities. A Fortnight's Tour in North Western Arabia," 1878; a translation of "Camoens's Lusiads," 1880; "Camoens: his Life and his Lusiads; a Commentary;" 2 vols., 1881;

"A Glance at the Passion Play," 1881; and "To the Gold Coast for Gold: a Personal Narrative" (conjointly with Commander Verney Lovett Cameron), 1882. Captain Burton has received the gold medals of the French and English Geographical Societies.

BURY (Viscount), The Right Hon. William Coutts Keppel, Lord Ashford, K.C.M.G., called by courtesy Viscount Bury, son of the Earl of Albemarle, born in 1832, and educated at Eton; entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1849, and was private secretary to Lord John Russell in 1850-51. He afterwards went to India as aide-de-camp to the late Lord F. Fitz-Clarence, but returned home on sick leave, and retired from the army. In Dec., 1854, he was nominated Civil Secretary and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs for the province of Canada; entered Parliament in 1857, was appointed Treasurer of the Royal Household on the return of Lord Palmerston to office in 1859; and first elected M.P. for Norwich, as a Liberal, in April, 1857. On taking office in 1859, his re-election was declared void. In Nov., 1860, he was elected for the Wick district of burghs, which he ceased to represent at the general election of 1865, when he was a defeated candidate for Dover. Lord Bury, who is married to a daughter of Sir Alan N. M'Nab., Bart., is the author of "The Exodus of the Western Nations," "A Report on the Condition of the Indians of British North America," and other political and historical papers. He has taken an active part in promoting the Volunteer movement, is Lieut.-Colonel of the Civil Service regiment of Volunteers, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1859. In 1868 he was elected M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, but he was defeated at the general election of Feb., 1874. He unsuccessfully contested Stroud in Feb., 1875, when he polled 2577 votes, 2783 being recorded for Mr. Marling, the Liberal candidate. He was summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Ashford in 1876, and was appointed Under-Secretary of State for War in succession to Lord Cadogan in March, 1878. He held that office until the Conservatives went out of office in 1880. Lord Bury joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1879.

BUSK, Miss Rachel H., is the youngest daughter of the late Hans Busk, Esq., of Great Cumberland Place, London, a man of elevated tastes and attainments, which were devoted to the education of his family. Since the death of her father Miss Busk has directed her attention to literary and artistic pursuits. Frequent residences and travels in the South of Europe not only gave a direction to her literary labours, but afforded opportunities of close and critical observation which have been turned to good advantage. Her power of graphic description has been well shown in her contributions to current literature. Miss Busk has also published "Contemporary Annals of Rome;" a collection of stories from Spanish Folklore and Romanceros under the title of "Patrañas" (the Spanish designation for them); a similar collection from the Tyrol called "Household Stories from the Land of Hofer;" "Sagas from the far East," being the first complete version published in English of the "Siddhî-kür" and "Ardschi-Bordschi" Tales; "The Folklore of Rome, collected by Word of Mouth from the People;" and "The Valleys of Tirol: their Traditions and Customs, and How to Visit Them," 1874.

BUTE (Marquis of), The Most Honourable John Patrick Crichton Stuart, K.T., son of the second marquis, born at Mountstuart House, in the Isle of Bute, Sept. 12, 1847, succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1848, and received his education

at Harrow School, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. He was admitted into the Catholic Church by Monsignor Capel at Nice, on Dec. 24, 1868, and since that period he has displayed great zeal and liberality in promoting the cause of Catholic education, and in advancing the interests of the Church in England. In order, as far as possible, to put within the reach of Scotch Catholics the benefits of University teaching of the first order, he subsidized, in 1879, the College of St. Benedict, Fort Augustus, with £500 a year, to enable it to secure the assistance of two professors from our national universities in teaching classics and mathematics. His lordship married in 1872 the Hon. Gwendoline Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop. He was created a Knight of the Order of the Thistle in Feb., 1875. The Marquis published "The Early Days of Sir William Wallace," a lecture delivered at Paisley in 1876; "The Burning of the Barns of Ayr," 1878; "The Roman Breviary: reformed by order of the Holy Œcumenical Council of Trent; published by order of Pope St. Pius V., and revised by Clement VIII. and Urban VIII., together with the offices since granted. Translated out of Latin into English," 1879; and "The Coptic Morning Service for the Lord's Day, translated into English," 1882.

BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, Nov. 5, 1818. He graduated at Waterville College in 1838, and in 1841 commenced the practice of law at Lowell, Massachusetts. He early took a prominent part in politics on the Democratic side, and in 1853 was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1859 to the State Senate. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which met at Charleston, South Carolina. The Convention broke up without making any nomination for the Presidency, and when a portion of the delegates reassembled at Baltimore, Mr. Butler announced that a majority of the delegates from Massachusetts would take no further part in the proceedings of the Convention, for the reason, among others, that they "would not sit in a Convention in which the slave trade, which by law was piracy, was advocated." In that year he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. He had before held a commission as Brigadier-General of Militia. On April 17, 1861, he marched to Annapolis, Maryland, with his regiment, and was soon afterwards placed in command at Baltimore, and subsequently at Fortress Monroe. While here, some slaves who had come within his lines were demanded by their masters. He refused to deliver them up, on the ground that they were "contraband of war;" whence originated the term "contrabands," by which slaves were frequently designated during the civil war. Early in Feb., 1862, a combined naval and military attack upon New Orleans was planned, Butler to command the land force. The naval force, under Farragut, passed the forts below, and were virtually in possession of the city on May 1, when the troops came up, and Butler took formal possession, and governed there with great vigour until November, when he was recalled. Late in 1863 he was placed in command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and the forces here were designated the army of the James. When General Grant was moving towards Richmond in July, 1864, Butler made an unsuccessful effort to capture Petersburg. In Dec., 1864, he made an ineffectual attempt upon Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, North Carolina, and was then relieved of his command. In 1866 he was elected to Congress by

the Republicans of Massachusetts, and he has been repeatedly re-elected until 1878. In 1871 and in 1873 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. In 1877 he left the Republican party to re-enter that of the Democrats, and was their candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1878 and 1879, but was defeated. Again their nominee in 1882, he was successful in the general Democratic victory of that year.

BUTLER, Mrs. Elizabeth Southerden, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas J. Thompson, by Christina, daughter of Mr. T. B. Weller, was born at Lausanne, in Switzerland. Her parents removed to Prestbury, near Cheltenham, where, at the age of five years, Miss Thompson first began to handle the pencil. After two or three years' sojourn at Prestbury, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson went to live in Italy, and the young artist continued her studies at Florence. In 1870 the family returned to England, and took up their abode at Ventnor, where they remained till the great success of Miss Thompson's picture of the "Roll Call" made a removal to London desirable. At one period she studied in the Government School of Art, Kensington. For some years she exhibited at the Dudley and other galleries. Her first picture at the Royal Academy was "Missing," 1873. It was followed in 1874 by the "Roll Call," a picture which attracted universal attention, and which was purchased by the Queen. "The 28th Regiment at Quatre Bras" was exhibited at the Academy in 1875; "Balaklava" in Bond Street in 1876; and "Inkermann" in Bond Street in 1877. More recently she has painted:—"'Listed for the Connaught Rangers: recruiting in Ireland," 1879; "The Defence of Rorke's Drift," 1881; "Floreat Etona!" 1882, an incident in the attack on Laing's Nek; and a picture representing the famous charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo (1882). Miss Thompson became the wife of Major William Francis Butler, C.B., June 11, 1877.

BUTLER, The Rev. George, M.A., is the eldest son of the late Rev. George Butler, head master of Harrow School and afterwards Dean of Peterborough, and brother of the Rev. Dr. Butler, the present head master of Harrow. He was born in 1820, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, but migrated thence to Oxford, and entered at Exeter College, where he obtained the Hertford University Scholarship, in 1841. He was subsequently elected to a Fellowship at his college and took his Bachelor's degree as a first-class in classics in 1843, proceeding M.A. in 1846. He was ordained deacon in 1854 and priest in the following year, by Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford. He was formerly Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College, and was Principal of Liverpool College from 1867 to 1882. Mr. Butler was Public Examiner in the University of Oxford in 1852, Classical Examiner to the Secretary of State for War in 1855, and Examiner for the East India Company's Civil Service in 1856. In June, 1882, Mr. Gladstone conferred on him a canonry of Winchester which had become vacant by the elevation of the Rev. Ernest Wilberforce to the bishopric of Newcastle. Mr. Butler is the author or editor of the following works:—"Principles of Imitative Art," 1852; "Descriptio Antiqui Codicis Virgiliani," privately printed 1854; "Essay on the Raphael Drawings in the University Galleries," contributed to the "Oxford Essays," 1856; "Cheltenham College Sermons," 1862; "Family Prayers," 1862; "The Public Schools Atlas of Modern Geography," 1871; and "The Public Schools Atlas of Ancient Geography," 1876.

BUTLER, The Rev. Henry

MONTAGU, Head Master of Harrow School, youngest son of the late Rev. George Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow, and afterwards Dean of Peterborough, was born in 1833, and educated at Harrow, under Dr. Vaughan, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was elected Bell University Scholar in 1852, and Battie University Scholar in 1853. In 1853 he won Sir W. Browne's medal for the Greek ode, and in 1854 the Porson Prize, the Greek ode, the Camden medal for Latin Hexameters, and the Members' Prize for a Latin essay. In 1855 he graduated B.A. as Senior Classic, and in the same year was elected Fellow of his college. On the retirement of Dr. Vaughan, at Christmas, 1859, he was elected to the head mastership of the school, over which his father had presided for twenty-four years, from 1805 to 1829. He was honorary chaplain to the Queen, 1875-77; chaplain in ordinary, 1877; prebendary of St. Paul's and examining chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1879. He has been several times select preacher at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He published in 1861 and in 1869 volumes of "Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harrow School."

BUTLER, MAJOR WILLIAM FRANCIS, C.B., was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1838, and educated at Dublin. He was appointed Ensign of the 69th Regiment, Sept. 17, 1858; Lieutenant, Nov., 1863; Captain, 1872; Major, 1874; and Deputy-Adjutant-Quarter-Master-General, Head Quarter-Staff, 1876. Major Butler served on the Red River Expedition; was sent on a special mission to the Saskatchewan Territories in 1870-71; and served on the Ashanti Expedition in 1873, in command of the West Akim native forces. He was several times mentioned in despatches of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and in the House of Lords by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. He was appointed a Companion of the Bath in 1874. In Feb., 1879, he was despatched to Natal to assume the responsible post of Staff Officer at the port of disembarcation. Major Butler is the author of "The Great Lone Land," 1872; "The Wild North Land," 1873; "Akimfoo," 1875; and "Far out: Rovings retold," 1880. He married, June 11, 1877, at the church of the Servite Fathers, Fulham Road, London, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the painter.

BUTT, THE HON. CHARLES PARKER, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1854, and joined the Northern circuit. He obtained a silk gown in 1868. He unsuccessfully contested Tamworth in Feb., 1874, and sat for Southampton, in the Liberal interest, from April, 1880, till March, 1883, when he was appointed to the judgeship in the Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, vacant by the resignation of Sir Robert Phillimore.

BUTTERFIELD, WILLIAM, architect, was born Sept. 7, 1814. Having been brought up as an architect, he devoted himself more especially to a scientific study of the various Gothic styles, into which, since entering on his profession, he has imported variety by the use of coloured stone, brick, and marble, both in churches and domestic buildings. His chief works are St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; All Saints' Church and Schools, Margaret Street, London; Baldersby Church, Yorkshire; Yealmpton Church, Devonshire; the new chapel at Balliol College, Oxford; St. Alban's Church, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Lane; Winchester County Hospital; Winchester and Rugby School Buildings; and Keble College, Oxford.

BYLES, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN BARNARD, son of the late Mr. John Byles, of Stowmarket, Suffolk, born in 1801, and called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1831; went

for some years the Norfolk circuit, and in 1840 was appointed Recorder of Buckingham. In 1843 he received the coif of a serjeant-at-law, to which was afterwards added a patent of precedence. He is the author of several professional works of high repute; amongst which may be mentioned one "On the Usury Laws," and another "On Bills of Exchange;" and of a political work of some notoriety, entitled "The Sophisms of Free Trade." In 1857 he was made Queen's Serjeant, and in 1858 received the honour of knighthood on his elevation to the Bench as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He resigned his judgeship at the commencement of Jan., 1873; on March 3, following, he was sworn of the Privy Council. He is the author of "The Foundation of Religion in the Mind and Heart of Man," 1875.

BYR, Robert. (*See* Bayer.)

BYRNE, Mrs. William Pitt, second daughter of the late Hans Busk, Esq., of Great Cumberland Place, and widow of William Pitt-Byrne, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, proprietor of the *Morning Post*, an elegant scholar and a man of high literary attainments, artistic tastes, and musical proficiency. Mrs. Pitt-Byrne contributed at an early age to many of the principal periodicals of the day, but always anonymously. One of her contributions to *Fraser* was a detailed and comprehensive history of Montagu House, which appeared in four numbers of that Magazine: a companion-paper of much research, on the Hôtel de Carnavalet was published in the *People's*, and, among others, in *Macmillan*, an interesting description of the archives of the Préfecture de Police, since burnt by the Communards. Mrs. Pitt-Byrne wrote for *Once a Week*, and contributed (July, 1866) a scholarly and poetical paper called "The Grotto of Vaucluse." The first volume she published, "A Glance behind the Grilles," appeared in 1854. It was followed by several others; the most popular being, perhaps, the well-known volume of "Flemish Interiors," and it is as the "Author of Flemish Interiors" that this writer has always since presented her productions to the public. Her other works, all very favourably and generally known, bear on them the unmistakable stamp of artistic and literary culture; those of a social and descriptive character have been illustrated by her own pencil. They comprise, besides those above named—"Realities of Paris Life," 3 vols.; "Red, White, and Blue," 3 vols.; "Undercurrents Overlooked," 2 vols.; "Cosas de España," 2 vols.; "Feudal Castles of France;" "Gheel, or the City of the Simple;" "The Beggynhof, or the City of the Single;" "Sainte Perrine, or the City of the Gentle;" "Pictures of Hungarian Life;" and "Curiosities of the Search-room." Mrs. Pitt-Byrne has for many years written musical, dramatic, and literary critiques for several daily and weekly papers, and has also supplied paragraphs and papers of interest of another class to the columns of *Land and Water*.

BYRON, Henry James, dramatist and actor, son of Henry Byron, Esq., British Consul at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, is a native of Manchester, and completed his education in London. He is well known to the play-going public as one of the most skilful and prolific writers of burlesque extravaganzas. His earliest effort in this line, "Fra Diavolo," produced at the Strand Theatre on the first night of Miss Swanborough's season in 1858, was speedily followed by several successful pieces; amongst which may be mentioned the "Maid and Magpie," "Aladdin," "Esmeralda," "The Lady of Lyons," and "Grin Bushes;" two farces, and a comedy entitled "The Old Story." Other theatres competed for his burlesques, and for

the Adelphi he wrote the "Babes in the Wood," "Ill-treated Il Trovatore;" for the Olympic, "Mazeppa Travestie;" for Drury Lane, "Miss Eily O'Connor;" and for the Princess's, "Jack the Giant-killer," and other pantomimes. At the Haymarket, amongst other pieces, was produced his "Dundreary Married and Done for;" at the Prince of Wales's, "La Sonnambula Travestie," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Little Don Giovanni," "Der Freischutz," and original comedies, "War to the Knife" and "A Hundred Thousand Pounds." Mr. Byron has contributed extensively to periodical literature, was the first editor of *Fun*, and is the author of a three-volume novel—"Paid in Full," originally published in *Temple Bar*. He made his first appearance in London as an actor at the Globe Theatre in his own drama of "Not Such a Fool as he Looks," Oct. 23, 1869. Among his later pieces are, "An American Lady," a comedy in three acts, produced at the opening of the Criterion Theatre, March 21, 1874; "Old Sailors," a comedy, brought out at the Strand later in the same year; and "Our Boys," which was played for the 1150th time at the Vaudeville Theatre on Aug. 9, 1878. Mr. Byron is a member of the Middle Temple.

C.

CABANEL, Alexandre, artist, was born at Montpellier, Sept. 28, 1823; studied in the *atelier* of M. Picot, and attracted attention by his exhibition, in the "salon" of 1844, of a painting, the subject of which was the "Agony of Christ in the Garden of Olives," and obtained the second great prize for painting in 1845. Having returned from Rome, he exhibited amongst other works (1850-53), a "Saint John," and "The Death of Moses," and was entrusted with the execution of twelve medallions for the decoration of the Hôtel de Ville of Paris, representing the twelve months of the year. M. Cabanel's reputation as a painter is high. He obtained a second-class medal at the exhibition of paintings in 1852, a first-class medal in 1855, and the medal of honour at the "salon" of 1865. He was elected member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, in place of Horace Vernet, Sept. 26, 1863; Professor in the École des Beaux Arts at the end of that year, and was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 29, 1864.

CABAT, Nicolas Louis, a French landscape painter, born at Paris Dec. 24, 1812; studied painting under M. Camille Flers, and visited the most picturesque parts of France. He first exhibited in the "salon" of 1833 some landscapes which the critics pronounced to be too realistic; but he persevered in this style of painting till 1837, and became the founder of a school. From that period till 1848 he only contributed twice to the annual exhibitions (in 1840 and 1841), but since 1848 he has been a regular contributor. M. Cabat was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1867, and unanimously chosen Director, in Nov., 1878, of the French School of Painting at Rome.

CABLE, George W., novelist, was born in New Orleans, where he still resides, in 1845. At the age of fourteen his father died, leaving his family in such reduced circumstances as to compel his son to leave school in order to aid in the support of his mother and sisters. From this time until 1863 he was usually employed as a clerk. In that year he entered the Confederate army, where he remained until the close of the civil war. Returning to New Orleans, he made such a living as he could—at first as an errand boy (though he was twenty-one years of age), then in survey-

ing, and finally secured a position in a prominent house of cotton factors, which he only left, in 1879, to devote himself exclusively to literature. His first literary work was in the form of contributions to the New Orleans *Picayune* over the signature of Drop-Shot. His work, however, did not attract any very general attention until his Creole sketches appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*. These were published in book form in 1879, under the title of "Old Creole Days." They were followed by "The Grandissimes" in 1880, and by "Madame Delphine" in 1881. In all of these Mr. Cable has shown such a mastery of the Louisiana dialect and such a deep insight into the Creole character as to give him at once a prominence among American writers which few are fortunate enough to obtain in so brief an experience. He is now engaged upon the preparation of a history of New Orleans.

CADELL, Francis, the explorer of the river Murray, son of H. F. Cadell, Esq., of Cockenzie, near Preston Pans, Haddingtonshire, was born in 1822, and educated at Edinburgh and in Germany. While very young he showed a taste for adventure, and entered as a midshipman on board an East Indiaman. The vessel having been chartered by Government, the lad, as a volunteer, took part in the first Chinese war, was present at the siege of Canton, the capture of Amoy, Ningpo, &c., and received an officer's share of prize-money. At twenty-two he was in command of a vessel, and in the intervals between his voyages he spent much time in the shipbuilding yards of the Tyne and Clyde, where he gained a thorough knowledge of naval architecture and the construction of the steam-engine. A visit to the Amazons first led him to study the subject of river navigation; and when in Australia, in 1848, his attention was drawn to the practicability of navigating the Murray and its tributaries, which had only served for watering the flocks belonging to the scattered stations on their banks. Three years later, encouraged by the Governor of Australia, Sir H. F. Young, he put his project into execution. In a frail boat, with canvas sides and ribs of barrel hoops, he embarked at Swanhill on the Upper Murray, and descended the stream to Lake Victoria at its mouth, a distance of 1300 miles. Having thus proved that the Murray was navigable, he succeeded in crossing the dangerous bar at its mouth in a steamer planned and constructed under his supervision. This vessel accomplished a first voyage of 1500 miles. Other steamers were procured, and the Murrunbidgee, the Edward, and the Darling were in like manner opened to traffic. A gold candelabrum was presented to Mr. Cadell by the settlers, the value of whose property has been greatly increased by his efforts, and the Legislature directed a gold medal in his honour to be struck in England by Mr. Wyon. As is the case with most first adventurers, others are reaping the abundant fruits of his labour; and on account of intercolonial jealousies he has received no substantial return for a fortune expended, and years of danger, anxiety, and toil.

CADOGAN (Earl of), The Right Hon. George Henry Cadogan, eldest son of the fourth Earl, was born at Durham in 1840. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1873, having been for a few months previously M.P. for Bath. He was appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary for War in May, 1875; and Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in March, 1878, in succession to Mr. J. Lowther, who had been advanced to the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. He went out of office with the Conservative party in April, 1880.

CAIN, Auguste, sculptor, born in Paris, Nov. 4, 1822, worked first with a carpenter, and afterwards entered the studio of M. Rude. M. Cain, who has devoted his attention to groups of animals, first exhibited at Paris in 1846, and is the publisher of his own bronzes. Amongst numerous works he has exhibited "The Dormouse and Tomtit," 1846; "The Frogs desiring a King," 1850; "The Eagle defending his Prey," 1852; "An Eagle chasing a Vulture," 1857; "Lion and Lioness quarrelling about a Wild Boar," 1875; and "A Family of Tigers," 1876. Several of these objects appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851, when M. Cain obtained the bronze medal. He has received many recognitions of merit; another medal in 1864; and a third at the Universal Exposition of 1867. M. Cain was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1869.

CAIRD, Sir James, K.C.B., F.R.S., born at Stranraer, in 1816, was educated at Edinburgh. During the Protection controversy in 1849, Mr. Caird published a treatise on "High Farming as the best Substitute for Protection," which went rapidly through eight editions, and attracted much public attention. In the autumn of the same year, at the request of the late Sir Robert Peel, he visited the west and south of Ireland, then prostrate from the effects of the famine, and at the desire of the lord-lieutenant, Lord Clarendon, reported to the Government on the measures which he deemed requisite for encouraging the revival of agricultural enterprise in that country. This report was enlarged into a volume, published in 1850, descriptive of the agricultural resources of the country, and led to considerable landed investments being made there. During 1850 and 1851 Mr. Caird, as the commissioner of the *Times*, conducted an inquiry into the state of English agriculture, in which he visited every county in England; and his letters, after appearing in the columns of the *Times*, were published in a volume, which has been translated into the French, German, and Swedish languages, besides being republished in the United States. In 1858 Mr. Caird published an account of a visit to the prairies of the Mississippi. A translation of this work appeared on the continent. During the autumns of 1853, 1854, and 1855 Mr. Caird published in the *Times* a series of letters on the corn crops, which were considered to have had a material effect in allaying a food-panic. Invited at the general election of 1852 to offer himself to represent his native district in Parliament, he was defeated by a majority of one. At the general election of 1857 he was elected member for the borough of Dartmouth, as a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and an advocate of Liberal measures. In 1859 he was elected for Stirling without opposition, and vacated his seat in July, 1865, on accepting the office of one of the Inclosure Commissioners. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the Fishery Board, and in 1863 became Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom; Professor Huxley and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., being his colleagues. That commission, after visiting the principal fishing ports of the kingdom, completed its labours in 1866; and the President of the Board of Trade, in the course of a discussion on the subject, thus expressed the opinion of the Government on the results of that inquiry:—"I may be permitted to say that I think a more able report than that which these commissioners have laid before Parliament was never made. It is evident that this inquiry has been most searching and complete, and conducted in a most diligent and judicious manner. I think the

ground is now laid for putting our fishery laws on a sound and satisfactory footing. It is highly satisfactory that an inquiry undertaken in the spirit of a proposal to increase the restrictions upon fishing should have resulted in showing that the supply of fish and the interests of fishermen would be best promoted by free and unrestricted fishing." In 1864 Mr. Caird, after many years' perseverance, carried a resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the collection of agricultural statistics, which was followed by a vote of £10,000 for that object. The returns of 1866 for Great Britain, the result of that vote, for the first time complete the agricultural statistics of the United Kingdom, and are now published annually. Whilst in Parliament he was the advocate of all measures bearing on the improvement of land, successfully opposing the proposal to place a new duty on certain descriptions of corn used for feeding cattle, expounding the impolicy of discouraging the growth of barley by an unmodified malt-tax, taking a prominent part in committees and in the House in inquiries and discussions on Irish land tenure, the utilization of sewage, emigration, the game laws, and from year to year explaining the prospects of the country in regard to its supplies of corn. Retaining his practical connection with agriculture, during his parliamentary career, he took a leading part at this time in introducing the Cheddar system of cheese-making into the south-west of Scotland—a system which has greatly contributed to the prosperity of the dairy districts of that part of the country. In 1860 he carried a motion to extend the Census Inquiry in Scotland to the character of the house accommodation of the people, and thus, in the census of 1861, laid bare the startling fact that two-thirds of the people were found to be lodged in houses of only one and two rooms—a condition of things generally thought inadequate for decent accommodation. In 1865 he was appointed to the office of Inclosure Commissioner. In 1869 he revisited Ireland, and published a pamphlet on the Irish land question, soon after which he received the Companionship of the Bath. He has latterly taken an active interest in the successful introduction of sugar-beet cultivation in this country, which he first recommended in 1850. In 1868 and 1869 he published successive papers on the "Food of the People," read before the Statistical Society. In 1878 he was requested by the Government of India to serve on the commission to inquire into the subject of famines. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (civil division) in 1882. Sir James Caird is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of his native county, Wigton. He has been twice married — first, in 1843, to Margaret, daughter of Captain Henryson, R.E.; and secondly, in 1865, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Dudgeon.

CAIRD, The Rev. John, D.D., a popular and eloquent preacher of the Established Church of Scotland, was born in 1823, at Greenock, where his father was an engineer; studied at the University of Glasgow, and in 1844 was licensed as a preacher. In 1845 he was ordained minister of Newton-on-Ayr, and in the same year was removed to Lady Yester's Church, in Edinburgh, to which charge he was elected by the town-council. In 1850 he accepted the charge of the Established Church at Errol, in Perthshire, whence he removed to Glasgow in 1858. A sermon preached by him before the Queen, in the parish kirk of Crathie, has been published by command of the Queen, who appointed him one of Her Majesty's chaplains for Scot-

land. In Feb., 1873, he was appointed Principal of the University of Glasgow in the room of the late Dr. Barclay. Principal Caird has published a volume of "Sermons," 1858; "The Universal Religion: a Lecture delivered in Westminster Abbey on the Day of Intercession for Missions, Nov. 30, 1874;" and "An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion," 1880.

CAIRNS (Earl), The Right Hon. Hugh MacCalmont, second son of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, county Down, Ireland, was born in 1819. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was first class in classics, and obtained other academical honours. In Jan., 1844, he was called to the English bar at the Middle Temple, and he soon acquired an extensive practice in the courts of Equity. In July, 1852, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Belfast, and he continued to represent that city in the Conservative interest until his elevation to the judicial bench. He was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1856. When Lord Derby formed his administration in Feb., 1858, he appointed to the office of Solicitor-General Mr. Cairns, who on this occasion received the honour of knighthood. It is worthy of note that the earliest Bill he submitted to Parliament related to Chancery Reform, on which subject he has since proposed several important measures. Sir Hugh Cairns first showed himself to be a great parliamentary orator in the celebrated debate of four nights' duration in May, 1858, concerning Lord Ellenborough's censure of Lord Canning's proclamation to the inhabitants of our Indian Empire. Many of his subsequent speeches in the House of Commons, and more recently in the House of Peers, have justly been regarded as masterpieces of eloquence. When the Conservative administration resigned in June, 1859, Sir Hugh Cairns' first brief tenure of office came to an end. On the return of Lord Derby to power in June, 1866, he was appointed Attorney-General, and he worthily occupied for a few months the post which Sir Roundell Palmer (now Lord Selborne) had held under the Liberal administration. The first vacancy which had occurred in the Court of Chancery (with the exception of the woolsack) for the long period of fourteen years, was occasioned on Oct. 1, 1866, by the retirement of Sir James Knight Bruce, and Sir Hugh Cairns was appointed to succeed that veteran judge as Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal; being in the following Feb. (1867) raised to the peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle, in the county of Antrim. He became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in Feb., 1868, and he continued to hold that office until the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's ministry in Dec., 1868, after which time, however, he continued to take an active part in the legislative and judicial business of the House of Lords. In Feb., 1874, on the return of the Conservative party to power, he was reappointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and he held that office till April, 1880. In Sept., 1878, he was created a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom by the titles of Viscount Garmoyle, in the county of Antrim, and Earl Cairns. His lordship was made LL.D. of Cambridge in 1862; D.C.L. of Oxford in 1863; and was elected Chancellor of the University of Dublin in 1867.

CAIROLI, Benedetto, an Italian statesman, born in 1826 at Gropello, near Pavia. His father was a surgeon, who, in 1848, was elected by his fellow-citizens to rule their commune. While a student in the University of Pavia, Benedetto Cairoli, in 1848, conspired and fought as a volunteer against the

Austrians. In 1851 he became an exile in Piedmont, where he remained till 1859, in which year he again took up arms for the liberation of Italy as one of the "Cacciatori delle Alpi." He was also one of the "mille" in the expedition in 1860, when he was wounded in the leg at the siege of Palermo. In 1866 he fought in the Trentino, and in 1867 at Monterotondo and Mentana. Up to the time of the advent of the Left to power in 1876, Cairoli had never explicitly declared himself to have left his old Republican tendencies behind him, and definitively accepted the Constitutional Monarchy of Italy. Since that time, however, perhaps led in some degree by his confidence in his friend Depretis, he accepted the Monarchy. Signor Cairoli has lived in an atmosphere of revolution, and has always breathed defiance to the Vatican and to the Church. In March, 1878, when a new Ministry was formed, shortly after the accession of King Humbert, Signor Cairoli was placed at the head of it, being appointed President of the Council, without portfolio. [1]On Oct. 23, in the same year, all the Ministers resigned, and Signor Cairoli, the Premier, was entrusted with the task of forming a new Cabinet. Soon afterwards (Nov. 17), as King Humbert, in company with the Queen and Signor Cairoli, was driving into Naples, a man named Giovanni Passanante attempted to stab His Majesty with a poniard. The attempt was fortunately frustrated by Signor Cairoli, who received a severe wound, while the King escaped with a mere scratch. Signor Cairoli received from the Chambers and the Italian people the warmest congratulations, in which the Sovereigns and most distinguished statesmen of Europe joined, but these ovations could not avert a new ministerial crisis. In the Chamber of Deputies a motion of confidence in the internal policy of the Government was rejected by 257 against 183 votes (Dec. 11, 1878), and the Ministers thereupon resigned. The Depretis ministry which was then formed was overthrown after half a year's tenure of power, and was succeeded by a new combination of the Left under Signor Cairoli, who was in turn compelled (Nov., 1879) to reconstruct his administration and to bring in Signor Depretis as Minister of the Interior. On May 14, 1881, the Ministry resigned, after the French expedition to Tunis, as their policy in regard to it had rendered them highly unpopular.

CALCUTTA, Bishop of. (*See* Johnson.)

CALDECOTT, Randolph, artist, was born in 1846, at Chester, and educated at Henry VIII.'s School, in that city. He received no art training. He was elected a member of the Manchester Academy of Arts in 1880, and of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in 1882. Mr. Caldecott has exhibited works of painting and sculpture at the Royal Academy, and the Grosvenor Gallery. Among the numerous books illustrated by him are Washington Irving's "Old Christmas," 1875; "Bracebridge Hall," 1876; Mrs. Comyns Carr's "North Italian Folk," 1877; and Mr. H. Blackburn's "Breton Folk," 1879. In 1878 he began a series of "Picture Books," with "John Gilpin," and "The House that Jack Built;" and he has since produced two books each year. In 1883 he published "A Sketch Book," and "Some of Æsop's Fables with Modern Instances." Mr. Caldecott has made many drawings of original subjects for the *Graphic*, most of which have been reproduced in colours; and he has occasionally contributed to *Punch* and other periodicals.

CALDERON, Philip Hermogenes, R.A., son of the Rev. Juan Calderon, was born at Poitiers in 1833, studied at Mr. Leigh's academy and in the atelier of M. Picot

(Member of the Institute) at Paris. He has painted "The Gaoler's Daughter," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1858; "French Peasants finding their Stolen Child," and "Man goeth forth to his Labour," 1859; "Never More," 1860; "Releasing Prisoners on the Young Heir's Birthday," "La Demande en Mariage," and "The Return from Moscow," 1861; "Queen Katharine and her Women at Work," "After the Battle," "Something it is which Thou hast Lost," 1862; "The British Embassy in Paris during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," "Drink to Me only with Thine Eyes," 1863; "The Burial of Hampden" and "Women of Arles," 1864. Mr. Calderon was elected A.R.A. in 1864. In 1865 he did not exhibit. In 1866 he had in the Royal Academy Exhibition "Her most noble, high, and puissant Grace," "Women of Poitiers washing on the banks of the Clain," and "In the Pyrenees." In 1867 Mr. Calderon was elected full R.A., and received at the Paris International Exhibition the first medal awarded to English art. He also received one of the medals awarded to English artists at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. In 1867 he exhibited in London "Home after Victory," and "Evening;" in 1868, "The Young Lord Hamlet riding on Yorick's Back," "Œnone," and "Whither?" (this last his diploma picture); in 1869, "Sighing his Soul into his Lady's Face," "The Duchess of Montpensier urging Jacques Clement to Assassinate the King," and a water-colour figure, size of life; in 1870, "The Orphans," "The Virgin's Bower," "Spring Driving away Winter," and "Mrs. Bland;" in 1871, "On Her Way to the Throne," and "The New Pictures" (portraits of a well-known picture collector); in 1872, "Summer" (a scene on the banks of the Thames), "A High-Born Maiden," "In a Palace-Tower," "H. S. Marks, Esq., A.R.A.," and "Mrs. Cazalet;" in 1873, "Good-Night," "Take, O take those Lips away," "The Moon-Light Serenade," "Victory," "W. R. Elwyn, Esq.;" in 1874, "The Queen of the Tournaments" and "Half-Hours with the Best Authors;" in 1875, "Refurbishing (St. Trophyme, Arles)," "Les Coquettes, Arles," "Toujours Fidèle," and "Great Sport;" in 1876, "The Nest," "Margaret," "Watchful Eyes," and "His Reverence;" in 1877, "Joan of Arc," "Reduced Three per Cents. (Bank of England)," and "The Fruit-seller;" in 1878, "The Nunnery at Loughborough," and "La Gloire de Dijon." In the same year (1878) Mr. Calderon was one of the English artists selected to exhibit an extra number of works at the Paris International Exhibition, and he sent there several of the pictures mentioned above. At the close of that Exhibition he received a "rappel" of first-class medal, and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. Since that time he has been chiefly occupied in painting decorative panels in oil for the dining-room of a well-known lover of art, among which have been "The Olive," "The Vine" (representing the fruits of the earth), and "The Flowers of the Earth," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1881.

CALEDONIA, Bishop of. (*See* Ridley.)

CALLAWAY, The Right Rev. Henry, M.D., D.D., who for some time was a missionary of the Church of England at Spring Vale, Natal, was, on a new missionary bishopric being formed for St. John's, British Kaffraria, nominated as the first occupant of the See. He was consecrated by the Primus of Scotland (Bishop of Moray and Ross) in St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, Oct. 30, 1873.

CAMBRAY-DIGNY, Guglielmo, Conte di, an Italian statesman, born at Florence, in 1823, is the son of Count Louis of Cambray-Digny, who, from being a cobbler, rose to

be the minister and favourite of Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany. After completing his studies at Pisa, he returned, at the age of twenty-two, to his native city, where he was received with much favour by Leopold II., who reposed the utmost confidence in him. He always exhorted the Grand Duke, but in vain, to make concessions to the liberal requirements of the times, instead of relying on Austrian support; and in 1859, when the Grand Duke was obliged to flee from his dominions, which were thereupon annexed to Piedmont, Signor Cambray-Digny approved this preliminary step towards the unification of Italy, and was elected one of the deputies for Tuscany. In 1865 he presided, in his capacity of Lord Mayor ("Gonfaloniere") of Florence, at the sixth centenary of the birth of Dante, and pronounced the panegyric of the poet before the statue which was inaugurated on that occasion. His political celebrity, however, does not date farther back than the close of the year 1867, when he was appointed Finance Minister of the kingdom of Italy, and found himself face to face with an enormous deficit, which he endeavoured to reduce by various expedients, including the unpopular grist tax, and the taking up by the State of the tobacco monopoly. Signor Cambray-Digny, by his perseverance and tact, succeeded in carrying this and other projects in spite of the energetic opposition of a formidable party in the Chambers. Towards the close of the year 1869 the Menabrea-Cambray-Digny Cabinet, as it was called, was succeeded by the Lanza Cabinet. Signor Cambray-Digny was then made a senator.

CAMBRIDGE (Duke of), H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, Field-Marshal, son of Adolphus Frederick, the first duke, grandson of King George III., and first cousin of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was born at Hanover, March 26, 1819, and succeeded his father July 8, 1850. He became a Colonel in the army Nov. 3, 1837, was advanced to the rank of Major-General in 1845, to that of Lieut.-General in 1854, when he was appointed to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards, united to form the first division of the army sent in aid of Turkey against the Emperor of Russia; and was promoted to the rank of General in 1856. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal Nov. 9, 1862. His Royal Highness has been successively Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and, on the death of the late Prince Consort, of the Grenadier Guards. At the battle of the Alma his Royal Highness led his division into action in a manner that won the confidence of his men and the respect of the veteran officers with whom he served. At Inkermann he was actively engaged, and had a horse shot under him. Shortly after this, in consequence of impaired health, he was ordered by the medical authorities to Pera, for change of air, and after staying there some time proceeded to Malta; whence, his health still failing, he was directed to return to England. At a later period his Royal Highness gave the results of his camp experience in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the manner in which the war had been conducted. On the resignation of Viscount Hardinge in 1856 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to succeed as Commander-in-Chief, in which capacity his Royal Highness has shown his desire to introduce useful reforms, which tend materially to improve the comfort of the soldier and the efficiency of the army. In June, 1878, he went to Malta to inspect the Indian troops which had recently arrived there.

CAMERON, Gen. Sir Duncan

Alexander, G.C.B., of an ancient Highland clan, was born about 1808. He entered the army in 1825, became Captain in 1833, Major in 1839, Colonel in 1854, and Major-General in 1859. He served with distinction in the Crimean campaign of 1854-5, having commanded the 42nd regiment at the battle of the Alma, and the Highland brigade at the battle of Balaklava, and was sent out to command the troops in New Zealand, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, in 1863. In that capacity he highly distinguished himself, and in 1864 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Military Division, in recognition of his able services against the Maoris. Sir D. Cameron was made Colonel of the 42nd Foot Sept. 9, 1863; and he was Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst from 1868 to June, 1875. He was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, 1873. He was promoted to the rank of General in the Army in Jan., 1875.

CAMERON, Simon, born in Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. Left an orphan at the age of nine, he learned the trade of a printer, and in 1820 became editor of a country newspaper. In 1822 he removed to Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, and took charge of the leading Democratic paper of the state. In 1832 he was president of a bank, and soon after at the head of two railway companies. In 1845 he was elected United States Senator, to fill a vacancy, acting throughout with the Democrats. In 1856 he became affiliated with "the people's party" in Pennsylvania (subsequently merged in the Republican party); and in the winter following was again elected United States Senator. He was supported by the Republicans of several states as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860. After Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, he nominated Mr. Cameron for Secretary of War. He served in this capacity till Jan. 11, 1862, when he was appointed Minister to Russia, but returned to the United States in November of the same year. In 1866 he was again elected United States Senator, and in 1872 he replaced Mr. Sumner as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He was re-elected in 1873, but resigned his seat in 1877, and was succeeded by his son, J. Donald Cameron (who still retains it). Since 1877 Mr. Cameron has taken no part in public life.

CAMERON, Verney Lovett, C.B., D.C.L., son of the Rev. Jonathan Henry Lovett Cameron, now vicar of Shoreham, is a native of Radipole, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, and was educated at Bruton, Somersetshire. He was appointed Naval Cadet in Aug., 1857; Midshipman in Jan., 1860; Sub-Lieutenant in Aug., 1863; Lieutenant in Oct., 1865; and Commander in July, 1876. He served in the *Illustrious* from 1857 to Oct., 1858; then in the *Victor Emanuel* till Aug., 1861; in the *Liffey* till July, 1862; in the *Dejence* till March, 1864; in the *Hector* till July, 1864; in the *Terrible* from April, 1865, to Oct., 1865; in the *Excellent* from Jan., 1866, to Oct., 1866; in the *Star* from Oct., 1866, to Oct., 1870, and in the Steam Reserve at Sheerness from July, 1871, to Nov., 1872. Between Nov., 1872, and April, 1876, Lieutenant Cameron was engaged in that exploration of Africa which has made his name so familiar to the British public. He is the first Englishman or European traveller who has crossed the whole breadth of the African continent in its central latitudes beyond the western shore of Lake Tanganyika to the Atlantic sea coast of Lower Guinea. He left England under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, in charge of the East Coast Livingtone Search Expedition. His companions were Dr. Dillon, Mr.

Murphy, and Mr. Moffat, but two of them died, and the third was afterwards left behind. After discovering that Dr. Livingstone's death had destroyed the original object of his journey, Lieutenant Cameron determined to cross, if, possible, the African continent. In performing this feat he traversed a distance of nearly 3000 miles on foot between the east and the west ocean shores; but the most important part of his journeyings lay in the central interior west of the chain of lakes and rivers discovered by Dr. Livingstone, which Lieutenant Cameron found to be connected with the great river Congo issuing to the Atlantic between Loango and Angola. Since his return to England he has served in several of Her Majesty's vessels. In Sept., 1878, he started on a tour through Asia Minor and Persia to India, with the object of demonstrating the feasibility of constructing a railroad from the Mediterranean to India without following the course of the Euphrates. In 1880 he published a work in two volumes on the Euphrates Valley, entitled "Our Future Highway." In 1882 he and Captain R. F. Burton undertook a journey of exploration in the country lying at the back of the Gold Coast Colony, and the Council of the Geographical Society accorded them a loan of instruments to enable them to make scientific observations. The two travellers amassed large and valuable collections in all branches of natural history, and Commander Cameron also made extensive surveys. Some particulars of his former services deserve notice. While in the *Terrible* he jumped overboard after a man. He obtained a first-class in all subjects in passing for Lieutenant; and he passed for French Interpreter in 1865. He was senior Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Star* during the Abyssinian campaign, for which he received a medal; and he was employed in lighting, buoying, and surveying channels to Ansley Bay; afterwards in the *Star* on the East Coast of Africa, he was engaged in the suppression of the slave trade, being personally engaged in the capture of twenty dhows. He was created a C.B. (civil division), and an hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, after his return from Africa. He has received the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, the Grande Médaille d'Or of the French Geographical Society, the Gold Medal of the Portuguese Geographical Society, a Gold Medal from the King of Italy for his discoveries in Africa; and he is Officier d'Instruction (France), an Officer of the Crown of Italy, and a Fellow of several foreign Geographical Societies. Commander Cameron is the author of "An Essay on Steam Tactics," 1865, and "Across Africa," 1876.

CAMPBELL, The Hon. Sir Alexander, K.C.M.G., Minister of Justice in the Canadian Government, was born in 1822 at Hedon, near Kingston-upon-Hull. Though born in England he is of Scotch descent, and was educated and has always resided in Canada. He was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1843, created a Queen's Counsel in 1856, and in the following year made a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada. From 1858 until Confederation he represented Cataraqui Division in the Legislative Council of Canada, and served for a time as Commissioner of Crown Lands. He took an active part in the Quebec Conference which resulted in Confederation, and became a member of the Canadian Privy Council at the time of the union of the British American Provinces, and entered the Macdonald Government in 1867, first as Postmaster-General and afterwards as Minister of the Interior. In 1878, on the formation of the Liberal-Conservative Administration, Sir Alexander resumed the Postmaster-General-

ship, and for a time held the portfolio of Minister of Militia. Since that period he has acted as leader of the Government side in the Senate, and in 1881 he exchanged the portfolio of Minister of Militia for that of Minister of Justice. On the 24th of May, 1879, he was created a K.C.M.G.

CAMPBELL, Sir George, M.P., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., eldest son of the late Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, elder brother of the first Lord Campbell, was born in 1824. He entered the Civil Service of India in 1842, and at the age of twenty-two he was already in charge of an important district in that distant dependency. From the manner in which he discharged his duties, his name was mentioned with especial praise by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General. Soon after this Mr. Campbell returned home, studied law, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854. While here he published "Modern India," 1852, dedicated to his uncle, then Lord Chief Justice of England, and "India as it May Be," 1853. He was Associate of the Court of Queen's Bench from 1851 to 1854, but in the latter year he returned to India, where he was employed for some years in the administration of the country as Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, Commissioner of the Customs and Excise, and Civil Commissioner with the troops which occupied the North-West Provinces after the Mutiny. In 1858 Mr. Campbell was appointed Judicial and Financial Commissioner in Oude. He was afterwards for some years a Judge of the High Court of Judicature of Calcutta, and was employed as head of the Commission to inquire into the famine in Orissa. In 1867 he was nominated Chief Commissioner of the central provinces of India, but returning to Scotland in 1868, he became a candidate for Dumbartonshire in July, in the Liberal interest, but retired from his canditature before the general election. The next year he directed attention to Irish Land tenure, by publishing a book on the subject. In Jan., 1871, he again went to India as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but returned home early in 1874 to become a member of the Council of India, which again he resigned in 1875, when he was elected M.P. for the Kirkcaldy burghs. In 1873 he had been created a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Sir George presided over the Economy and Trade Department at the Social Science Congress held at Glasgow in Oct., 1874. He took an active part in the agitation on the Eastern Question in 1876, as a supporter of the policy advocated by Mr. Gladstone, and published a "Handy Book of the Eastern Question: being a very recent View of Turkey," 1876.

CAMPBELL, The Right Rev. James Colquhoun, D.D., Bishop of Bangor, son of the late Mr. John Campbell, of Stonefield, Argyleshire, by Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, Dumbartonshire, was born at Stonefield in 1813. Having graduated in honours at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1836; M.A. 1839; D.D. 1859), he was appointed successively Vicar of Roath, Glamorganshire (1839); Rector of the populous town of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire (1844), honorary canon of Llandaff (1855), and Archdeacon of Llandaff (1857). He was nominated by Lord Derby to the see of Bangor, on the death of Dr. Bethell, in April, 1859. Dr. Campbell is the author of several charges and occasional sermons. He married, in 1840, Blanche (who died 1873), daughter of John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Duffryn, Glamorganshire, and has issue.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, Henry, M.P., is the second son of the late Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro, Forfarshire, by Janet,

youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Bannerman, of Manchester, and was born in 1836. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1858; M.A. 1861). In 1872 he assumed the additional surname of Bannerman, under the will of his uncle, Mr. Henry Bannerman, of Hunton Court, Kent. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who is a magistrate for the counties of Lanark and Kent, has represented the Stirling district of boroughs in the Liberal interest since Dec., 1868; he was Financial Secretary at the War Office from 1871 to 1874; was again appointed to that office in 1880; and in May, 1882, was nominated to succeed Mr. Trevelyan as Secretary to the Admiralty. He married in 1860 Charlotte, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.B.

CAMPHAUSEN, Otto, a German statesman, born at Hünshoven, near Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1812. He studied at the Gymnasium of Cologne, and the Universities of Bonn, Heidelberg, Munich, and Berlin. In 1834 he entered the Civil Service; in 1837 he became an Auditor; in 1844 a Rath; in 1845 a Geheimrath, or Privy Councillor of Finance. His first important legislative work was the preparation of the Income Tax Act, which was laid before the Prussian Landtag in 1847. In 1848 he became a diplomat on a small scale, being attached to the Prussian delegation at Frankfort-on-the-Main, which watched over the acts of Reichsverweser Archduke John of Austria. In 1858 he became Superior Privy Councillor of Finance. For a few years he served as President of the See-Handlung, an institution which administered funds furnished by the State for the support and encouragement of commerce. Baron von der Heydt relinquished the portfolio of Finance in 1869, and Camphausen became his successor. He held that post till Nov., 1873, and from the latter date till March, 1878, he was Vice-President of the Ministry of State. He was a member of the Prussian Landtag from 1849 to 1852, and of the Erfurt Parliament. He was created a member of the Chamber of Peers in 1860, and he became a delegate to the Federal Council in 1870.

CAMPHAUSEN, William, painter, born at Düsseldorf, Feb. 8, 1810, manifested from his earliest years a love of drawing, and after completing his college studies, entered the academy of his native town. Being fond of painting horses and battles, he for some years joined a regiment of hussars to study his subjects close at hand, and made long tours in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. "The Puritans watching the Enemy" exhibits knowledge of design, able composition, and softness of colour. Many of his subjects are taken from English History; such as "Removal of Prisoners belonging to Cromwell's Party," "Cavaliers and Roundheads," "Charles II. in the Retreat from Worcester," "Pillage of an English Castle by Cromwell's Soldiers," and "Charles I. at the battle of Naseby." He has painted the two pictures of "Prince Eugène at Belgrade" and "Godfrey de Bouillon at Ascalon," besides producing numerous drawings for illustrated publications, and among others for the Düsseldorf Monthly Almanack.

CANDOLLE, Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyramus de, the eminent botanist of Geneva, was born at Paris, Oct. 27, 1806, being the son of the celebrated Augustin de Candolle, who died in 1841. He went through a course of study in literature and Science at Geneva, and then turned his attention to law, of which faculty he was admitted a doctor in 1829. Finally, however, he made botany his exclusive study, and became first the assistant and

subsequently the successor of his father. For eighteen years he was director of the Botanic Garden, and during the same period he gave lectures in the Academy of Geneva. M. de Candolle was elected a correspondent of the French Institute in 1851, and the following year was decorated with the Legion of Honour. In June, 1874, he was elected a foreign member of the French Institute in the place of the late Professor Agassiz. His works are: "Monographie des Campanulées," 1830; "Introduction à l'Étude de la Botanique," 2 vols., 1834-35; "Sur le Musée Botanique de M. B. Delessert," 1845; "Note sur une Pomme de Terre du Mexique," 1852; "Géographie Botanique raisonnée," 2 vols., 1855; "Lois de la Nomenclature Botanique," 1867; "Constitution dans le Règne Végétal de Groupes Physiologiques applicables à la Géographie Botanique, Ancienne et Moderne," 1874. He also brought out a new edition of his father's "Théorie Elémentaire de la Botanique," and continued his "Podromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis."

CANNING, Sir Samuel, C. E., upon whom the responsibility of laying the Atlantic Cables of 1865, 1866, and 1869 devolved, is the son of the late Robert Canning, Esq., of Ogbourne St. Andrew, Wiltshire. He commenced his career as assistant to the late Mr. Joseph Locke, C.E., F.R.S., from 1844 to 1849, and was resident engineer during the formation of the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston Railway. Since then he has been engaged in the manufacture and submersion of the most important lines of Submarine Telegraph Cables, almost from their initiation in 1850. He was among the pioneers of Atlantic Cables, and achieved the submergence of the first line of 1858, and that of other Atlantic lines. To his skill and energy the success of the Atlantic Expedition of 1866 is undoubtedly due; he perfected the paying out, and the recovering and grappling machinery for that cable, which so materially aided its submersion, and the recovery of the cable lost in the preceding year. He has also connected England with Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, and laid other important lines of cable connecting various countries in the Mediterranean, North Sea, &c. He received the honour of knighthood in 1866, a Gold Medal from the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, March 14, 1867, and the insignia of the Order of St. Jago d'Espada from the King of Portugal.

CÁNOVAS DEL CASTILLO, Antonio, a Spanish statesman, born in 1830. He made his début in 1851, under the patronage of Señors Rios, Rosas and Pacheco, as chief editor of the *Patria*, in which he defended Conservative ideas. In 1854 he was named deputy for Malaga, and since that year has never ceased to occupy a seat in the Cortes. In 1856 he was Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, and drew up the historical memorandum on the relations of Spain with the Holy See, which served as a basis for the Concordat. He was then named successively Governor of Cadiz in 1855, Director-General of the Administration from 1858 to 1861, and lastly, in that same year, Under-Secretary of State for the Interior. In 1864 the Queen called him to the Ministry, together with Mon; O'Donnell chose him in 1865 as Minister of Finance and the Colonies; and he had the honour of drawing up the law for the abolition of the traffic in black slaves. Lastly, a little before the Revolution of 1868, he was the last to defend with energy in the Cortes the Liberal principle when all the parties which had supported his doctrine had deserted the Parliament. His greatest title to fame is that of having been the first—supported by Señors Elduayem, Bugallal, and

two others—to hoist the standard of legitimate and constitutional monarchy, in the full Constituent Assembly of 1868, and in face of the triumphant Revolution. His fidelity and capacity definitely obtained for him the supreme direction of the Alfonsist party, and on the proclamation of Alfonso XII. as King in Dec., 1874, Señor Cánovas del Castillo became President of the Council and Chief of the New Cabinet, and he continued to hold the Premiership, with the exception of an interval of a few months, down to 1879, when on the return of Marshal Martinez Campos from Cuba, Señor Cánovas del Castillo retired from the Premiership and Marshal Campos became Prime Minister, accepting as his colleagues the principal associates of Señor Cánovas. The skilful resistance of the latter delayed and defeated the Marshal's free trade and emancipation projects, so that on the reassembling of the Cortes (Dec. 1879) he was compelled to resign. Señor Cánovas del Castillo then returned to power early in the year 1881; however, his Conservative Cabinet was overthrown, and a coalition between Señor Sagasta and Marshal Martinez Campos came into office. Señor Cánovas del Castillo is the author of numerous works in moral and political sciences, and a History of the House of Austria, which is in great repute. These publications have long since gained him admission into the Academy of Madrid. In 1875 Señor Cánovas del Castillo received the insignia of the Order of the Red Eagle from the Emperor of Germany, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword from the King of Portugal, and the Golden Fleece from the King of Spain.

CANROBERT, François-Certain, Marshal of France and a Senator, was born June 7, 1809, of a good family, not in Brittany, as has frequently been stated, but at St. Céré, in the department of the Lot. He entered the military school at St. Cyr in 1826, and having distinguished himself there, joined the army as a private soldier, and was soon made sub-lieutenant of the 47th regiment of the line. He became lieutenant in 1832, and in 1835 embarked for Africa, and took part in the expedition to Mascara. His services in the provinces of Oran were rewarded with a captaincy. He was in the breach at the attack on Constantine, and was wounded in the leg. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour about this time. In 1846 he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the 64th regiment of the line, which was charged to act against the formidable Bou Maza. In 1847 he was made Colonel of the 3rd regiment of light infantry, and in 1848 was intrusted with the command of the expedition against Ahmed-Sghir, who had rallied the tribes of the Bouaounin insurrection. Colonel Canrobert pushed forward as far as the pass of Djerma, defeated the Arabs there, took two sheiks prisoners, and then returned to Bathna. He left the 3rd regiment to command a regiment of Zouaves, with whom he marched against the Kabyles, was again victorious, being promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, and at the commencement of 1850 led an expedition against Narah. The Arabs here, eagle-like, had their nests among the rocks. Canrobert advanced three columns to attack the enemy in his retreat, and so skilfully combined their fire, that in seven hours the Arab stronghold was destroyed. Louis Napoleon, when President, appointed Canrobert one of his aides-de-camp; and, shortly after the wholesale proscriptions and imprisonments which followed the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, gave him a commission, and very extensive powers, to visit the prisons, and select objects of his clemency. Upon the formation of the Army of the East in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the first division in the Crimea.

His troops took part in the battle of the Alma, and he was himself wounded by a splinter of a shell, which struck him on the breast and hand. Marshal St. Arnaud resigned six days after the first battle in the Crimea, and the command of the Army of the East was transferred to General Canrobert. Although commander-in-chief, General Canrobert was again in the the thickest of the fight at Inkerman (Nov. 5), and whilst heading the impetuous charge of Zouaves was slightly wounded, and had a horse killed under him. In May, 1855, finding that impaired health no longer permitted him to hold the chief command in the Crimea, he resigned to General Pelissier, and soon after returned to France. He was treated with great distinction by the Emperor Napoleon, and was sent on a mission to the courts of Denmark and Sweden. At the commencement of the Italian war, in 1859, General Canrobert received the command of the 3rd corps of the Army of the Alps. He exposed himself to great danger at Magenta, and at Solferino had to effect a movement which brought valuable assistance to General Niel. General Canrobert was afterwards made a Marshal of France, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1860 he married Miss Macdonald, a Scotch lady. In June, 1862, he commanded at the camp of Châlons, and succeeded the Marshal de Castellane in command of the 4th corps d'armée at Lyons, Oct. 14. Subsequently, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris. At the time of the declaration of war by France against Prussia, in 1870, he had the command of an army corps. On the 6th of August the Crown Prince of Prussia attacked the united army corps of Gens. Macmahon, De Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth, and gained a complete victory over the French. Marshal Canrobert was soon afterwards shut up in Metz, with Marshal Bazaine, and on the capitulation of that fortress, he was sent prisoner into Germany. After the preliminaries of peace had been signed he returned to France, where he met with a favourable reception from M. Thiers, who did not, however, appoint him to any command. After having declined the offer of a candidature for the National Assembly in 1874, in the Gironde, and in 1875 in the Lot, Marshal Canrobert, after some hesitation, allowed his name to be proposed in the department of Lot, at the Senatorial elections of Jan. 30, 1876, by the party of the Appeal to the People, and on the second scrutiny he was elected by 212 votes out of 385 electors. His term of office expired in Jan., 1879, when he again became a candidate for the department of Lot, but was defeated. Later in the same year, however, he was elected Senator for Charente, in the room of the late M. Hennessy, the distiller. He accepted this unsolicited election as "a homage paid to the army in the person of the *doyen* of its chiefs."

CANTERBURY, Archbishop of. *See* Benson, Dr.

CANTÙ, Cesare, historian, was born at Brivio, near Milan, Sept. 5, 1805. When only eighteen years of age, he became Professor of Literature in the College of Sondrio, in the Valteline, from whence he went to Como, and thence to Milan. He embraced the Liberal cause, and his "Reflexions on the History of Lombardy in the Seventeenth Century," published at Milan, excited the hostility of the Austrian Government, and he was imprisoned for three years. In his captivity he wrote an historical romance, "Margherita Pusterla," 1835, a work which has often been compared to the "Promessi Sposi" of Manzoni. He has composed various religious hymns, and his poem "Algiso," his "Letture Giovanelli," which have

passed through more than thirty editions, and the articles which he has contributed to the "Biblioteca Italiana" and the "Indicatore" of Milan, have popularized his name throughout Italy. He belongs to what has been called the Romantic School, founded by Manzoni and Silvio Pellico. This author has published "Storia Universale," which has been translated into English, French, and German; "History of Italian Literature," 1851; "History of the Last Hundred Years," 1852; "History of the Italians," 1859; "Milano, Storia del Popolo e pel Popolo," 1871; "Cronistoria della Indipendenza Italiana," 3 vols., 1873; "Commento Storico ai Promessi Sposi [di Alessandro Manzoni], o la Lombardia nel secolo XVII." 1874; "Donato ed Ercole Silva, Conti di Biandrate; cenni biografici," conjointly with C. Rovida, 1876; and "Caratteri Storici," 1881.

CAPEL, The Right Reverend Monsignor Thomas John, D.D., was born Oct. 28, 1836. Having completed his education by six years' private tuition under the Rev. J. M. Glennie, B.A., Oxon., in the autumn of 1860, he was ordained priest by Cardinal Wiseman. In Jan. 1854, he became co-founder and Vice-principal of St. Mary's Normal College at Hammersmith. Shortly after ordination he was obliged to go to a southern climate to recruit his strength. When there, at Pau, he established the English Catholic mission, and was formally appointed its chaplain. Subsequently, his health having improved, he returned to London, where his sermons and doctrinal lectures in various churches, and more especially in the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington, soon raised him to the foremost rank among English preachers. During several visits to Rome he also delivered courses of English sermons in that city by the express command of the Sovereign Pontiff. Monsignor Capel, while labouring at Pau in the work of "conversions," was named private chamberlain to Pope Pius IX., in 1868, and after his return to England domestic prelate in 1873. With returning health Monsignor Capel once more took to his work of predeliction—education—and in Feb. 1873, established the Catholic Public School at Kensington. He was appointed Rector of the College of Higher Studies at Kensington—the nucleus of the Catholic English University—in 1874, by the unanimous voice of the Roman Catholic Bishops, and he held that appointment until 1878. It is said that the Right Rev. gentleman intended to avoid publishing till he was forty years of age, but the attack made on the civil allegiance of Catholics led him, as a born Catholic, to write "A Reply to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's Political Expostulation," 1874. A passage in this work gave rise to an animated controversy between Monsignor Capel and Canon Liddon in the columns of the *Times*, respecting the alleged dissemination of several distinctive Roman Catholic doctrines by the Ritualistic clergy in the Anglican Church.

CAPERN, Edward, born at Tiverton, Devon, Jan. 29, 1819, is the author of "Poems," published in 1856, and now in the third edition, a work which attracted considerable attention, and procured for the author a pension of £40 per annum (afterwards increased to £60) from the civil list. In 1859 he published "Ballads and Songs," which was followed by "The Devonshire Melodist," a collection of the author's songs, in some instances accompanied by his own music. Edward Capern, who has long been known to the world as "The Rural Postman of Bideford," published "Wayside Warbles," in 1865, a second edition of which work, greatly enlarged, appeared in 1870.

CARATHEODORY PASHA (Alexander), a native of Constantinople, belongs to one of the most distinguished families of the Greek community in the Turkish capital, and, through his wife, is connected with the noble family of the Aristarchi. He was brought up at Constantinople till he was sixteen years old, when he was sent to the West of Europe to complete his studies. On his return to Turkey, he was employed in the Government offices of the Sublime Porte, and soon attracted notice by his assiduity and intelligence. In several capitals of Europe he occupied the post of First Secretary of Embassy, and he was appointed, for the first time, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs during the Grand-Vizieriat of the late A'ali Pasha. About this period he was nominated Minister of the Sultan at the Court of Rome, where he resided for two years. He was recalled to occupy, for the second time, the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was sent, as chief plenipotentiary of Turkey, to the Congress of the Great Powers which assembled at Berlin in 1878 to revise the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano. He had been previously raised to the rank of muchir. Afterwards he became Minister of Public Works, and in Nov. 1878 he was appointed Governor-General of Crete.

CARDEN, Sir Robert Walter, son of the late James Carden, Esq., of Bedford Square, London, was born in 1801. His mother was a daughter of the late Mr. John Walter, M.P., of the *Times*, in which journal Sir Robert is understood to possess an interest. He was gazetted as an officer in the 82nd foot, but afterwards went on the Stock Exchange as a stock and share broker, became, in 1849, an alderman of the city of London, and served the office of Lord Mayor in 1857-8. He was the founder of the City Bank, was an unsuccessful candidate for St. Albans in 1850, and procured the disfranchisement of that corrupt constituency at his own expense. He was returned for Gloucester, as a Conservative, in 1857, was defeated at the general election of 1859, though he unseated his opponents on petition, and was defeated in a contest for Marylebone in April, 1861. Sir R. W. Carden is a magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, and a deputy-lieutenant for London. He married in 1827, Pamela Elizabeth Edith, daughter of the late Dr. Andrews, of the 19th Foot, (she died in 1874).

CARDWELL (Viscount), The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, son of the late John Cardwell, Esq., merchant, Liverpool, and nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Cardwell, many years principal of Alban Hall, Oxford, and Camden Professor of Ancient History in that university, was born July 24, 1813, and educated at Winchester. He was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1832, graduated in 1835 as a double first-class, and was elected Fellow of his college. In 1838 he was called to the bar, but preferring political to legal distinction, he entered Parliament in 1842 as member for Clitheroe. Having supported Sir R. Peel in the financial changes of 1845-6, he was elected for Liverpool in 1847, and was defeated at the general election in July, 1852. In Jan. 1853, he was returned for the city of Oxford. Defeated at the general election in March, 1857, and one of his opponents having been unseated on petition, he was elected in July, and continued to represent that city until his elevation to the peerage. He was Secretary to the Treasury from 1845 to 1846, and President of the Board of Trade under the "Coalition" ministry, of which Lord Aberdeen was the head; when he introduced some useful and valuable reforms into the office over which he presided.

Though a member of the Peelite party, Mr. Cardwell accepted the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Palmerston, on his return to office in 1859, and held the Chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster from July, 1861, till 1864, when he succeeded the Duke of Newcastle as Secretary of State for the Colonies. He held the same appointment under Earl Russell's administration, and resigned with his colleagues in 1866. In Dec. 1868, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, he became Secretary of State for War, and a member of the Committee of of Council on Education. When the Liberal party went out of office he was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Cardwell (Feb. 1874). He was for some time an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England, which office he resigned in Nov. 1882. While he was at the War Office, he proposed and carried through Parliament a series of measures, having for their object the entire reorganization of the British Army, by means of the Abolition of Purchase, the introduction of the "short service" system of enlistment, the localization of regiments, the transfer of certain powers over the militia from the Lords-Lieutenant to the Crown, and the placing the militia and volunteer forces directly under the Generals commanding districts. His lordship was one of the literary executors of the will of the late Sir Robert Peel, whose "Memoirs" he edited conjointly with the late Earl Stanhope (2 vols., 1856). He married, in 1838, Miss Anne Parker, youngest child of the late Mr. Charles Stewart Parker of Fairlie, Ayrshire.

CARLÉN, Madame Emilia Flyggare, novelist, was born in Stockholm, in 1810. Her maiden name was Schmidt, and her first marriage to a musician named Flyggare was an unfortunate one. After its dissolution she was married to M. J. G. Carlén, a lawyer of Stockholm, known as a poet and romancist. He died July 6, 1875. Madame Carlén's first novel, "Waldemar Klein," appeared in 1838, and by 1851, an interval of only thirteen years, she had published her twenty-second work. Amongst the publications best known in this country are, "Rose of Thistleton," "Woman's Life," "The Birthright," "The Magic Goblet," "Ivar, or the Skjut's Boy," "The Lover's Stratagem," "Mary Louise," "Events of the Year," "The Maiden's Tower," and "John." This by no means exhausts the catalogue of this lady's productions, for she is a most prolific writer.

CARLINGFORD (Lord) The Right Hon. Chichester Samuel Parkinson Fortescue, K.P., is the youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Chichester Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, co. Louth, some time member for Hillsborough in the Irish Parliament, and brother of Lord Clermont, to whose Irish title Lord Carlingford stands as heir presumptive. His mother was Martha, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Meade Hobson, of the city of Waterford. He was born Jan. 18, 1823, and educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1844; M.A. 1847). He obtained a first class in classical honours, and in 1846 gained the Chancellor's prize for an English essay on the "Effects of the Conquest of England by the Normans." He entered Parliament at the general election of 1847 as one of the members for the county of Louth, which he represented, in the Liberal interest, till Feb. 1874, when he was defeated. Mr. Chichester Fortescue held a Junior Lordship of the Treasury under Lord Aberdeen in 1854-55; the Under-Secretaryship of State for the Colonies in 1857-58; and again in 1859-65. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1864. In 1865 he was made

Chief Secretary for Ireland, and he held that post down to June, 1866. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in Dec. 1868, he resumed that office, from which he was transferred in 1870 to the Presidency of the Board of Trade. Just before retiring from office in Feb. 1874, Mr. Gladstone recommended the Queen to bestow a peerage on Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who was accordingly created Baron Carlingford. In consequence of the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill in April, 1881, the Duke of Argyll resigned his seat in the Cabinet and his office of Lord Privy Seal. Lord Carlingford was thereupon appointed to succeed His Grace in that office, and towards the close of the Parliamentary Session he had charge of the Land Bill during its passage through the House of Lords. In Feb. 1882, he was created a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick in the room of the late Lord Lurgan; and on March 19, 1883, he was nominated Lord President of the Privy Council, in succession to Earl Spencer. His Lordship is Lord-Lieutenant of Essex, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Louth, a magistrate for Somerset; and a member of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Lord Carlingford married in 1863 Frances, daughter of the late Mr. John Braham, widow of Mr. G. Harcourt and of the seventh Earl Waldegrave (she died July 5, 1879). There was no issue of the marriage.

CARLISLE, Bishop of. (*See* Goodwin.)

CARLOS (Don), Duke of Madrid (Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro Josef Francesco Quirino Antonio Miguel Gabriel Rafael), who claims to be the legitimate King of Spain by the title of Charles VII., was born March 30, 1848. His father, Don Juan, was the brother of Don Carlos (Charles VI.), known as the Count de Montemolin, in support of whose claims the Carlist risings of 1848, 1855, and 1860 were organized. As Charles VI. died without children, Jan. 13, 1861, his rights devolved upon his brother, Don Juan, who had married, Feb. 6, 1847, the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria, Princess of Modena. Their son, the present Don Carlos, who was educated principally in Austria, married, on Feb. 4, 1867, Margaret de Bourbon, of Bourbon, Princess of Parma, daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand Charles III., Mademoiselle de France, Duchess of Parma, and sister of the present Comte de Chambord (Henry V. of France). In Oct. 1868, Don Juan abdicated in favour of his son, whose standard was raised in the north of Spain by some of his partisans, April 21, 1872. On July 16, in that year, Don Carlos published a proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia, calling upon them to take up arms in his cause, and promising to restore to them their ancient liberties; and in the following December Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, assumed the command of the Carlist bands in Catalonia. Don Carlos himself made his entry into Spain, July 15, 1873, announcing that he came for the purpose of saving the country. Since that period the war was waged with remarkable vigour, and the various governments which came into power at Madrid strove in vain to dislodge the Carlists from their strongholds in the north of Spain. When the Republic came to an end, and the eldest son of the ex-Queen Isabella returned to Spain as Alfonso XII., Don Carlos issued a proclamation, dated at his headquarters at Vera, Jan 6, 1875. In this document he says that, as "Head of the august family of the Bourbons in Spain, I contemplate with profound sorrow the attitude of my cousin Alfonso, who, with the inexperience

of his age, consents to be the instrument of the same men who expelled him from his fatherland with his mother, overwhelmed with insults and outrages. Notwithstanding, I do not protest. My dignity, and the dignity of my army, permit no other protest than that uttered with irresistible eloquence by the mouths of our cannon. The proclamation of Prince Alfonso, so far from closing against me the gates of Madrid, opens to me, on the contrary, the way for the regeneration of our beloved country. It is not in vain that a new epoch of pretorianism offends Spanish pride. It is not in vain that my invincible volunteers have taken up arms. They who knew how to conquer at Epault, at Alpinos, Montejura, Castelfullit, Sommorostro, Abuerzuzo, Castillon, Cordova, and Urnieta, will know how to prevent a new insult to our magnanimous Spain, another scandal to civilized Europe. Called to crush the revolution in our country, I will crush it whether it shows the savage ferocity of shameless impiety, or whether it shelters and conceals itself beneath the cloak of a pretended piety. Spaniards! By our God, by our Spain, I swear to you that, faithful to my holy mission, I will keep our glorious flag unstained. It symbolizes the saving principles which are to-day our hope, and which will be to-morrow our salvation." The contest was carried on with great stubbornness and gallantry by the Carlists for more than a twelvemonth after this; but in Jan. 1876, Tolosa, their last stronghold, fell, and its defenders, flying in disorder, sought refuge on French territory. Don Carlos went to Paris, and in a manifesto to the Spaniards, dated from the capital, March 3, 1876, he said:—"Being desirous of putting a stop to bloodshed, I forbear continuing a glorious, but at present fruitless struggle. In the face of a great superiority of numbers, and in view especially of the sufferings of my volunteers, it became necessary to return the sword to the scabbard. I will never sign a *convenio*. My flag remains furled until the moment which God shall fix as the supreme hour of redemption." On July 18, 1881, Don Carlos was expelled from France on the ground of his having ostentatiously allied himself with the partisans of the Comte de Chambord. Don Carlos has five children —the Infanta Blanca, born Sept. 7, 1868; the Infante Jaime, Prince of the Asturias, born June 27, 1870; the Infanta Elvira, born July 28, 1871; the Infanta Beatrix, born March 21, 1874; and the Infanta Alix, born June 29, 1876.

CARLSON, Frederik Ferdinand, a Swedish historian, born in the province of Upland, June 13, 1811, was educated in the University of Upsala, and after graduating there, made a tour through Denmark, Germany, Italy, and France, staying for a considerable time in Berlin and Rome. On his return in 1836 he was appointed Professor of History at Upsala, but the next year he was sent for to Stockholm to be tutor to the Prince Royal. In 1847, however, he was again elected to the Chair of History at Upsala; he represented that University in the Diet for several years; and in 1863 he resigned his professorship on being placed at the head of the Ministry of Public Worship at Stockholm. His great work is a "History of Sweden," the first two volumes of which appeared in Swedish and German in 1855-6. He is a member of the Academy of Sweden.

CARNARVON (Earl of), The Right Hon. Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, eldest son of Henry John George, the third earl (who was an accomplished scholar and poet), by Henrietta Anna, daughter of Lord Henry T. Molyneux Howard, born June 24, 1831, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford,

where he graduated as a first-class in classics in 1852, and D.C.L. in 1859. Lord Carnarvon, who represents a younger branch of the noble house of Pembroke, succeeded to the title during his minority. Soon after taking his seat in the House of Peers, he made his maiden speech, on which he was highly complimented by Lord Derby, who, in 1859, nominated him High Steward of the University of Oxford. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's second administration, 1858-9, and was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, June, 1866. On Feb. 19, 1867, he moved in the House of Lords the second reading of the Bill for the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, which he truly described as one of the largest and most important measures that for many years it had been the duty of any Colonial Minister in this country to submit to Parliament. Shortly after this (March 2) his lordship resigned the Colonial Secretaryship on account of a difference of opinion respecting Parliamentary Reform. At the same time, General Peel, War Secretary, and Lord Cranborne (now the Marquis of Salisbury) Secretary for India, tendered their resignations, which were accepted. Lord Carnarvon, in the speech he delivered in the House of Peers on this occasion, avowed that the new Reform Bill would make an entire transfer of political power in five-sixths of the boroughs, and expressed his belief that the Government were going too far in a democratic direction. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's cabinet in Feb. 1874, he was for the second time appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies. He resigned his seat in the Cabinet, Jan. 24, 1878, in consequence of his disagreement from his colleagues as to the policy of ordering the British fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles. His lordship considered this to be a departure from the policy of neutrality which the Government had pledged themselves to preserve as long as neither of the belligerents infringed certain conditions which Her Majesty's Government itself had laid down. Lord Derby, Foreign Secretary, tendered his resignation at the same time, but consented to resume his post after the order respecting the fleet had been countermanded, and explanations had been made with his colleagues. Lord Carnarvon is the author of "The Archæology of Berkshire," an address delivered to the Archæological Association at Newbury, 1859;" "Recollections of the Druses of the Lebanon: and Notes on their Religion," 1860, being notes of a visit to the East; and a preface and notes to a Report on "Prison Discipline," adopted at the Hampshire Quarter Sessions, Jan. 4, 1864. He edited, in 1869, "Reminiscences of Athens and the Morea: Extracts from a Journal of Travels in Greece during 1839, by the late Earl of Carnarvon;" in 1875, "The Gnostic Heresies of the First and Second Centuries," by the late H. L. Mansell, Dean of St. Paul's, "with a Sketch of his Life, Work, and Character;" and he published, in 1879, a translation of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus. Lord Carnarvon was Major in the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry, 1862-8; and is a Deputy-Lieutenant and a Magistrate for Hampshire, Constable of Carnarvon Castle, and Pro-Grand Master of the Freemasons of England (1875); President of the Society of Antiquaries (1878); and a member of the Historical Manuscripts Commission (1882). He married firstly, in 1861, Lady Evelyn Stanhope (who died in 1875); and secondly, Dec. 31, 1878, Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Howard, of Greystoke Castle, Cumberland.

CARNOT, Lazare Hippolyte, politician, son of the celebrated Carnot, born at Saint Omer, April 6, 1801, studied the law, and became

an advocate. Later in life he ranked as a *homme de lettres*, edited the "Revue Encyclopédique," and was at one time a disciple of St. Simon. He was elected deputy in 1839, and after the revolution of 1848 was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, but retired July 5. After the *coup d'état*, M. Carnot was elected, with General Cavaignac, deputy for Paris. Both refused the oath, and retired into private life. In 1863, however, he entered the Corps Législatif, but at the general election of 1869 he was defeated by M. Gambetta. After the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he was appointed Maire of the 8th arondissement of Paris. The following year he was elected a representative of the department of Seine-et-Oise. He voted steadily with the Extreme Left. On Dec. 15, 1875, he was elected a Senator for Life by the National Assembly. Among the works written, edited, or translated by M. Carnot are, "Gunima," a novel by Van der Welde, 1824; the "Chants Helléniens" of Wilhelm Müller, 1828; "Exposé de la Doctrine Saint-Simonienne," 1830, which has been translated into English; "Mémoires de Henri Grégoire, ancien évêque de Blois," 2 vols., 1837; "Réflexions sur la Domesticité," 1838; "Des Devoirs civiques des Militaires," 1838; Mémoires de Bertrand Barrère," 4 vols., 1842-43, conjointly with David d'Angers; "De l'Esclavage Colonial;" "L'Allemagne pendant la Guerre de la Délivrance," fragments of which were published in 1843; "Mémoires sur Carnot, par son fils," 2 vols., 1861-64; and "La Révolution Française," 2 vols., 1869-72.

CARNOTA (Conde da) J. Smith Athelstane, born in London, May 9, 1813, was educated at Salisbury, by the Rev. G. Radcliffe, D.D. Intended for the law, but having lost his father at the age of nineteen, he travelled on the continent, and in 1835 went to Lisbon, where he became private secretary to the Marshal Duke de Saldanha, at that time Prime Minister of Portugal. He was present at and concerned in many important events of that country's history, and accompanied the Marshal in various missions and embassies at Vienna, London, Paris, and Rome. He has resided but little in England, except during the year 1840, when attached to the Sardinian Legation in London, of which the late Count Pollon was the chief. In 1843 he published in two volumes the first edition of his work, the "Marquis of Pombal," on which occasion the Queen of Portugal created him a Knight Commander of the Order of Christ. He married in 1850, and shortly afterwards purchased a property in Portugal, where, a widower since 1856, he continues to reside. By a decree dated Lisbon, Aug. 9, 1870, his present Majesty, Dom Luiz, was pleased to elevate the author to the dignity of "Grandee of Portugal," by the title of Conde da Carnota. In 1871 a second edition of the "Marquis of Pombal" was published in one volume. The Conde da Carnota has since written "Memoirs of the Life and Eventful Career of the Duke de Saldanha, soldier and statesman," 2 vols., 1880.

CARPENTER, Alfred, M.D., was born at Rothwell, Northamptonshire, May 28, 1825, his father being a medical practitioner of that place, to whom, after finishing his general education at Moulton Grammar School, in Lincolnshire, he was apprenticed at the age of 14. Two years later he became a pupil of Mr. Percival, at the Northampton Infirmary, where he remained for three years, returning at the expiration of that period to Rothwell to assist his father. Next he became assistant to Mr. J. Syer Bristowe, at Camberwell, and in 1847 he entered St. Thomas's Hospital. He was the first student who gained a scholarship at that institution, and he also held in succession the posts of Resident Accoucheur and House Surgeon. He took the

M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1851, and in 1852 became associated in practice with the late Dr. Westall, of Croydon, in which town he has since continued to reside. Dr. Westall having retired in 1860, Mr. Carpenter entered into partnership first with Mr. Whitling, and afterwards with Dr. H. T. Lankester. Mr. Carpenter graduated M.B. at the University of London in 1855, and M.D. in 1859. In 1860 he became medical attendant upon Dr. Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury, and he was afterwards medical adviser to Archbishops Longley and Tait. In 1859 Dr. Carpenter was appointed a member of the Croydon Local Board of Health, on which he continued to serve, acting occasionally as chairman, until his election as President of the Council of the British Medical Association in 1879. His connection with the Board of Health was fruitful of results in the interests of sanitary science. He was chiefly instrumental in the extension and successful working of the Croydon Sewage Farm, and the Public Baths at Croydon were likewise established by him. To his exertions also, was due the ventilation of the sewers. In 1870 he was appointed a magistrate for Surrey. Dr. Carpenter has filled numerous local offices of importance. He has been President of the Croydon Literary and Scientific Institute, of the Croydon School of Art, of the Microscopical Club and Natural History Society, and of the Croydon Temperance Society. He also took an active part in the establishment of the Croydon Cottage Hospital and of the Croydon Provident Dispensary. In 1878 he was Orator of the Medical Society of London, and took for the subject of his discourse "Alcoholic Drinks." He has also been a member of the Health Committee of the Social Science Association, and Vice-Chairman of the Council of the Sanitary Institute. He was President of the Health Section at the Croydon Sanitary Congress in 1872, and in Dec. 1881 he presided over the Domestic Health Section at the Brighton Congress. Dr. Carpenter is Examiner in Public Health in the University of London, and a member of the Court of Examiners at the Apothecaries' Company. In 1881 he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the London hospitals for small-pox and fever cases, and into the means of preventing the spread of infection. Among his literary productions are: "A History of Sanitary Progress in Croydon," 1856; "Hints on House Drainage," 1866; "Physiological and Mechanical Aspect of Sewage Irrigation;" a course of "Lectures on Preventive Medicine," delivered at St. Thomas's Hospital in 1877; "Alcoholic Drinks as Diet, as Medicines, and as Poisons;" "Influence of Sewer Gas on Public Health;" "Causation of Epidemic Disease;" "Address on Public Medicine," delivered before the British Medical Association at Sheffield in 1876; "The First Principles of Sanitary Work;" a paper on the "Causation of Scarlatina," read before the Society of Medical Officers of Health, 1881; the chapter on "Medical Etiquette" in "Glenn's Manual of Laws affecting Medical Men;" a paper on "Fogs and London Smoke," read before the Society of Arts in Nov. 1880, which communication was initiated by a correspondence in the *Times*, and which resulted in the establishment of an Exhibition now held at South Kensington; "Health at School;" and a series of articles on "School Surgery" in the *Practical Teacher*.

CARRUTHERS, William, F.R.S., F.L.S, was born at Moffat, Scotland, in 1830, and educated at the academy there, and afterwards at the University and New College, Edinburgh. He entered the British Museum as Assistant in the Department of Botany in 1859; and succeeded Mr. J. J. Bennett, as Keeper of that Department, on his

retirement in 1871. Mr. Carruthers has conducted many original investigations on living and fossil plants, and has published numerous memoirs on fossil botany in the journals and transactions of learned societies. He re-edited Lindley and Hutton's "Fossil Flora," and was afterwards engaged in preparing an account of the fossil plants of Britain, supplementary to that work.

CARUS, The Rev. William, M.A., born in 1804, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in the highest honours both in classics and mathematics in 1827, and was elected Fellow of his college. He was Senior Fellow and Senior Dean of Trinity College, Incumbent of Great St. Mary's, and a select preacher in the university in 1854, 1859, and 1866; was appointed a Canon Residentiary of Winchester, Vicar of Romsey, and Rural Dean in 1851; and is Proctor for the Chapter in Convocation. He is the author of "Memoirs of the late Rev. Charles Simeon." A Greek Testament prize, called the Carus Prize, in remembrance of his long services there, has been established in the University of Cambridge.

CARVALHO-MIOLAN, Madame Marie Caroline, a celebrated French vocalist, born at Marseilles, Dec. 31, 1827, attended M. Duprez' class at the Paris Conservatoire from 1843 to 1847, and gained the first prize for singing. She made her *début* in 1849, at the Opéra Comique, where, between that date and the end of 1854, she either reproduced or created a number of well-known characters in "Giralda," "Le Pré aux Clercs," "La Cour de Célimène," and "Les Noces de Jeannette." In 1853 Mdlle. Miolan became the wife of M. Léon Carvaille or Carvalho, who, since 1849, had been a singer at the Opéra Comique. This union was a most unhappy one. In 1856, whilst his wife was engaged as first cantatrice at the Théâtre Lyrique, M. Carvalho happened to be the principal creditor of the management of that theatre, and the result was that the licence was transferred to him. In 1862 he was appointed its manager, but fortune was not favourable to him, and eventually he was made a bankrupt. A judicial separation was obtained by his wife, who, it appeared, had not received for four years a single shilling of her salary. Madame Carvalho-Miolan played in her husband's theatre, with great applause, the principal parts in "La Fanchonette," "Les Noces de Figaro," "La Reine Topaze," "Mireille," and other popular pieces. During the season of 1860 she appeared at the Italian Opera in London, where she achieved a brilliant success. Since that time she has sung both on the stage and at concerts in this and other countries. Madame Carvalho-Miolan possesses a voice of wonderful flexibility and compass, and can render, without apparent effort, the most difficult musical phrases.

CASHEL, Bishop of. (*See* Day, Dr.)

CASSAGNAC. (*See* Granier de Cassagnac.)

CASTELAR Y RISSOLL, Emilio, a Spanish politician, born in 1832, became notorious, early in his career, in consequence of his extreme democratic and socialistic opinions, which he expounded in various Liberal journals. For a time he was Professor of History and Philosophy in the University of Madrid, and in 1866 he took a leading part in the revolutionary movement, which was put down by Serrano. On this occasion he was condemned to death, but he made good his escape, and sought refuge first at Geneva and afterwards in France. When the revolution broke out in Sept. 1868, he returned to his native country, and was one of the most energetic leaders of the republican movement. He exerted himself to the

utmost in order to bring about the establishment of a republic, but at the general election for the Constituent Cortes in Feb. 1869, the republicans succeeded in returning only a small proportion of their candidates, among whom, however, was Señor Castelar. In the discussions respecting the new constitution of Spain Señor Castelar advocated, but unsuccessfully, the principle of republican institutions. In June, 1869, he vigorously opposed the project of a regency, and he was also concerned in the republican insurrections which occurred in October of that year. In the government chosen by the Cortes after the abdication of King Amadeo, Señor Castelar was Minister of Foreign Affairs. On Aug. 24, 1873, he was elected President of the Cortes by 135 votes against 73, but he vacated that post on Sept. 6, when he was nominated President of the Executive Power. His first measure was the prorogation of the Cortes and the assumption of dictatorial power. He next took energetic, but ineffectual, measures to suppress the Carlist insurrection, and despatched the Minister of War in person to Cuba to protect Spanish interests in that island. When, however, the Cortes re-assembled on Jan. 2, 1874, it refused by 120 votes against 100, to pass a vote of confidence in President Castelar, who resigned. Thereupon General Pavia, as Captain-General of Madrid, forcibly dissolved the Cortes, and appointed a provisional government with Marshal Serrano at its head. Soon after the *pronunciamiento* in favour of Alfonso XII., Señor Castelar quitted Madrid and proceeded to Geneva, Jan. 1875. While in that city, being disgusted at the educational decree promulgated by the Spanish Government, he resigned the Chair of History in the University of Madrid, March 6, 1875. Subsequently he returned to Spain, and succeeded, though not without considerable difficulty, in obtaining a seat in the Cortes, as Deputy for Madrid, at the elections of Jan. 1876. He was elected a member of the Spanish Academy in 1871, but he did not deliver his reception speech till April 25, 1880. Señor Castelar has written, "Ernesto, novela original de costumbres," 1855; "Lucano, su Vida, su Genio, su Poema," 1857; "Legendas Populares," 1857; "Ideas Democráticas," 1858; "La Civilizacion en los cinco primeros siglos del Cristianismo. Lecciones pronunciadas en el Ateneo de Madrid," 2 vols., 1858-59; "Crónica de la Guerra de Africa," 1859; "La Redencion del Esclavo," 1859; "Colleccion de los principales articulos politicos y literarios," 1859; "Cartas á un Obispo sobre la Libertad de la Iglesia," printed in "Biblioteca de Democracia," 1864; "Discurso pronunciado en la noche del 13 de Noviembre de 1868, con motivo de instalarse el Comité Republicano de Madrid," 1868; "Discursos Parlamentarios, en la Asamblea Constituyente," 3 vols., 1871; "Roma vieja y nueva Italia," translated into English by Mrs. Arthur Arnold, under the title of "Old Rome and New Italy," 1873; "Semblanzas contemporáneas de los personajes mas celebres del mundo en las Letras, las Ciencias y las Artes;" "Vida de Lord Byron;" and "Historia de un Corazon," a romance.

CASTILLE, Charles - Hippolyte, romancist and journalist, the son of a colonel of artillery, born at Montreuil-sur-Mer, Nov. 8, 1820, studied at Douai and Cambrai, and was afterwards employed in the office of Public Works. Having been dismissed for neglecting his duties, he turned his attention to literature, his first contributions to which appeared in *Le Musée des Familles*. He has written a number of romances which have become popular, though, as they belong to the "horrible school," he charges

his pictures with the most sombre colours. His chief work is "Histoire de la Seconde République Française," published in 1854-5, and he is best known in England by a series of historical and political biographies, published in 1856-7. In 1858 he published "Parallèle entre César, Charlemagne, et Napoléon," and in 1859, "Histoire de Soixante Ans 1789-1850." He continues to write in the French magazines and journals.

CAULFIELD, Richard, LL.D., F.S.A., was born in the city of Cork, April 23, 1823, and educated at the Bandon Endowed School and Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1845, taking subsequently the degrees of M.A. and LL.D. He was appointed Librarian of the Royal Institution, Cork, in 1864; and Librarian of the Queen's College, Cork, under the royal sign manual in 1876. Dr. Caulfield was elected a corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy in 1859; a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1862; and an honorary member of the Royal Academy of History, Madrid, in 1882. He is editor of the *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland;* "Sigilla Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ Illustrata," Cork, 1853; "Rotulus Pipæ Clonensis, ex orig. in Registro Eccles. Cath. Clonensis asservato, &c.," Cork, 1859; "Lecture on the History of the Bishops of Cork," Cork, 1864; "Annals of St. Fin Barre's Cathedral, Cork," Cork, 1871; "Handbook of the Cathedral Church of St. Fin Barre, Cork," Cork, 1881; "Annals of the Cathedral of St. Colman, Cloyne, &c.," Cork, 1882; "Autobiography of Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, from the original MS.," Lond., 1860; "Life of St. Fin Barre, first Bishop of Cork, from MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Archbishop Marsh's and Trinity College, Dublin," London, 1864; "Journal of the Very Rev. Rowland Davies, LL.D., Dean of Cork," 1688-1690 (Camden Society, 1857); "Council Book of the Corporation of Cork, 1609-1643 and 1690 to 1800, with annals and appendices from public and private records," Guildford, 1876; "Register of the Parish of Christ Church, Cork, from 1664 to 1668," Cork, 1877; "Council Book of the Corporation of Youghal, 1610-1659, 1666-1687, 1690-1800, with annals and appendices from public and private records," Guildford, 1878; "Council Book of Corporation of Kinsale, 1652-1800," Guildford, 1879.

CAUX, Marquise De. (*See* Patti.)

CAVE, The Hon. Sir Lewis William, was born July 3, 1832, at Desborough, in Northamptonshire, where his father owned a small estate. He was educated at Rugby, under the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tait), and had among his contemporaries there Mr. G. J. Goschen and Mr. Godfrey Lushington, the Assistant Under-Secretary for Home Affairs. In 1851 he was elected to an Exhibition at Lincoln College, Oxford, on the foundation of Lord Crewe, which he held until 1855, in which year he took his B.A. degree, having been placed in the 2nd class classics in the final examination. In 1856 he was admitted as a student at the Inner Temple, and in August of the same year married Julia, daughter of the Rev. C. F. Watkins, Vicar of Brixworth, Northamptonshire. During his course of study he read with Mr. Tatham, the conveyancer, Mr. Dodgson, the pleader, now one of the Masters of the High Court, and Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Field. In 1859 he obtained a certificate of honour in the examination of students, and in June of that year was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. In the following year he joined the Midland circuit, the leaders of which at that time were the late Mr. Macau-

lay, Q.C., Mr. (now Sir John) Mellor, Q.C., and Mr. Serjeant (afterwards Mr. Justice) Hayes. When Northampton and Leicester were severed from the Midland circuit and added to the Norfolk circuit in 1863, Mr. Cave continued to go the Midland circuit, which was increased by the addition of Yorkshire; but when, in 1875, Yorkshire was taken from the Midland circuit, to form with Northumberland and Durham the new North-Eastern circuit, Mr. Cave, together with his contemporaries, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., and Mr. Alfred Wills, Q.C., elected to leave the Midland and join the new circuit. Mr. Cave was appointed a revising barrister in 1865, and held the office until he obtained a silk gown in 1875. In 1873 he was appointed Recorder of Lincoln. Mr. Cave was elected a Bencher of his Inn in 1877, and in the same year was made a Commissioner of Assize for the autumn circuit. In 1880 he was appointed, together with Mr. Hugh Cowie, Recorder of Maldon and Saffron Walden, and Mr. Edward Ridley, formerly M.P. for South Northumberland, a Commissioner to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections at Oxford. In March, 1881, Mr. Cave was appointed one of the Justices of the High Court, and in April received the honour of knighthood, along with Mr. Justice Mathew. Mr. Justice Cave has edited several law books. From 1861 to 1865, in conjunction with the Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, Q.C., he edited the reports of the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved. In 1861 Mr. Cave, in conjunction with Mr. Bell, edited the seventh edition of Stone's "Practice of Petty Sessions." In 1869 he edited the sixth edition, and in 1875 the seventh edition of Addison's "Treatise on the Law of Contracts," and in 1879 he edited the fifth edition of the same author's "Law of Torts." While at the bar Mr. Justice Cave had the reputation of being a sound lawyer rather than a brilliant advocate; and although he had a large and varied business in his circuit, his name will not be found connected with any of the sensational cases of his time.

CAYLEY, Arthur, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., son of the late Henry Cayley, Russia merchant, a relative of the family of Cayley of Brompton, in Yorkshire, born at Richmond, in Surrey, in 1821, was educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1842 as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. He was successively Scholar and Fellow of his College, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and has since practised as a conveyancer. In 1863, on the institution of the professorship, he was elected Sadlerian Professor of pure mathematics in the University of Cambridge. On Oct. 8, 1875, he was elected to a foundation Fellowship of Trinity College, Cambridge, in accordance with the provisions of the 22nd section of the College Statutes, which enables the Master and 16 Fellows whose names are first on the roll to elect to a Foundation Fellowship a Professor or Public Lecturer in the University, as long as he holds the Professorship. He is a Fellow of the Royal and of the Royal Astronomical Societies, the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the London Mathematical Society, and has contributed on mathematical subjects to the Transactions of these and other societies, and to various British and foreign mathematical journals. He has been chosen a correspondent of the French Institute for the section of Astronomy, and an honorary member, associate, or correspondent of several other societies. Professor Cayley received the degree of D.C.L. from the Uni-

versity of Oxford in 1864, and that of LL.D., from the University of Dublin in 1865. He was President of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1872-73. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics from the University of Leyden, in Feb., 1875. In Nov. 1882, the Copley Medal of the Royal Society was awarded to him for his numerous profound and comprehensive researches in pure mathematics.

CECIL, Lord Eustace Henry Brownlow Gascoyne, M.P., second surviving son of the second Marquis of Salisbury, by his first wife Frances Mary, daughter of the late Bamber Gascoyne, Esq., was born in London in 1834, and educated at Harrow School, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the army as ensign in the 43rd Light Infantry in 1851; served at the Cape of Good Hope, in India, and in the Crimea; and retired as captain and lieutenant-colonel, Coldstream Guards, in 1863. He represented South Essex in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest from July, 1865, to Dec., 1868, since which date he has sat for the western division of the same county. Lord Eustace Cecil, since he has been in Parliament, has always taken a great interest in military education, and the suppression of adulteration. He moved for a Royal Commission in 1866 to inquire into the state of Sandhurst and Woolwich, and lost it only by a narrow division. He moved again for a Royal Commission to inquire into military education in 1868, and that time was successful, and served as a member of the commission. He was mainly instrumental, together with Mr. Muntz, M.P. for Birmingham, in passing the Adulteration Act of 1872. Lord E. Cecil is the author of "Impressions of Life at Home and Abroad." When Mr. Disraeli came into office in Feb. 1874, he appointed Lord Eustace Cecil Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. His lordship held that office till the resignation of the Conservative party in April, 1880. He married in 1860 Lady Gertrude Louisa, fourth daughter of the second Earl of Eldon.

CERRITO, Francesca, called Fanny, a celebrated dancer, born in Naples, March 11, 1821, is the daughter of an old soldier of the Empire. While quite a child she was distinguished for great natural grace and vivacity. She made her first appearance in 1835, at the San Carlo theatre, in a ballet called "The Horoscope," and created great enthusiasm, and afterwards danced at the principal theatres of Italy. She was at Vienna for two years, and was a favourite every season from 1840 to 1845, in London, where she danced the famous *pas de quatre* with Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, and Lucille Grahn. About this time she was married to a distinguished dancer and violinist, M. A. St. Léon, from whom she was separated in 1850. Mdme. Cerrito, who was called the "Fourth Grace," composed jointly with M. Théophile Gautier, the "Gipsy," "Gemma," and other ballets. She is now residing in Paris.

CESNOLA (Count), Luigi Palma di, LL.D., born at Turin, Italy, July 29, 1832. He graduated at the Royal Military Academy at Turin in 1850, and served in the Italian army during the Crimean war. In 1860 he went to New York, where he gave lessons in French and Italian. When the civil war broke out, he formed classes for instruction in military tactics and cavalry exercises, and was soon made Colonel of a volunteer regiment of cavalry. In June, 1863, he was wounded and made prisoner. After a captivity of nine months, he was exchanged, took part in the closing operations of the war, and was breveted as brigadier-general. In the spring of 1865, having become a citizen of the United States, he was appointed consul at Larnaca, in the island of Cyprus, where he com-

menced the excavations which have made him famous. Among the ruins of a temple in the neighbourhood he dug up a bronze vase containing some 600 coins of the time of Philip and Alexander of Macedon, and the Ptolemies. Subsequently he took a summer residence at Dali, twenty miles from Larnaca, occupying the site of the ancient Idalium, once noted for the temple of the Cypriote Venus. Here he opened more than 15,000 tombs, and secured many objects of interest. He was still more successful at Golgoi, in the immediate neighbourhood, where he discovered the buried foundation of the ancient temple of Venus, and exhumed nearly 1000 statues and statuettes, mostly in a good state of preservation. In 1870 his collection was examined by an agent for the Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg, who estimated the whole number of objects at about 13,000. The Emperor Napoleon at this time made a liberal offer for the collection, which he proposed to present to the Imperial Museum of the Louvre; but before Cesnola's letter of acceptance reached Paris, the Emperor was a prisoner. In 1872 he sent the whole collection to London for sale. The vessel by which the coins were sent was burnt at sea, and they were lost. The collection was examined by experts from the British Museum, who fully recognised its value; but there were no funds immediately available for its purchase. A few American gentlemen subscribed the sum required (more than £15,000), and thus secured it for the projected Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Cesnola devoted the proceeds of this sale to further researches, in the course of which he traversed almost every square league of the island of Cyprus. His most important "find" was on the deserted site of the ancient Curium. Here he found the most considerable ruins yet discovered on the island. In the course of his excavations he discovered four subterranean chambers, in which were found a large number of ornaments of gold, armlets, necklaces, bracelets, precious stones, rings, and engraved gems of the most exquisite workmanship, and which, taken together, form a complete history of the glyptic art from the earliest times to the period of its highest perfection. The "Curium Treasures" have also been purchased for the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which in 1879 he was made Director. The entire Cesnola Collection, the exhumation of which occupied nearly ten years, comprises nearly 40,000 distinct objects, nearly all of them unique, and many of them of the highest archæological and ethnological value. General Cesnola has published a narrative of his operations, under the title "Cyprus: its Ancient Cities, Tombs, and Temples," 1878.

CETEWAYO, King of Zululand, is a son of King Umpanda, who long reigned over that country. In 1856 six of King Umpanda's sons were slain in a battle with Cetewayo, waged with them for the purpose of furthering his own ambitious purposes. Cetewayo overcame his brother Umbulazi, and virtually King Umpanda was superseded in favour of his victorious son. In 1859 a sort of coalition was patched up. King Umpanda was declared to be too old to work or fight, but not too old to think; so that Cetewayo was taken in to share the duties of royalty, the father being termed the head and the son the feet of the nation. Umpanda died in 1873. He had been thirty-five years on the Zulu throne, and during his reign peace had been constantly maintained with the English. After the term of mourning prescribed by Zulu etiquette for the death of his father, the coronation and installation of Cetewayo, who had practically assumed the government of Zululand since 1857, took place in

the presence of the Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Theophilus Shepstone. In the year 1878 Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Cape Colony, visited Natal in his capacity of the Queen's High Commissioner for South Africa. He regarded Cetewayo's military power, which had been built up with so much tyranny, as a constant menace to Natal and the Transvaal. Therefore he sent an ultimatum, which was delivered to Cetewayo's messengers on Dec. 11, calling upon him to make reparation for certain alleged outrages on British subjects, to disband his formidable army, to abandon his tyrannical system of government, and to accept a British Resident. Cetewayo returned no answer; and on Jan. 11, 1879, the term of grace allowed by Lord Chelmsford, the commander-in-chief, having expired, 13,000 British troops entered Zululand. The war, which was signalised at its commencement by the terrible disaster at Isandhlwana, so gallantly retrieved by the stubborn defence of the post at Rorke's Drift, was brought to a close by the battle of Ulundi (July 4), where Lord Chelmsford defeated and dispersed the Zulu army. Cetewayo escaped and fled into the bush, but was captured on Aug. 28 by Major Marter. The terms of peace offered by Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had superseded Lord Chelmsford in the chief command, were accepted by the chiefs and the people; and Zululand was organized in thirteen separate governments, with a British Resident exercising control over all. Cetewayo was detained as an Imperial prisoner in the Castle at Cape Town, but in Jan. 1881, he was removed to a farm in the country called Oude Molen, which had been purchased expressly for his accommodation; the object being to give him all reasonable indulgence and freedom, subject to such regulations as might be necessary for his safe detention. Afterwards he petitioned to be released, and it was arranged that he should be brought to England in the following year. The ex-King arrived at Plymouth Aug. 3, 1882, and immediately came to London, where he occupied a private house, which had been prepared for him and his suite by the Government in Melbury Terrace, Holland Park, South Kensington. He visited the Earl of Kimberley at the Colonial Office, Mr. Gladstone in Downing Street, the Queen at Osborne, and the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. An announcement was made in the House of Lords on Aug. 15 that Her Majesty's Government had made arrangements for the restoration of Cetewayo to a portion of his former dominions, with certain safeguards and conditions. Shortly afterwards (Sept. 1) Cetewayo left England, and returned to his own country, but was not received with much enthusiasm by the natives. Disturbances arose shortly afterwards.

CHABAUD-LATOUR, Baron de, François Ernest Henri, a French general and statesman, born at Nîmes, Jan. 25, 1804, was educated in the Polytechnic School, and became a captain of engineers in 1827. He took part in the conquest of Algeria in 1830, and in the siege of Antwerp in 1832, and he assisted in the fortification of Paris. In 1837 he entered the Chamber of Deputies as a staunch Conservative. After the Revolution of 1848 he withdrew from political life; but, under the Empire, he commanded the Engineers in Algeria. He became a general of division in 1857, and was placed on the reserve list in 1869. During the war with Germany, he was principal commander of the Engineers in Paris, exhibiting great activity and promptitude in the preparations for the siege. On peace being concluded, he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and he was elected a member of the

Assembly for the department of the Gard, while his son was returned by the department of the Cher. He joined the Right Centre; and as he showed a warm interest in military questions, the Committee on the Fortification Scheme appointed him their reporter. In June, 1874, he was nominated Minister of the Interior, and he held the office till May, 1875. General Chabaud-Latour supported the late M. Guizot and the Orthodox party in the Protestant Synod in their contest with M. Athanase Coquerel and his adherents. M. le Baron de Chabaud-Latour was President of the Committee of Fortifications. He was elected Senator for life by the department of the Gard in Nov., 1877.

CHADBOURNE, Paul Ansel, D.D., LL.D., born at Berwick, Maine, U.S., Oct. 21, 1823, graduated at Williams College in 1848, and became Professor of Natural History and Chemistry in Bowdoin College, Maine, and Williams College, Mass., Senator of Massachusetts 1865 and 1866. He became President of the University of Wisconsin in 1867, and held this position until his election as President of Williams College in 1872, when he succeeded the distinguished metaphysician, Dr. Mark Hopkins. Dr. Chadbourne's chief work has been in natural history, and he has spent much time and money in scientific pursuits. He has headed several scientific expeditions, and is perhaps the only man living who has gone over all those northern countries of the Vikings—the Faroe islands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, and Newfoundland. He is the author of works on natural history and natural theology; "The Relations of Science to Religion;" and "Instinct in Men and Animals."

CHADWICK, David, youngest son of John and Rebecca Chadwick, was born at Macclesfield, Dec. 23, 1821. He was educated at Manchester, and in 1843 commenced business as a professional accountant. In 1844 he was appointed Treasurer to the Corporation of Salford, and retained that office till 1860. He took an active part in the establishment of the Salford Royal Free Library and Museum, Peel Park, and of the Salford Working Men's College, and was the first treasurer of both institutions. He was Honorary Secretary, and afterwards President, of the Manchester Statistical Society, and was the first President of the Manchester Institute of Accountants. He was elected M.P. for Macclesfield in 1868, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1880 he was again returned for the same constituency, but on petition the election was declared void. No new writ was issued, and a Royal Commission declared in March, 1881, that extensive bribery had prevailed. He was sometime a member of the Council of the London Statistical Society, and wrote a history of the rate of wages in Lancashire in 200 trades and occupations during twenty years, 1839 to 1859. He is also the author of various essays on Parliamentary Representation, Working Men's Colleges, Poor Rates and Principle of Rating, Water Meters, Financial Aspect of Sanitary Reform, the Equitable Adjustment of the Income-Tax, and Joint Stock Companies. He is a prize essayist and associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and head of the firm of Chadwicks, Collier, and Co., accountants, of London and Manchester. He erected and established the Macclesfield Free Library, and presented it to the Corporation; and was one of the founders of the Globe Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company in that town. He married, first, Louisa, youngest daughter of William Bow, Esq., of Broughton, and, second, Ursula, eldest daughter of Thomas Sopwith, Esq., M.A., C.E., F.R.S., of New-

castle-on-Tyne and Westminster.

CHADWICK, Edwin, C.B., social economist, born in 1801, was called to the bar in 1830. His first publication was an article in the *Westminster Review*, in 1828, on Life Assurances. He attracted the notice of Jeremy Bentham, who bequeathed to him part of his library and a small legacy. When Lord Grey's Government issued the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Poor-Law, Mr. Chadwick was appointed Assistant-Commissioner, and his investigations in the rural districts were of great service. He was engaged on the Commission of Inquiry into the Labour of Young Persons in Factories, intended to protect young children engaged chiefly in cotton-mills from physical deterioration by overwork; and although its object, with respect to the securities for an efficient system of half-time instruction, was defeated, the foundation was laid for the system of Governmental inspection, since extended to labour in mines and other branches of industry. Mr. Chadwick was appointed one of the Commissioners for preparing the Report on the Administration of the Poor-Law. The measures adopted were chiefly remedial, and for the direct repression of abuses; but Mr. Chadwick urged a preventive course, including the industrial training of children separately from adult paupers in district schools, and the entire abolition of the law of settlement. In 1838 he obtained the consent of the Poor-Law Commissioners to a special inquiry into the local and preventable causes of disease, and the improvement of habitations in the metropolis. This inquiry, afterwards extended to the whole of England and Wales, was undertaken by Mr. Chadwick, in addition to his laborious duties as Secretary to the Poor-Law Commission. From the former investigations proceeded the Sanitary Report, proposing a venous and arterial system of water-supply and drainage for the improvement of towns, and works for the application of sewage to agricultural production. In 1843 he produced a report on interments in towns, which laid the foundation of legislative measures on that subject. In 1839 Mr. Chadwick was appointed on the Constabulary Force Commission for the prevention of offences, the detection of offenders, and the organization of the police forces. In 1848 he was appointed a Commissioner of the General Board of Health for improving the supplies of water, and the sewage, drainage, cleansing, and paving of towns. Upon the reconstruction of this Board, in 1854, when it was placed under political chiefs who are changed with the Government, Mr. Chadwick retired with a pension. In 1848 he was honoured with a civil Companionship of the Bath; and in 1854 his aid was sought by Government in framing measures for the improvement of the civil service. He has since published a paper on its reorganization, more especially on the results of competitive examinations for appointments, and on the necessity of further securities to insure promotion in the public service. He has published in the Transactions of the Statistical Society papers read there, and at the British Association, on the principles of competition for private as well as for public service. In 1858 he read a paper at the Liverpool meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, on the application of sanitary science to the protection of the Indian army, which led to the appointment of a Commission on that subject. In 1859-60 he examined, in aid of the Education Commission, and collected evidence laid before Parliament, on the results of good voluntary half-time schools, the effects of physical

training, including the naval and military drill, in good district pauper schools on the half-time system, the results of voluntary combinations of educational means, and the division of educational labour, on the principles of the district schools, and the great saving of time and expense and improvement in mental and bodily power obtainable thereby. In the Transactions of the British Association he published a paper read at Oxford on the physiological as well as the psychological limits to mental labour.

CHAILLU, Paul B. Du. (*See* Du Chaillu.)

CHALLEMEL-LACOUR, Paul Armand, a French Senator, born at Avranches (Manche), May 19, 1827, studied at Paris in the lyceum of Saint Louis, entered the Normal School in 1846, and was first in the competition for graduation in philosophy in 1849. He was sent as Professor of Philosophy to the lyceums of Pau and Limoges. Arrested and imprisoned after the *coup d'état*, and then banished from France, he withdrew to Belgium, where he delivered lectures with success, and next to Switzerland, where he was appointed Professor of French Literature in the "Polytechnicon" of Zurich. After the amnesty he returned to his native country (1859), and contributed articles on literature, art, and philosophy to the *Temps*, the *Revue Nationale*, the *Revue des Cours scientifiques et littéraires*, the *Revue Moderne*, of which he became manager, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1868 he established, in conjunction with Messieurs Brisson, Allain-Targé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, of which he undertook the management, and consequently underwent a conviction for publishing the lists of subscriptions for a monument to the representative Baudin. Appointed Prefect of the Rhône after the 4th of Sept., 1870, he was called upon to administer the affairs of the turbulent city of Lyons in circumstances of extreme difficulty. It is true that he did not succeed in preventing excesses there, but it is urged on his behalf that his authority was counterbalanced and held in check by the Committee of Public Safety. He resigned this office Feb. 5, 1871, and on Jan. 7, 1872, he was elected Deputy in the Radical interest for the Bouches-du-Rhône. In the Chamber he distinguished himself by his eloquence and his readiness and calmness in debate. On Jan. 30, 1876, he was elected a Senator by the department of the Bouches-du-Rhône. M. Challemel-Lacour was mixed up at about the same period in two important law-suits. One of these was brought by the Brothers of Christian Doctrine of the commune of Caluire, in the Department of the Rhône, whose establishment had been occupied by troops during the war. After prolonged arguments, and notwithstanding a ministerial decree of April 10, 1878, which declared that the Prefect had acted in the name of the State, the Court of Cassation sent back the case to the Court of Dijon, which, on Jan. 30, 1879, condemned M. Challemel-Lacour and his associates in 97,243 francs damages. The second action was brought by M. Challemel-Lacour against *La France Nouvelle*, a Legitimist journal, which had charged him with cheating at play in a club, and the defendants were condemned, on Jan. 6, 1879, to pay a fine of 2000 francs and 10,000 francs costs. A few days afterwards (Jan. 14) he was sent to Berne as ambassador to the Swiss Confederation. On June 11, 1880, he was nominated ambassador to the Court of St. James's, in succession to M. Léon Say. On his appointment being made known in this country, Mr. O'Donnell asked in the House of Commons whether he was the same person as the Citizen Challemel-Lacour who, as one of the Prefects of the Provisional Government of Sept. 4, 1870, ordered

the massacre of Colonel Carayon Latour's battalion, and had been condemned to pay £3000 compensation for his share in the plunder of a convent during the same period. Receiving an unsatisfactory reply from Sir C. Dilke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. O'Donnell proposed to move the adjournment of the House. Mr. Gladstone thereupon rose to move "That Mr. O'Donnell be not heard," but it was ruled that the motion for adjournment was not out of order, though, in the event, that motion was, after an angry debate, negatived by 245 votes against 149. M. Challemel-Lacour continued to be Ambassador in London till Feb. 1882, when he was recalled at his own request. In the Cabinet formed by M. Jules Ferry in Feb. 1883, M. Challemel-Lacour held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. M. Challemel-Lacour was one of the founders, and is chief editor, of the *République Française*. He has published "La Philosophie Individualiste," an essay on Humboldt, in the "Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine," 1864; a translation of Ritter's "History of Philosophy," with an introduction, 3 vols., 1861; and he edited the works of Madame d'Epinay, 2 vols., 1869.

CHAMBERLAIN, Joseph, M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, a member of one of the City Companies, was born in London in 1836. His mother was Caroline, daughter of Mr. Henry Harben. He was educated at University College School, and afterwards became a member of a firm of wood-screw makers at Birmingham (Nettlefold and Chamberlain), which his father had joined in 1854. He retired from business in 1874 shortly after the decease of his father. Mr. Chamberlain had at this time obtained a certain local celebrity in consequence of his advanced Radical opinions and the fluency of speech with which he expressed them in one of the Birmingham debating societies. In 1868 he was appointed Chairman of the first Executive Committee of the Education League, and in November of the same year a member of the Birmingham Town Council. In 1873 he became Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, of which he was first elected a member in 1870. Mr. Chamberlain is also an Alderman of Birmingham, and was three times successively elected Mayor of the Borough (1874-75-76). His name was first brought before the general public in Feb. 1874, when he came forward, at the general election, to oppose Mr. Roebuck at Sheffield. He was not successful, the numbers polled being 14,193 for Roebuck, 12,858 for Mundella, and 11,053 for Chamberlain. In June, 1876, he was returned for Birmingham, to fill up the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Dixon's retirement from Parliamentary life. In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain chiefly attracted notice by his advocacy of the Gothenburg system of licensing places where intoxicating liquors are sold. He is in favour of disestablishment and of compulsory secular education. At the general election of April, 1880, he was returned with Mr. Muntz and Mr. Bright, the three Liberals gaining a large majority over the Conservative candidates, Major F. Burnaby and the Hon. A. G. C. Calthorpe. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Administration immediately after that election, Mr. Chamberlain was nominated President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain has contributed several articles to the *Fortnightly Review*, viz., "The Liberal Party and its Leaders" (Sept. 1873); "The Next Page in the Liberal Programme" (Oct. 1874); and "The Right Method with the Publicans" (May, 1876). He is President of the Birmingham School of Design and Chairman of the National Education League.

CHAMBERLAIN, Sir Neville

Bowles, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., the second son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart. (who was for some years Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in Brazil), born at Rio, Jan. 18, 1820, was appointed to the Indian Army in 1836. He served as a subaltern with much distinction in Affghanistan and Scinde, and was wounded at Kandahar and at Ghuznee. In 1842 he was attached to the Governor-General's body-guards, and in 1843 appointed Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-General to the Army. In 1848 he was nominated by Lord Dalhousie one of his aides-de-camp, and commanded the 8th Irregular Cavalry, attached to the army in the Punjaub. In 1855, having previously discharged some important civil duties as military secretary to the Chief Commissioner (Sir John Lawrence), he was placed in command of a force of irregular troops, which he retained until the breaking out of the Indian mutiny. On the death of Col. Chester before Delhi, Col. Chamberlain (then brigadier-general) succeeded to the post of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, and was severely wounded in the sortie of July 18. He was nominated a C.B. in 1857, and, in reward for his services in the mutiny, was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen. He afterwards gained distinction by his services against the hill-tribes, and has been wounded more frequently than any other officer of his years and standing in the service. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General in May, 1872; appointed Colonel of the Bengal Infantry in May, 1874; a member of Council of the Governor of Madras in 1875; and Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army in Dec. 1875. In Aug. 1878, he was appointed the head of the English special mission to Cabul. This mission was abruptly stopped by the refusal of the Ameer of Affghanistan's officer at Ali Musjid to permit it to advance (Sept. 21).

CHAMBERS, Sir Thomas, Q.C., M.P., son of Mr. Thomas Chambers, born at Hertford, in 1814, was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1840. He represented the borough of Hertford in the House of Commons from July, 1852, to July, 1857. In the latter year he was elected Common Serjeant of London, and in 1861 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel. In 1865 he was elected one of the members for Marylebone, which borough he has continued to represent down to the present time in the Liberal interest. In Parliament his name has been principally identified with proposals to subject convents to periodical inspection by paid officials of the State, and with a measure for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He was knighted for his judicial services in 1872, and elected Recorder of London, Feb. 5, 1878, in the room of Mr. Russell Gurney, resigned.

CHAMBERS, The Right Rev. Walter, D.D., was for some time senior missionary at Borneo, and subsequently archdeacon of Sarawak, and commissary and examining chaplain to Dr. Macdougall, the first bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, on whose resignation, in 1868, he was appointed to succeed him in the see. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, June 29, 1869. He resigned his see in 1879.

CHAMBORD, Henri-Charles-Ferdinand-Marie-Dieudonné-d'Artois, Comte de Chambord and Duc de Bordeaux, head of the elder branch of the Bourbons, born in Paris, Sept. 29, 1820, is son of Prince Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, Duc de Berri, who was assassinated in March, 1820, and of the Princess of the two Sicilies, the famous Duchesse de Berri. He was baptised with great pomp with water brought from the Jordan by Châteaubriand. "The child of

miracle," as he was called, received the title of Count de Chambord from the castle of that name, which was bought for him by public subscription. Although Charles X., soon after the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, resolved to abdicate in his favour, and in presence of the troops assembled at Rambouillet, made a proclamation under the title of Henry V., the Duc de Bordeaux was compelled to quit the country. Having spent some time at Holyrood, he travelled in Germany, Lombardy, Rome, and Naples, to complete his education. In 1843 he resided in Belgrave Square, where he made a kind of political *début*, claiming the crown of France, and receiving, with all the etiquette of a court, such legitimists as Châteaubriand, de Fitz-James, and Berryer. In 1853 a compact was said to have been concluded between the Count de Chambord and the princes of the house of Orleans, by which the claims of the elder and younger branches of the house of Bourbon were arranged; but no attempt was then made to carry out the arrangement by putting forward a candidate for the throne supported by both parties. In 1846 the duke had married the Princess Maria-Theresa, eldest daughter of the Duke of Modena. They have no children, and it appears probable that the Count will be the last of the elder branch of the Bourbons. After the disaster of Sédan, and the consequent fall of the empire, the Count de Chambord addressed from the Swiss frontier, under date Oct. 9, 1870, a proclamation to France, in which he promised that the foreigner should be expelled from the country and the integrity of its territory maintained if the people would rally round him, "to the true national government, having right as its foundation and honesty as its principle." On Jan. 7, 1871, another proclamation, containing a protest against the bombardment of Paris, was addressed by him to all the governments of Europe. After the communist insurrection, the meeting of the National Assembly at Versailles, and the excitement produced by the speeches of the members of the Extreme Right, the Count issued, on the 8th of May, a manifesto by which he endeavoured to dispel the popular prejudices against the "traditional monarchy," declaring that so far from claiming unlimited power, his only wish was to labour for the re-organization of the country, and "at the head of all the House of France to preside over her destinies, while submitting with confidence the acts of the Government to the *bonâ fide* control of representatives freely elected." He admitted, besides, that "the independence of the Holy See was dear to him, and that he was resolved to obtain for it efficacious guarantees;" and he added, "that he was not a party, and that he did not wish to return in order to reign with a party;" also that he did not "desire to exercise any dictatorship but that of clemency, because in his hands, and in his hands only, clemency was also justice." This manifesto ended with the celebrated phrase, "The word rests with France; the time with God." In another proclamation, dated from Chambord, July 5, 1871, he assumed for the first time in a public document the title of King. The repeal of the laws of exile having permitted the Chief of the House of Bourbon to return to France, the Count visited Paris, and stayed for some time at Chambord, where many supporters of the Legitimist cause waited upon him. Great expectations were now entertained of a fusion between the Legitimists and the Orleanists, but these were rudely dispelled by another manifesto in which the Count de Chambord, while admitting universal suffrage and constitutional government with the two

Chambers, denied the legitimacy of the conquests of the Revolution, which he termed "a revolt of a minority contrary to the wishes of the country." Above all, he refused to "allow the standard of Henry IV., of Francis I., and of Joan of Arc, to be snatched from his hands;" and in conclusion he said, "Frenchmen! Henry V. cannot abandon the White Flag of Henry IV." At the same time he announced his intention of voluntarily withdrawing into exile in order not to give, by his presence in France, new pretexts for the agitation of men's minds. Accordingly, he went to Geneva, and from thence to Lucerne. In Jan. 1872, the rumour of a fusion between the two branches of the royal family was again revived. Journals, supposed to be well-informed, even went so far as to speak of the Count de Paris as "the Dauphin," and hinted that Henry V. would abdicate after reigning a short time; but the Count de Chambord formally contradicted all such reports by a letter (Jan. 25, 1872), in which he re-affirmed his fidelity to his principles, and stated his determination never to abdicate or to become "the Legitimist King of the Revolution." In the following month a document, the text of which was kept secret, but which was, in fact, a programme of a constitutional government, was signed by 280 Deputies, and presented to the Count at Antwerp, whither he had repaired to receive the homage of his subjects and the communications of his friends; but the Liberals in the Belgian Chamber complained of the Count's presence in the country, and he in consequence soon afterwards retired to Frohsdorf. However, the fusion of the two branches of the family, so long delayed, was at last accomplished on Aug. 5, 1873, when the Count de Paris had an interview with the Count de Chambord at Frohsdorf, and acknowledged him as the Head of the Royal House of France. In that and the succeeding month the belief that the restoration of Henry V. to the throne of his ancestors was at hand spread all over France. The Count de Chambord received at Frohsdorf, Oct. 12, a deputation from the Right Party in the national assembly, and the different sections of that party held meetings to consider the means of re-establishing the monarchy. But to the chagrin of his friends the Count addressed to M. de Chesnelong, who had been the medium of communication between him and his adherents, a letter in which he expressed opinions so reactionary in their character as to render his restoration impracticable. In this latter, dated Salzburg, Oct. 27, he declined to submit to any conditions or to give any guarantees, and he concluded as follows:—"My personality is nothing; my principle is everything. France will see the end of her trials when she is willing to understand this. I am a necessary pilot—the only one capable of guiding the ship to port, because I have for that a mission of authority. You, sir, are able to do much to remove misunderstandings and prevent weaknesses in the hour of struggle. Your consoling words on leaving Salzburg are ever present to my mind. France cannot perish, for Christ still loves his Franks; and when God has resolved to save a people, He takes care that the Sceptre of Justice is only put into hands strong enough to hold it." The Count de Chambord issued another manifesto to the French people July 3, 1874. Since then he has written several letters in support of his principles and claims.

CHANDLER, Charles Frederick, Ph.D., M.D., LL.D., born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, Dec. 6, 1836. He studied at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College, and afterwards at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, receiving his degree of Ph.D. at Göttingen in

1856. In 1857 he was placed in charge of the chemical department of Union College, and in 1858 was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy. In 1864 he was made Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the School of Mines connected with Columbia College, New York. In 1865 he was appointed chemist to the New York Metropolitan Board of Health, of which he became President in 1873. In 1870, in connection with his brother, he established the *American Chemist*, a monthly periodical, in which the results of his principal investigations have appeared. He became connected with the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1872. He has published "The Inaugural Dissertation," 1856; "Report on Water for Locomotives," 1865; "Examination of Various Rocks and Minerals," which appeared in the geological reports of Iowa and Wisconsin; "Investigations on Mineral Waters," and papers on the water supply of cities, on petroleum, on the purification of coal-gas; and has prepared the successive annual reports of the Board of Health; and has also contributed numerous scientific articles to Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia," 1874-77.

CHANNING, William Henry, was born in Boston, May 25, 1810. He graduated at Harvard College in 1829, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1833, and was ordained at Cincinnati in 1855. He has been pastor of several religious societies in America. In 1857 he came to England, and succeeded Mr. James Martineau as minister of the Hope Street Unitarian Chapel in Liverpool. Returning to America about 1866, he was for a time minister of a Unitarian Church in Washington. In the winter of 1869-70 he delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute at Boston. Subsequently he returned to England. He has contributed largely to periodical literature; has translated Jouffroy's "Ethics," 1840; written a "Memoir of William Ellery Channing," the noted Unitarian clergyman, 1848; "Memoirs of James H. Perkins," 1851; in conjunction with Ralph Waldo Emerson and James Freeman Clarke, "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli," 1852; "The Christian Church and Social Reform;" and "The Perfect Life," a posthumous volume of the Sermons of William Ellery Channing, with a preface, 1872.

CHAO PHA CHULALONKORN, first or principal King of Siam, second son of the preceding king, Chao Pha Mongkout, was born Sept. 27, 1854, and ascended the throne on the death of his father, Oct. 1, 1868. During his minority the regency was intrusted by the Royal Council to the Minister of War, Chao Pha Sri Sury Wongse.

CHAPMAN, General Sir Frederick Edward, G.C.B., son of Richard Chapman, Esq., of Gatchell, Somersetshire, was born in British Guiana, in 1816. After passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1835, became a captain in 1846, a colonel in the army in 1855, and a lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Engineers in 1859. At the commencement of the year 1854 he was sent on a special mission to Constantinople, and was employed in surveying the positions in Turkey previous to the arrival of the British army in that country. Colonel Chapman was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, during the early part of which he was director of the left attack, and during the latter part executive engineer to the forces. As a reward for his valuable services he received a medal with three clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, the 3rd class of the Medjidie, besides being appointed a Companion of the Bath

and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1867, and attained the rank of Major-General the same year. Sir Frederick held the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda from 1867 to 1870, and that of Inspector-General of Fortifications and Director of Works from the last date to 1875. He became a Lieutenant-General in the army, and a Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers in May, 1872; and was advanced to the brevet of General in Oct. 1877. In the latter year he was created a G.C.B. He was placed on the retired list in 1881.

CHARD, Major John Rouse Merriott, V.C., was born Dec. 21, 1847, being the second son of the late Mr. William Wheaton Chard, of Pathe, Somerset, and Mount Tamar, Devon, by Jane, only daughter of the late Mr. John Hart Brimacombe, of Stoke Climesland, Cornwall. He was educated first at the Plymouth New Grammar School, and subsequently for a brief period under private tutors. Then he prosecuted his professional studies at Woolwich, and obtained his commission in the Royal Engineers July 15, 1868. After two years at Chatham he went to Bermuda, where he was employed for three years on the fortifications near Hamilton for the defence of the dockyard and naval anchorage. Coming on leave to England on the death of his father, he was sent to Malta to complete his foreign service, remaining about two years employed on the new forts there. On his return to England he was quartered at Aldershot, and took part in the Army Manœuvres. After a short stay at Chatham he went to Exeter (Western District) for about two years. Ordered from there to Aldershot to join the 5th company of Royal Engineers on the mobilization of the Army Corps for the East, he went with the company to Chatham, and embarked with it for Natal, Dec. 2, 1878, arriving at Durban early in Jan. 1879. The disastrous occurrence at Isandhlwna took place on Jan. 22, ten days after the beginning of actual hostilities by Lord Chelmsford's army. In the afternoon of that day Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead and Lieutenant Chard, who, with eighty men of the 24th Regiment, had been left in charge of the commissariat post at Rorke's Drift, ten miles in the rear of the column which was intercepted at Isandhlwna, first received intimation of the disaster from fugitives making for the Drift. Lieutenant Coghill had come from the fight at Isandhlwna by order of Colonel Pulleine to summon reinforcements; and from Rorke's Drift he, with others, rode away to communicate with Helpmakaar, and was killed by Zulus while crossing the river. Seeing an attack imminent, a barricade was hastily thrown up under Lieutenant Chard's direction; the men using for this purpose a number of bags, biscuit tins, and other matters belonging to the commissariat stores, being part of the time under fire. The attack was made soon after dark by at least 3000 Zulus, and the fight was kept up during the greater part of the night. The Zulus got inside the barricade six times, and were as often driven out at the point of the bayonet. In the meantime another body of Zulu troops passed to the rear of the military hospital and set fire to it. At dawn the attacking force withdrew, for Lord Chelmsford's column was then seen approaching, and was enthusiastically hailed by the gallant defenders. Three hundred and fifty-one dead Zulus were counted near the entrenchment, and the number killed since that attack was estimated at 1000. The Zulus fought with infuriated zeal, even going to the loopholes and seizing the muzzles of the rifles. Lieutenant

Chard, it should be mentioned, was in command on this memorable occasion. The defenders of Rorke's Drift were undoubtedly the means of saving Grey Town and Helpmakaar, and also of securing time for effecting a retreat with the main column. Lieutenant Chard left Rorke's Drift sick with fever on Feb. 17 for Ladysmith, where he was hospitably entertained at the house of Dr. Hyde Allen Park. He left Ladysmith for the front on April 27, rejoined the 5th company of the Royal Engineers at Landsman's Drift on April 29, and was present at the battle of Ulundi. On returning to St. Paul's he was presented with the Victoria Cross by Sir Garnet Wolseley. Soon afterwards he was ordered home. Arriving at Portsmouth Oct. 2, 1879, he was met by a telegram from Her Majesty, and shortly afterwards he proceeded to Balmoral, where he was graciously received by the Queen. For his services he was advanced to the rank of Major.

CHARLES I. (Charles Frederick Alexander), King of Würtemberg, eldest son of the late King William I., was born March 6, 1823, and succeeded to the throne June 25, 1864. He followed the policy of his father on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and formed one of the Minor States party in the Diet. His Majesty, who is a Colonel of a Russian regiment of dragoons, married, July 13, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of Nicholas I., Czar of Russia. A treaty with Prussia was concluded by the King of Würtemberg Aug. 13, 1866.

CHARLES I. (Charles Eitel Frederick Zephirin Louis), King of Roumania, was born April 20, 1839, being the second son of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, head of the second of the non-reigning branches of the princely house of Hohenzollern. He was elected and proclaimed Prince Regnant of Roumania, with hereditary succession, by a plébiscite, taken April 8-20, 1866, and definitely recognised on Oct. 24 in that year by the Sublime Porte and the guaranteeing Powers. The Prince had previously been a sub-lieutenant in the 2nd regiment of Prussian dragoons, and it is believed that his candidature for the throne of Roumania, which had become vacant by the expulsion of Prince Alexander John, was proposed by Prussia, and supported by her diplomatic action. His reign has been marked throughout by internal dissensions and parliamentary crises. The unwarrantable persecution of the Jews in Moldavia elicited indignant protests from various foreign governments, who likewise complained that bands of armed men were allowed to be formed within the Roumanian territory, with the object of creating disturbances on the Lower Danube. The disputes in the Roumanian Chamber, and the incessant ministerial changes, led to a dissolution of the Chamber of Bucharest in 1869. A convention was concluded between his Government and the Czar, permitting the Russians to cross the Danube in April, 1877. The Roumanian army was then mobilised, and war declared against Turkey. In Sept. and Oct. 1877, Prince Charles held the nominal command of the Army of the West, and he fought at Plevna, where the Roumanians behaved with great gallantry, and suffered heavy losses. He received, in acknowledgment of his services, the cross of St. George, from Alexander II., to whom he sent, in return, the decoration of the Order of the Star of Roumania. He had the title of "Royal Highness" from 1878 till March 26, 1881, when he was proclaimed King of Roumania by a unanimous vote of the representatives of the nation. The coronation ceremony took place on May 22. He married Nov. 15, 1869, Pauline Elizabeth Ottilie Louise (born 1843), daugher of the

late Prince Herman of Wied. In 1882 the Queen of Roumania published at Berlin, under her usual pseudonym, Carmen Sylva, a novel entitled "Ein Gebet."

CHARLES VII., King of Spain, (*See* Carlos, Don.)

CHARLESWORTH, Miss Maria Louisa, the daughter of the late Rev. John Charlesworth, B.D., formerly rector of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, London, was born in 1819. She is the author of numerous works of fiction, intended to illustrate the application of religion to everyday life. The best known of her publications are "Ministering Children," "The Female Visitor to the Poor," 1846; "A Book for the Cottage," 1848; "A Letter to a Child," "Letters to a Friend under Affliction," 1849; "The Light of Life, dedicated to the Young," 1850; "Sunday Afternoon in the Nursery," 1853; "The Sabbath Given: the Sabbath Lost," 1856; "England's Yeoman," 1861; "The Sailor's Choice," 1863; "Ministering Children, a Sequel," 1867; "Where Dwellest Thou; or, the Inner Home," 1871; "Eden and Heaven," 1872; "Oliver of the Mill," 7th ed., 1876; and "The Broken Looking-Glass."

CHARLOTTE, ex-Empress of Mexico (Marie Charlotte Amélie Auguste Victoire Clémentine Léopoldine), daughter of Leopold I., King of the Belgians, born June 7, 1840, was married July 27, 1857, to the ill-fated Maximilian, afterwards Emperor of Mexico. In the midst of his embarrassments, Maximilian sent his empress to Paris in 1866 to seek more effectual aid from the Emperor Napoleon. She failed entirely in her mission, and proceeded to Italy, where her reason gave way in consequence of the troubles she had already undergone, and of those which she foresaw her husband would experience. Her Majesty was removed to the palace of Laeken, near Brussels, and it is said that during lucid intervals she has since employed her time in writing Memoirs of the History of the Mexican Empire. Her recovery is considered hopeless.

CHARNOCK, Richard Stephen, Ph.D., F.S.A., born in London, on Aug. 11, 1820, is the son of Richard Charnock, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. He was educated at King's College, London, and admitted an attorney in 1841. He has travelled through the whole of Europe, and has also visited the North of Africa and Asia Minor; and has devoted much time to the study of anthropology, archæology, and philology, especially the Celtic and Oriental languages. In 1871 Dr. Charnock was elected President of the Anthropological Society of London, and was afterwards President of the London Anthropological Society. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Philological, Royal Asiatic, and Royal Geographical Societies; a member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries; an honorary member of the Anthropological Society of Paris; and Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Göttingen. Among very many contributions to philology, anthropology, and science in general, Dr. Charnock is author of "Guide to Tyrol," 1857; "Local Etymology," 1859; "Guide to Spain and Portugal," 1865; "Verba Nominalia," 1866; "Ludus Patronymicus," 1868; "The Peoples of Transylvania," 1870; "Manorial Customs of Essex," 1870; "Patronymica Cornu-Britannica," 1870; "On the Physical, Mental, and Philological Characters of the Wallons," 1871; "Le Sette Commune," 1871; "Bradshaw's Illustrated Handbook to Spain and Portugal," new edition, 1876; a Glossary of the Essex dialect, 1879; and "Prænomina; or, the Etymology of the principal Christian names of Great Britain and Ireland," 1882.

CHARTRES (Duc de), Robert

PHILIPPE-LOUIS-EUGÈNE-FERDINAND D'ORLÉANS, younger son of the late Duke of Orleans, and grandson of the late Louis Philippe, was born at Paris, Nov. 9, 1840. When only two years old he lost his father, and six years later the Revolution drove him into exile. The young duke was carefully brought up at Eisenach in Germany, and afterwards joined his family in England. He served in the Federal army in the first campaign of the American civil war in 1862. He married, June 11, 1863, Françoise-Marie-Amélie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Prince de Joinville, and has issue a daughter, born Jan. 13, 1865, and two sons, born respectively Jan 11, 1866, and Oct. 16, 1867. After the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he returned *incognito* to France, and served in General Chanzy's army under an assumed name; and in 1871, when the National Assembly had revoked the law of banishment against the Orleans family, he was appointed a Major, and permitted to serve without pay in the French army. In 1883 his name was struck off the active list of the army by a decree of the Republican Government. He was at once removed from the command of the 12th Chasseurs and was peremptorily ordered to quit Rouen, at which city that regiment was stationed, within twelve hours (Feb. 25).

CHASSEPOT, ANTOINE ALPHONSE, a French inventor, born March 4, 1833, the son of a working gunsmith, to which trade he was himself brought up. Entering the Government workshops, he was attached in 1858 to that of St. Thomas, at Paris, as Controller of the second class; attained the rank of Controller of the first class in 1861, and that of Principal in 1864. The result of his study of the mechanism of small arms, especially of the famous Prussian needle-gun, was the invention of the Chassepot rifle, which was adopted by the French army; and, according to the official accounts, "did wonders" against the Garibaldians at Mentana. M. Chassepot was afterwards officially attached to the national manufactory of arms at Châtellerault, near Poitiers. He took out patents for his invention, and the royalty he received on the rifles manufactured brought him in a large income. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1866.

CHATARD, THE RIGHT REV. FRANCIS SILAS, Bishop of Vincennes, U.S., born in Baltimore in 1835, received his early education at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Maryland, and subsequently studied medicine at the University of Maryland, where he graduated in 1856. He commenced practice as a physician in Baltimore; but at the end of a year he felt himself strongly drawn to the ecclesiastical state, and went to Rome, where he entered as a student in the College of the Propaganda. He was ordained and took his degree in Divinity in 1862. His character was thought so highly of by his superiors that Pope Pius IX. appointed him Vice-Rector of the American College, which had then been about two years in existence. When the Rector, the Rev. W. McCloskey, was appointed to the bishopric of Louisville, Mgr. Chatard succeeded to the Rectorship of the College, which he filled with much distinction down to 1878, when he was appointed by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. to the bishopric of Vincennes, Indiana, United States, in the Consistory held on March 28.

CHATRIAN. (*See* ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.)

CHEETHAM, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY, D.D., born at Nottingham, April 27, 1827, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1856, M.A. 1859). He was ordained in 1856 to the curacy of Saffron Walden, Essex, and in 1858 presented to the vicarage of Quarndon,

Derbyshire, which he held till Sept., 1870, when he was nominated to the bishopric of Sierra Leone, in succession to Dr. Beckles. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1870. Dr. Cheetham resigned his see in 1882, when he became vicar of Rotherham. He is the author of "Ministerial Fruit proportionate to Ministerial Faith;" and "Sermons."

CHEEVER, George Barrell, D.D., born at Hallowell, Maine, April 17, 1807. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, at Andover Theological Seminary in 1830, and in 1832 was ordained minister of a congregational church at Salem, Massachusetts. In 1835 he published an allegory, entitled, "Deacon Giles's Distillery," for which he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for libel. After that he travelled for two or three years in Europe and the East. In 1839 he became pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York, and engaged in several public discussions on "Hierarchical Despotism," and on "Capital Punishment." In 1844 he again came to Europe as correspondent of a religious newspaper, the *New York Evangelist*, of which he became, in 1845, the principal editor. In 1846 he accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church of the Puritans, in New York, which he retained until 1867, when, on the removal of the Church to the upper part of the city, he relinquished his active work in it, and since has been only its associate or honorary pastor. He resides at Englewood, New Jersey. Among the writings of Dr. Cheever are: "Commonplace Books" of prose and poetry, 1828-29; "Studies in Poetry," 1830; the "Select Works of Archbishop Leighton," 1832; "Capital Punishment," 1843; "Lectures on Pilgrim's Progress," 1844; "Wanderings of a Pilgrim," 1845-46; "The Hill Difficulty," 1847; "Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, New England, in 1620," 1848; "Windings of the River of the Water of Life," 1849; "Voices of Nature," 1852; "Powers of the World to Come," 1853; "Lectures on Cowper," 1856; "God against Slavery," 1857; "A Voyage to the Celestial Country," 1860; "Guilt of Slavery," 1860; "Voices of Nature with her Foster-Child, the Soul of Man," 1863; and "Faith, Doubt, and Evidence," 1881.

CHELMSFORD (Lord), The Right Hon. Frederick Augustus Thesiger, G.C.B., is the eldest son of the first Lord Chelmsford, who was twice Lord Chancellor in the Government of the late Lord Derby, by his wife Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. William Tinling, of Southampton. He was born May 31, 1827, and educated at Eton. In 1844 he entered the Rifle Brigade. He was transferred in the following year to the Grenadier Guards, as ensign and lieutenant, and he attained, in the ordinary course of promotion, the rank of lieutenant and captain (1850). He became Major in 1855; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1857; Lieutenant-Colonel, 95th Foot, in 1858; Colonel in 1863; Major-General in 1877; and Lieutenant-General in 1882. He served in the Crimean campaign as aide-de-camp to Major-General Markham, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and for his services he was promoted to a brevet majority. Having exchanged into the 95th regiment as second Lieutenant-Colonel, he served in the Indian Mutiny campaign, receiving for his services the brevet rank of Colonel. He succeeded Colonel Raines, C.B., in the command of the 95th regiment. As Deputy Adjutant-General in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868 he was present at the capture of Magdala. For his services in this campaign he was nominated a Companion of the Bath and one of her Majesty's aides-de-camp. He was Adjutant-General to the forces in India from

1868 till Dec., 1876, when he was made a Brigadier-General, and appointed to command the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot. In March, 1877, he attained the rank of Major-General, and in January of the following year he was nominated to succeed General Sir Arthur Cunninghame in the command of the troops in South Africa. He completed the subjugation of the Kaffirs, and restored Caffraria to a condition of tranquillity. In 1878 he was appointed Commander of the Forces and Lieutenant-Governor of Cape Colony, which offices he resigned in 1879; and in August of that year he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He had succeeded to the peerage on his father's death in 1878. Lord Chelmsford was appointed to the chief command of the British troops in the Zulu war of 1879. Colonel Glyn's column, consisting of 2,100 Englishmen and 2,000 natives, was encamped at Isandhlwna, when an attack was made on the fortified camp by the Zulus, resulting in the nearly total annihilation of the garrison. A gallant defence was made the same day at Rorke's Drift, about ten miles from Isandhlwna, by Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead, who with 80 men of the 80th regiment held the post against the desperate assaults of 4,000 Zulus, until they were relieved by Lord Chelmsford's troops. On April 2 an attack was made by an army of 11,000 Zulus upon the fortified camp of the British troops under Lord Chelmsford at Gingholova, on the road to Ekowe, but the Zulus were repulsed with great loss; and two days later the British troops who had been surrounded at Ekowe by Zulus after the disaster of Isandhlwna were relieved by the force under Lord Chelmsford's command. Reinforcements were sent from England, and by April 15 the British General was free to recommence the invasion of Zululand. The decisive battle of Ulundi was fought on July 4, when the Zulu army was completely defeated. Our force numbered 4062 Europeans and 1103 natives, with twelve guns and two Gatlings, while the number of the enemy was computed at 20,000. We lost 10 killed, the Zulus about 1000. The credit of the victory admittedly belongs to Lord Chelmsford, but before this battle was fought Sir Garnet Wolseley had landed at Durban, Natal, to supersede him in the command of the British troops operating against the Zulus. Lord Chelmsford, having resigned the command, arrived in England in Aug. 1879. He married, in 1867, Adria Fanny, daughter of Major-General Heath, of the Bombay army.

CHENERY, Thomas, M.A., was born in Barbadoes in 1826, received his education at Eton, and at Caius College, Cambridge, and was afterwards called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford in 1868 by Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford and Lord High Almoner; was incorporated M.A. in that university, and became a member of Christ Church. In 1869 the Sultan nominated him a member of the second class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie; and in 1870 he was appointed by the Committee of the Convocation of Canterbury one of the revisers of the authorized translation of the Old Testament. Mr. Chenery is Honorary Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. He resigned the Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic in 1877, and soon afterwards (in Nov. of the same year) succeeded Mr. Delane as editor of the *Times* newspaper. He attended, as one of the London delegates, the Congress of Internationalists which was held at Florence in Sept. 1878. As an Oriental scholar, he is chiefly known by his translation of "The Assemblies of Al Haîri, with notes historical and grammatical," 1867;

and by his edition of "Machberoth Ithiel. By Yehudah ben Shelomo Alkharizi," 1872. He is also the author of various literary and political writings.

CHERBULIEZ, Victor, son of a professor of Hebrew at Geneva, was born in that city in 1832. His first essay in literature was an antiquarian trifle, entitled "À propos d'un Cheval, Causeries Athéniennes," 1860, reprinted in 1864 under the title of "Un Cheval de Phidias." About 1862 he settled in Paris, where he published a number of novels, many of which appeared originally in the columns of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Among them are "Le Comte Kostia," 1863; "Le Prince Vitale," 1864; "Paule Méré," 1864; "Le Roman d'une honnête Femme," 1866; "Le Grand Œuvre," 1867; "Prosper Randoce," 1868; "L'Aventure de Ladislas Bolski," 1869; "Le Fiancé de Mademoiselle de Saint-Maur," 1876; and "L'Idée de Jean Téterol," 1878, which was translated into English under the title of "The Wish of his Life." M. Cherbuliez has obtained French citizenship. On May 25, 1882, he was received into the French Academy as the successor of M. Dufaure.

CHESNELONG, Pierre Charles, a French politician, was born at Orthez (Basses-Pyrénées) April, 1820, and educated at Pau. Formerly he was a dealer in hams and tissues at Bayonne, at first in partnership with his father, but he afterwards handed over the management of the business, though still retaining an interest in it, to his eldest son. In 1848 M. Chesnelong declared at a public meeting that "the republican form of government must be regarded as the only possible one in the present and in the future by all men who conscientiously take account of the movement of ideas and Providential progress of facts." However he afterwards changed his sentiments and in 1866 became an official candidate, under the Empire, for the representation of the second circonscription of the Basses-Pyrénées. His candidature was successful, and he was re-elected in 1869. At the elections of Jan. 1872 he was again returned to the National Assembly for the Basses-Pyrénées, and he now took his seat among the monarchical majority. He acted a most prominent part in the monarchical negotiations in Oct. 1873. A member of the Committee of Nine, he was sent to the Count de Chambord, at Salzburg, in order to arrange with him the conditions of a monarchical restoration. M. Chesnelong took back a satisfactory account of his interview with the Pretender, and preparations were being made for the entry of the King into Paris when the manifesto of the 27th of October cast disorder and carried desolation into the Legitimist camp. At the general elections of Feb. 20, 1876, he was again chosen as Deputy for the arrondissement of Orthez, but the Chamber invalidated the election, and when M. Chesnelong sought the suffrages of the electors a second time he was defeated by his Republican opponent, M. Vignancourt (May 21, 1876). A few months later (Nov. 24, 1876) he was elected a senator for life. M. Chesnelong has taken a leading part in all Catholic movements, both in and out of Parliament. He accompanied the pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial, in honour of the Sacred Heart, and he subscribed the address of the Catholic Deputies to Pope Pius IX. He was president of the general assemblies of the Catholic Committees of France, held at Paris in 1874 and 1875. He is Vice-President of the Conseil Général of the Basses-Pyrénées.

CHESTER, Bishop of. (*See* Jacobson, Dr.)

CHEVREAU, Jules Henri, was born at Belleville (Seine), April 28, 1823, and educated by his father, who was then schoolmaster and

afterwards mayor at Saint-Mandé. Taking to literary pursuits at an early age, he published in 1844 "Les Voyageuses," a volume of poems written in conjunction with M. Laurent-Pichat. In 1848 he endeavoured to enter the Constituent assembly, but his candidature was declared void, as he had not attained the requisite age. Young Chevreau was an active canvasser for Prince Louis Napoleon at the election for the Presidency, and soon afterwards (Jan. 10, 1849) he was made Prefect of the Ardèche. He applauded the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and his well-timed zeal was rewarded by the post of Secretary-General of the Home-Department. On resigning the Prefecture of the Ardèche, he was elected a member of the General Council of that department. Subsequently he became Prefect of Nantes (1853), of the Rhône (1864), and of the Seine, in succession to the famous Baron Haussmann (Jan. 5, 1870). When the first disasters of France in the war against Germany compelled the cabinet of M. Ollivier to make way for the Palikao ministry, M. Henri Chevreau was nominated Minister of the Interior. While occupying this responsible position he laboured energetically to organize the Garde Mobile throughout the country, caused 60 new battalions of the National Guard to be formed in Paris, and completed those which already existed in the provinces. After the battle of Sedan and the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he fled to Brussels, and then joined the Empress Eugénie in England, but he subsequently returned to Paris. At the elections of Feb. 20, 1876, he unsuccessfully contested the second circonscription of Privas. In the following year at the elections of the 14th of October, which followed the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, he came forward as a Bonapartist and an official candidate in the first circonscription of Privas (Ardèche) but he was again unsuccessful. M. Henri Chevreau was a senator under the Empire, and is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

CHEVREUL, Michel-Eugène, chemist, was born at Angiers, Aug. 31, 1786. Having completed his studies in the Central School of that place, at the age of nineteen he went to Paris, where he was engaged in the chemical factory of the celebrated Vauquelin, who discovered in his young pupil such aptitude and sagacity, that he intrusted the direction of his laboratory to him. In 1810 he was preparator of the chemical course in the Museum of Natural History, and in 1813 was appointed professor in the Lycée Charlemagne and officer of the university. In 1824 he was made director of the dyeries and professor of special chemistry in the carpet-manufactory of the Gobelins, where he had leisure to follow his favourite pursuits into detail, one of which was his investigation of animal oils, or grease. In 1823 M. Chevreul published a work on this subject, for which the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry awarded him the prize of 12,000 francs. M. Chevreul has written various scientific works, such as "Leçons de Chimie appliquée à la Teinture," published in 1828-31; "De la Loi du Contraste, &c.," in 1839; "Théorie des Effets Optiques que présentent les Étoffes de Soie," in 1848; "De la Baguette divinatoire, du Pendule, et des Tables tournantes," in 1854; and "Des Couleurs et de leur Application aux Arts Industriels, à l'aide des cercles chromatiques," in 1864. Some of these have been translated into various European languages. M. Chevreul has contributed to the proceedings of scientific societies, to dictionaries and other works. In 1830 he succeeded his former master Vauquelin in the chair of

Chemistry at the Museum of Natural History, since which time he has become Fellow of the Royal Society of London and President of the Society of Agriculture. In 1864 he was appointed Director of the Museum of Natural History for five years, and in 1869 re-appointed for another quinquennial period. He was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, Sept. 24, 1844.

CHICHESTER, Bishop of. (*See* Durnford, Dr.)

CHICHESTER (Earl of), The Right Hon. Henry Thomas Pelham, eldest son of the late earl, was born Aug. 25, 1804, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a Charity Commissioner, one of the commissioners of Pentonville Prison, and was appointed, in 1850, First Commissioner of Church Estates, with a salary of £1200. His lordship, who succeeded to the title as third earl, July 4, 1826, and is Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex, takes an active part in the patronage and management of many of the leading religious and charitable societies connected with the Church of England.

CHIGI (Cardinal), His Eminence, Flavio, was born at Rome of a distinguished family, May 31, 1810, took holy orders rather late in life, and was appointed by Pope Pius IX. to be present at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II., on which occasion he was made Bishop of Mira. Soon afterwards he succeeded Mgr. di Lucca as Apostolic Nuncio in Bavaria, and at the close of 1861 he was appointed Nuncio at Paris, in succession to Mgr. Sacconi, being received in solemn audience by the Emperor, Jan. 23, 1862. He was created a Cardinal, Dec. 22, 1873, and soon afterwards was recalled from Paris.

CHILDERS, The Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley, M.P., F.R.S., was born in Brook Street, London, June 25, 1827, being the only son of the late Rev. Eardley Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire, by Maria Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir Culling Smith, Bart., of Bedwell Park, Hertfordshire. His education, commenced at Cheam School, was completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as fourteenth Senior Optime in 1850. In the same year he married Emily, third daughter of George I. A. Walker, Esq., of Norton, Worcestershire. (She died in 1875.) Before the year 1850 was out, Mr. Childers, with his young wife, set sail for Australia. Immediately on his arrival there he became a member of the then recently established Government of Victoria. With that Government he was connected till the beginning of 1857, having held the office of Commissioner of Trade and Customs in the first cabinet, and having been member for Portland in the Legislative Assembly. He returned to England in 1857, as Agent-General for the colony, and in that year proceeded to the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. He also became a student of Lincoln's Inn, but he was never called to the bar. In 1859 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Pontefract. On a petition, which was withdrawn, and afterwards became the subject of special inquiry by a select committee, he unseated his opponent, was returned at the new election in Feb. 1860, and has continued to represent this borough in the Liberal interest. Mr. Childers was chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation in 1861, and a member of the Commission on Penal Servitude in 1863; his recommendations with respect to transportation having been eventually adopted by the Government. He became a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1864, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury in Aug. 1865, retiring on the accession of Lord Derby's third administration in 1866. In 1867 he was nominated

a Royal Commissioner to investigate the constitution of the Law Courts. On Mr. Gladstone coming into power in Dec. 1868, Mr. Childers was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty, which office he was compelled by ill-health to resign in March, 1871. While at the Admiralty Mr. Childers made changes, in 1869, which tended to subordinate the members of the Board more effectually to the First Lord, constituting him, in effect, Minister of Marine; and to render departmental officers at once more individually responsible and more intimate with the controlling members of the Board. In Jan. 1872, Mr. Childers again accepted the post of Agent-General in this country for the colony of Victoria. He was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Aug. 1872. His re-election for Pontefract on this occasion is memorable as being the first Parliamentary election that took place in England by ballot. He only held the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster for one year, retiring in Aug. 1873, when Mr. Gladstone's administration was remodelled. On the Liberals returning to power in April, 1880, he was appointed Secretary of State for War; and on Dec. 16, 1882, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in succession to Mr. Gladstone, who had held that office jointly with the office of First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Childers, who was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, Jan. 16, 1873, is the author of pamphlets on Free Trade, Railway Policy, and National Education. He is, or has been, the Chairman of the India Peninsula Railway Co., and a Director of the London and County Bank, the Bank of Australia, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Mr. Childers married secondly, on April 13, 1879, Katharine Anne, daughter of the late Dr. Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester, and widow of the Hon. Gilbert Elliot.

CHILDS, George Washington, born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1829, entered the United States Navy at the age of thirteen, and spent fifteen months in the service. He then settled in Philadelphia, where he obtained employment as a shop-boy in a book-store. At the age of eighteen, having saved a few hundred dollars, he set up in business for himself, and before he was twenty-one he became a member of the publishing firm of Childs and Peterson (1849). On Dec. 5, 1864, he purchased the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, a daily paper, which, under his management, became a very influential and widely-circulated journal. Mr. Childs is noted not only for his success as a journalist and publisher, but also for his hospitality and liberality.

CHINA, MID-, Bishop of. (*See* Moule.)

CHINA, NORTH, Bishop of. (*See* Scott.)

CHITTY, The Hon. Sir Joseph William, is the second and only surviving son of the late Mr. Thomas Chitty, of the Inner Temple, and was born in London in 1828. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1851, taking a first-class in classics. Subsequently he was elected a Fellow of Exeter College, and proceeded M.A. in 1854. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1856, and was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1874. Mr. Chitty for some years enjoyed a very extensive practice in the Rolls Court, of which he was the leader. He was formerly a Major in the Inns of Court Volunteers. To the general public, however, Mr. Chitty's name was most familiarly known in his capacity as umpire at the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, which post he filled for some years. He entered Parliament at the general election of 1880 as one of the Liberal members

for Oxford. In Sept. 1881, he was appointed a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, in place of Sir George Jessel, the Master of the Rolls, who had been transferred to the Court of Appeal. Shortly afterwards he received the customary honour of knighthood. He married in 1858 Clara Jessie, sixth daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock.

CHRISTCHURCH, Bishop of. (*See* Harper, Dr.)

CHRISTIAN IX., King of Denmark, fourth son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, was born April 8, 1818. Before his accession to the crown, he was Inspector-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Danish Cavalry, and in 1842 married a daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he has had several children, and among them the Princess Alexandra of Wales, and the Princess Dagmar, married to the Czarewitch in 1866. The succession was vested in him by the protocol of London, May 8, 1852, and he ascended the throne on the death of Frederic VII., Nov. 15, 1863. On his accession, the position of affairs with respect to Schleswig-Holstein was completely changed. The son of the duke of Augustenburg immediately laid claim to the sovereignty of the duchies, although his father had for a compensation resigned all his rights in 1852. The independence of Holstein more especially, and of a portion of Schleswig, was warmly espoused by the German Diet, which forthwith ordered the advance of a Federal army to occupy the debatable territory, for the purpose of enforcing its enfranchisement from Danish rule. Before matters had proceeded far, Austria and Prussia determined to interfere, and by a combined armed occupation of the disputed territory to bring the question to an issue independently of the Diet, and in opposition to the wishes of that body. They accordingly invaded the duchies, which, after a hotly contested campaign, they succeeded in wresting from Denmark, and taking temporary possession of Jutland. Christian IX., disappointed in not obtaining assistance from some European power, after the failure of the conference convened in London in 1864,—which failure was in some measure attributable to the obstinacy of the Danish Government,—entered into negotiations for peace with Prussia and Austria, and a treaty was signed at Vienna, Oct. 30, 1864. The king of Denmark renounced all his rights to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, and in 1866 the two German powers quarrelled over the spoil. Since then his Majesty has sought to develop the interior resources and popular institutions of his country. A new constitution was inaugurated in Nov. 1866, when the King opened the first Rigsdag, the members of which were elected in accordance with the new electoral law. The army and navy have also been thoroughly reorganised, agriculture and commerce have received a great stimulus, and several railways have been constructed. Christian IX. and Queen Louise visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, London, in March, 1867. The marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess Louisa, daughter of the King of Sweden, at Stockholm, on July 28, 1869, was hailed as a pledge of union between the two countries. His Majesty granted a new constitution to Iceland, which came into operation in August, 1874, that being the thousandth year of Iceland's existence as a nation. He went to Reikiajvik on the occasion of the anniversary being celebrated, and on his return paid a flying visit to Leith and Edinburgh (Aug. 18, 1874).

CHRISTIAN (Prince), His Royal Highness Frederick-Christian-Charles-Augustus,

PRINCE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, known in this country as Prince Christian, brother of Duke Frederick Christian Augustus, of Schleswig-Holstein - Sonderburg - Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831, married at Windsor Castle, July 5, 1866, Helena Augusta Victoria, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duchess of Saxony, who was born May 25, 1846. Prince Christian, who is a General in the British army, received the title of Royal Highness by command of Her Majesty, and was made a Knight of the Garter in July, 1866. He received the Order of St. Catharine from the Emperor of Russia in May, 1874.

CHRISTIAN, THE RIGHT HON. JONATHAN, son of the late Mr. George Christian, solicitor, of Dublin, was born at Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary, in 1811. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the bar in Ireland in 1834; was made a Queen's Counsel in 1846; Queen's Serjeant in 1851; Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1856; fourth Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland in 1858; and Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in 1867, on which last occasion he was added to the Privy Council in Ireland. He retired from the bench Nov. 11, 1878.

CHRISTIE, WILLIAM HENRY MAHONY, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, was born at Woolwich, Oct. 1, 1845, being a younger son of the late Professor S. H. Christie, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and formerly Secretary to the Royal Society. He was educated at King's College School, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, which he entered in 1864, having won a minor scholarship; he subsequently gained a foundation scholarship, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of his college. He took his B.A. degree in 1868 as fourth wrangler, and in 1871 proceeded to the degree of M.A. In 1870 he was appointed Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Mr. Christie contrived and introduced several valuable improvements in the scientific apparatus there in use, including a new form of spectroscope, an instrument for determining the colours and brightness of the stars, a recording micrometer, and a polarizing solar eye-piece. He directed particular attention at the Royal Observatory to spectroscopy and to photography as a means of recording the observations. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was elected Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1880. In Sept. 1881, on the retirement of Sir G. B. Airy, he was chosen to succeed him in the office of Astronomer Royal. To the proceedings of the Royal Society and of the Royal Astronomical Society Mr. Christie has contributed several valuable papers. He is also the founder and editor of *The Observatory, a Monthly Review of Astronomy;* and he is the author of the "Manual of Elementary Astronomy," published in 1875 by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

CHURCH, FREDERICK EDWIN, born at Hartford, Connecticut, May 14, 1826. He early developed a fondness for art, and became a pupil of Thomas Cole. Among his first notable works were some views in the Catskill Mountains. He visited South America in 1853, and again in 1857, and on his return from his second visit finished his great picture, "The Heart of the Andes." In 1857 he completed a large painting, "View of Niagara Falls from the Canadian Shore," which at once gave him a high rank among landscape artists; this was reproduced on a larger scale in 1868, and was exhibited both in England and the United States. He has since painted "Cotopaxi," "Morning," "On the Cordilleras," "Under Niagara," "The Icebergs," "Sunset on Mount Desert Island," and "Moonlight under the Tropics." In 1868 he visited Europe and the Holy Land; among the paintings inspired by

this visit are "Damascus," 1869; "Jerusalem," 1870; and "The Parthenon," 1871. His "Tropical Scenery," painted from sketches made during a trip in the West Indies, was exhibited in New York in 1873. He resides at Hudson, New York, but has a studio in New York city. He has been an Academician since 1849.

CHURCH, The Very Rev. Richard William, M.A., D.C.L., Dean of St. Paul's, was born in 1815. After a distinguished career at the University of Oxford, he took his degree in first-class honours in 1836, and shortly afterwards became a Fellow of Oriel College. He was rector of Whatley, near Frome-Selwood, from 1853 to 1871. In 1854 he published a volume of essays, which stamped him at once as one of the most cultivated scholars, and most graceful writers of the day. Two of the essays in the volume are a review of St. Anselm's life, and have since been expanded into a "Life of St. Anselm," and published as a separate volume. In 1869 Mr. Church published a volume of University Sermons on the relations between Christianity and civilization, which attracted a good deal of attention. He was appointed Dean of St. Paul's, Sept. 6, 1871. The titles of his works are subjoined:—"The Catechetical Lectures of St. Cyril, translated with notes," in the "Library of the Fathers;" "Essays and Reviews," 1854; "The Essays of Montaigne," in "Oxford Essays," 1855; "Civilization and Religion," a sermon, 1860; "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford," 1868; "Life of St. Anselm," in Macmillan's "Sunday Library," 1871; "Civilization Before and After Christianity," two lectures, 1872; "On some Influences of Christianity upon National Character," three lectures, 1873; "On the Sacred Poetry of Early Religions," two lectures delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral, 1874; Introductory notice to the "Commentary on the Epistles and Gospels in the Book of Common Prayer," 1874; "The 'Pensées' of Blaise Pascal," published in the "St. James's Lectures," 1875; a lecture on "Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester," published in "Masters in English Theology," 1877; "The Beginning of the Middle Ages," 1877, a volume which must be considered as a general introduction or preface to the "Epochs of Modern History," rather than as an integral member of the series; "Human Life and its Conditions," 1878; "Dante: an Essay," to which is added a translation of "De Monarchia," 1878; and "Spenser," in "English Men of Letters, edited by John Morley," 1879.

CIALDINI, Enrico, an Italian general, born at Lombardina, a country seat in Modena, Aug. 8, 1811, marched with Gen. Zucchi to aid the Romagna insurrection at Bologna, in 1831, and after the Austrian intervention into Central Italy he was compelled to emigrate. He went to Paris, where he studied chemistry under M. Thénard, and was preparing to study medicine, when he accepted a proposal made to go to Spain as a soldier, and took part in the war of succession. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish service. Mazzini recommended Col. Cialdini to the Provincial Government of Milan, which was in want of officers, and a letter from the secretary of that government reached him in Aragon. Col. Cialdini obeyed the call; but on arriving at Milan, he found Lombardy under the rule of Charles Albert. It was not the moment for hesitating; the king had just been beaten, and Italy was about to become a prey to Austria. Col. Cialdini joined the corps of Gen. Durando and marched on Vicenza, where he received three dangerous wounds, which for a year reduced him to a state of helplessness. Col. Cialdini was sent, in 1855, to the Crimea by the Sardinian Govern-

ment with the rank of general, and played a distinguished part in the battle of the Tchernaya. In the war in Italy, in 1859, Col. Cialdini was the first in the allied army who fired a shot at the enemy, executing the passage of the Sesia under the fire of the Austrians, whom he drove from their position. This *corps d'armée* then went into the mountains to act in the Tyrol. The peace of Villafranca checked him in his career. In 1860 he defeated the Papal army under Gen. Lamoricière at the battle of Castelfidardo; in 1861 he took Gaeta after a bombardment of seventeen days, and captured the citadel of Messina a fortnight later. He had been made a major-general after the campaign of the Umbria, and after his capture of Messina the king nominated him general of the army, a rank equivalent to that of field-marshal. In 1861 he was appointed Viceroy of Naples, with full power to suppress brigandage, a mission which he discharged successfully. Gen. Cialdini, who has received various orders, was made a senator in March, 1864, and took a prominent part in the campaign against Austria in 1866. In Oct. 1867, he was appointed Italian Minister to the Court of Austria, but he never proceeded to Vienna, and in the following January he formally resigned the appointment. On the resignation of M. Ratazzi, in Oct. 1867, the king intrusted General Cialdini with the formation of a cabinet on the basis of the strict maintenance of the September Convention with France, in regard to the integrity of the Papal territory. In this undertaking, however, he was unsuccessful. Soon afterwards he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Central Italy. In 1870 he was engaged in the invasion of the State of the Church, and its annexation to the kingdom of Italy. He was sent as ambassador to Paris in July, 1876.

CLARETIE, Jules Arnaud Arsène, a French writer, born at Limoges, Dec. 3, 1840, was educated in the Bonaparte Lyceum, at Paris. Adopting literature as a profession, he contributed a very large number of articles to various French and Belgian journals, including the *Patrie*, the *France*, the *Revue Française*, the *Figaro*, and the *Independance Belge*. In 1866 he followed in Italy the campaign against Austria, in the capacity of correspondent of the *Avenir National*. Two series of lectures, delivered by him at Paris in 1865 and 1868, were interdicted by the Imperial authorities. In 1869 he was condemned to pay a fine of 1000 francs for having described, in the *Figaro*, under the pseudonym of "Candide," the double execution of Martin, called Bidauré, by order of the Prefect Pastoureau, in the department of the Var. The following year he succeeded M. Francisque Sarcey as dramatic critic of the *Opinion Nationale*, and subsequently he followed the French army to Metz, and sent letters from the seat of war to the *Opinion Nationale*, the *Illustration* and the *Rappel*. After the fall of the Empire he was appointed by M. Gambetta to the post of secretary of the Commission of the papers of the Tuileries; but he soon resigned this office, and he was next charged by M. Etienne Arago, Mayor of Paris, with the duty of organising a library and lecture-hall in each of the twenty arrondissements of Paris. For a very short time he commanded the second battalion of the volunteers of the National Guard, which was dissolved by General Clément Thomas when those volunteers were replaced by the mobilised National Guards. M. Jules Claretie was present at nearly all the engagements which took place under the walls of Paris, and on Jan. 20, 1871, in the capacity of an officer of the staff, he negotiated with the aide-de-camp of the Crown Prince of Prussia the truce which gave an

opportunity for removing the dead from the field of battle at Buzenval. At the general elections of Feb. 8, 1871, he stood as a candidate in the department of Haute-Vienne, in the republican interest; but, being unsuccessful, he resumed his journalistic and literary pursuits. Among his works are, "Une Drolesse," 1862; "Piérille," 1863; "Les Ornières de la Vie," 1864; "Les Victimes de Paris," 1864; "Les Contemporains oubliés: Elisa Mercœur, Georges Farcy, Alphonse Robbe," 1864; "Voyages d'un Parisien," 1865; "Petrus Borel le Lycanthrope, sa vie et ses œuvres," 1865; "L'Assassin," 1866, afterwards republished under the title of "Robert Burat;" "Mademoiselle Cachemire," 1867; "La Libre Parole," a collection of lectures, 1868; "Madeleine Bertin," 1868, a political novel, which was a great success; "Histoire de la Révolution de 1870-71," which first appeared in parts with illustrations (2 vols. 4to), and was republished in 5 vols. 8vo. (1875-76); "Les Derniers Montagnards," "Molière et ses œuvres;" "La Vie Moderne au Théâtre," "Les Prussiens chez eux," "La Guerre Nationale, 1870-71," "Ruines et Fantômes," 1873; "Peintres et Sculpteurs Contemporains," 1873; "Les Muscadins," a novel, 1874; "Camille Desmoulins, Lucile Desmoulins, Étude sur les Dantonistes," 1875; "J. B. Carpeaux," 1875; "Portraits Contemporains," 2 vols., 1875; "Le Beau Solignac," 2 vols., 1876; "Le Renégat," a novel, 1876; "Cinq Ans après, l'Alsace et la Lorraine depuis l'Annexion," 1876; "Le Train, no. 7," 1877; "La Maison vide," 1878; "Le Troisième Dessous," a novel, 1878; and "Monsieur le Ministre," a novel, 1881. M. Jules Claretie has also written several pieces for the stage. His play "Les Mirabeau" was brought out at the Théâtre des Nations, Oct. 31, 1879; and "Monsieur le Ministre," founded upon the novel with that title, was produced at the Gymnase Feb. 2, 1883.

CLARK, Andrew, M.D., born on Oct. 28, 1826, was educated first at Aberdeen, and afterwards at Edinburgh. In the extra-academical Medical School of this city he gained the first medals in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, materia medica, surgery, pathology, and practice of physic. For two years he assisted Dr. Hughes Bennett in the pathological department of the Royal Infirmary, and was demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Robert Knox in the final course of lectures delivered by that celebrated anatomist. For four years Dr. Clarke had charge of the pathological department of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, where he delivered lectures on the use of the microscope in practical medicine. In 1854 he took his degree of M.D. at the University of Aberdeen, settled in the metropolis, became a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and was elected on the staff of the London Hospital. In 1858 Dr. Clark was made a Fellow of the College of Physicians, in which he has held the offices of Croonian Lecturer. Councillor, and Examiner in Medicine. He has been also Lettsomian Lecturer and President of the Medical Society of London. Dr. Clark originally intended to devote himself exclusively to the cultivation of pathology; but turned by the force of circumstances from the course on which he had entered, he has been now long occupied in the work of a practical physician. He is the author of numerous essays, lectures, and reviews, the professional portion of which refers for the most part to diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs. He is at present Senior Physician and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine to the London Hospital, President of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association,

and Consulting Physician to the East London Hospital for Diseases of Children. Since the year 1864 he has edited, in conjunction with Dr. Down, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Maunder, a valuable series, still in progress, of "Clinical Lectures and Reports, by the Medical and Surgical Staff of the London Hospital." His own professional writings are:—"On the Anatomy of the Lungs," in Dr. H. Davies's work on "Physical Diagnosis;" "On Tubercular Sputum;" "Evidences of the Arrestment of Phthisis;" "Mucous Disease of the Colon;" Lectures on "The Anatomy of the Lung," "Pneumonia," and "The States of Lung comprehended under the term Phthisis Pulmonalis" (delivered at the Royal College of Physicians in 1866); "Fibroid Phthisis" (in vol. i. of the *Transactions of the Clinical Society*); and "The Work of Fibrinous Pleurisies in the Evolution of Phthisis" (in the *Medical Mirror* for 1870).

CLARK, The Rev. James, M.A., Ph.D., was born in Yorkshire, in 1836, but is descended from an Essex family. He was educated in the University of London, graduating in arts in 1857, and afterwards proceeded to the University of Göttingen, where he won his doctorate with distinction. In 1860 he published a brochure in apologetics, entitled "The Spurious Ethics of Sceptical Philosophy." In 1862-63 he prepared for holy orders in Queen's College, Birmingham, where he also studied botany and chemistry. In 1863 he was ordained deacon in the chapel of Queen's College, Cambridge, and in 1864 was ordained a priest. Dr. Clark has pursued with success original investigations in Aryan, Semitic, and Turanian philology, and has prepared for the press "An Aryan and Extra-Aryan Comparative Grammar." In 1866 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. The same year he published "The Church as Established in its Relations with Dissent," and "The Epochs of Language," in which the theory of Professors Max Müller and Benloew, concerning linguistic development, is met with counter-arguments. In 1867 Dr. Clark, after some Latin correspondence with the University of Göttingen, received a rescript from Professor Dr. Lotze, then Dean of the Philosophical Faculty, in the name of all the deans of faculties, authorizing, under the seal of the university, the revival of academical hoods. In 1869 he competed successfully for the prize of fifty guineas offered by the Anglican and International Christian Moral Science Association for the best work on "Christian Ethics," and was nominated a member of council of the association. In 1870 Dr. Clark's work, entitled "What is Christian Moral Science? or, the Nature and Province of Christian Ethics defined and determined," was published in "Science and the Gospel." Dr. Clark is also an extensive contributor of articles to the English periodical press. He has likewise contributed to the German press, and written several pamphlets in the German language. In 1869, after having held various important parochial cures, Dr. Clark was nominated British Chaplain and Incumbent of the English church at Memel, in Prussia, and while occupying that position he conducted extensive correspondence with Dutch and German theologians as the representative on the Continent of the Anglican and International Christian Moral Science Association. Dr. Clark resigned the British chaplaincy at Memel in 1874, when he was engaged by the Christian Evidence Society, as a lecturer, to conduct classes for the study of Christian Evidences in or near London. In 1876 he was appointed rector of St. Philip's, Antigua.

CLARKE, Major-General Sir Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B., son of Colonel Andrew Clarke, of Belmont, co. Donegal, was born at Southsea, Hampshire, in 1824, and received his education at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers as second Lieutenant in 1844; became Captain in 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel in 1867; and Colonel in 1877. He acted as aide-de-camp to Sir W. Denison, the Governor of Van Dieman's Land, and served in New Zealand during the years 1847-48, and became a member of the Legislative Council there in 1851. In 1853 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Victoria. He was elected to the Victorian Assembly for Melbourne, under the new constitution, and became Minister for Public Lands, but he resigned office in 1857, and returned to this country in the following year. He commanded the Royal Engineers of the Eastern and Midland districts of England till 1863, when he went on special service to the West Coast of Africa respecting the Ashantee difficulties. On his return he was appointed in Aug. 1864, Director of the Works of the Navy, which office he held till June, 1873. From the latter date till Feb. 1875, he was Governor of the Straits Settlement, and he was next appointed Director of Public Works in India. He was Commandant of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham from 1881 to 1882, when he was appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications. In Nov. 1882, he was dispatched to Cairo, charged with the duty of inquiring into the causes of the sickness and mortality which were prevailing among the British army of occupation, and invested with full power to make any alterations which he might consider necessary in the sanitary arrangements. Sir Andrew Clarke is the author of several works on engineering.

CLARKE, Hyde, born in London in 1815, was engaged in the Spanish and Portuguese wars of succession, and afterwards held a diplomatic appointment. In 1836 he planned and surveyed the Morecambe Bay Embankment and other improvements, and the railways for the development of Barrow. In 1849 he was employed to report on the telegraph system for India, and in 1857 he exerted himself for the extension of hill settlements in India, and for the Through Railway to India. He was Honorary Agent for Darjeeling, and a Councillor of the Ottoman Government. His early writings from 1837 include numerous books, memoirs and pamphlets on philosophical subjects, political economy, banking, statistics, railways, foreign loans, and public works. Mr. Clarke is also the author of "Theory of Railway Investment," 1846; "Military Life of Wellington," 1849; "English Grammar and Dictionary," 1853; and "Comparative Philology," 1858. In 1848 he published, under the title of "Economical Physics," the cycle now known as the sunspot period. He was also one of the discoverers of the law of unconscious thought. On the Continent and in the United States he is best known as a philologist. After a long application to the study of languages, of late years he has devoted himself as an Orientalist to the Iberian and Accadian families of languages, and to pre-historic and philological researches. A special branch has been the determination of the languages of the American and Australian continents, and their relation to the comparative philology and mythology of Africa and India. His contributions in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, include "Memoirs on the identification of the Varini of Tacitus and other points of Anglo-Saxon History," 1848, 1866, 1868; "The Ude of the Caucasus, and its relations to Egyptian and Coptic,"

1873; The Connection of the Languages of India and Africa"; "Prehistoric Comparative Philology," 1875; "The Khita and Khita-Peruvian Epoch," 1877; "The Mediterranean Populations from Antonomous Coins," 1882. He first identified the Khita or Hamath inscriptions, on which he has published several essays. He is a member of numerous learned societies, and has received many honours from foreign governments.

CLARKE, James Freeman, D.D., born at Hanover, New Hampshire, April 4, 1810. A.B. (Harvard), 1829. He graduated from the Cambridge Divinity School in 1833, and had charge of a Unitarian Church at Louisville, Kentucky, from 1833 to 1841. In 1841 he became pastor of the Church of the Disciples, Boston, which position he still retains. Besides numerous contributions to periodical literature, he has translated De Wette's "Theodore," 1840; and has published "Service and Hymn Book for the Church of the Disciples," 1844; "Life and Military Services of Gen. William Hull," 1848; "Eleven Weeks in Europe," 1851; "Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness," 1852; in connection with Channing and Emerson, "Life of Margaret Fuller Ossoli," 1852; "Christian Doctrine of Prayer," 1854; "The Hour which Cometh and Now is," 1862; "Orthodoxy," 1866; "Steps of Belief," 1870; "The Ten Great Religions of the World," 1870; "Common Sense in Religion," 1873; "Exotics," 1874; "Go Up Higher," 1877; "How to Find the Stars," 1878; "Memorial and Biographical Sketches," 1878; "Essentials and Non-Essentials in Religion," 1878; "Self-Culture," 1880; "Legend of Thomas Didymus," 1881; and "Events and Epochs in Religious History," 1881.

CLARKE, The Rev. John Erskine, M.A., born in 1827, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, and proceeded M.A. in 1853. He was ordained in 1851 by Bishop Longley, of Ripon, and having held the curacy of St. Mary's Low Harrogate, and afterwards that of St. Mary's Lichfield, each for two years, he was appointed vicar of St. Michael's, Derby, in 1856. In 1868 he resigned the vicarage of St. Michael's, and undertook the care of a new church, St. Andrew's Litchurch, in a suburb of Derby, which church was an offshoot from St. Michael's, and was chiefly built at great cost by the shareholders of the Midland Railway Company. In 1869 he was appointed a prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral, but resigned his stall in 1872 on being appointed vicar of Battersea. He became an Honorary Canon of Winchester in 1875, and was elected Proctor for the clergy of the archdeaconries of Southwark and Kingston on the rearrangement of the diocese of Rochester. He is the editor of *The Parish Magazine*, from 1859; *Church Bells*, from 1871; *Chatterbox*, from 1867; *The Children's Prize*, from 1863; *Church Folks' Home Magazine*, from 1880; and the author of "Plain Papers on the Social Economy of the People," "Common Life Sermons," "Heart Music: a Poetry Book for Working People:" and "Hearty Staves: a Song-book for Workmen."

CLARKE, John S., comedian, born in Maryland, U.S., in 1835, began his first regular engagement at the Old Chesnut Theatre, Philadelphia, as Soto, in "She Would and She Would Not," Aug. 28, 1852. In the following January he became the leading comedian in that theatre, where he remained till 1854, when he appeared at Baltimore as first comedian of the Front Street Theatre. In 1855 he became a member of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where he was the leading comedian until 1858, when he became joint lessee and manager with Mr. William Wheatley, making occasional "starring" visits to the Southern cities. Having retired

from the management of the Arch Street Theatre, Mr. Clarke appeared, in 1861, at New York, where he made a "hit" almost unprecedented. At the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, he fulfilled annually a star engagement, generally of 100 nights' duration, and acted regularly for shorter periods in all the principal cities of America. In 1863 he became joint-lessee of the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, and so continued till 1867, in the spring of which year the establishment was destroyed by fire. In 1865 he purchased, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Edwin Booth, the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and in 1866 he became joint lessee of the Boston Theatre, thus being simultaneously in the management of leading theatres in the three principal cities of the United States. In the autumn of 1866, he made his first professional appearance at Boston, where his performances met with immediate and unequivocal success. In the autumn of 1867 he came out at the St. James's Theatre in London, in the character of Wellington de Boots, which he had performed more than a thousand nights in America. His success was at once assured by the unanimous verdict of an audience totally uninfluenced by any personal feeling. Before quitting the St. James's Theatre, Mr. Clarke exhibited, as the conscience-stricken Yorkshireman, Robert Tyke, in Morton's comedy of "The School of Reform," a remarkable mastery of the dialect, and a power of expressing strong emotional feelings, which proved his range to be by no means limited to eccentric comedy. In February, 1868, he began an engagement at the Princess's Theatre, performing Caleb Scudder in "The Octoroon." He then acted in Liverpool, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Dublin, Belfast, and other towns. On particular occasions he has played at Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and the Adelphi Theatres. Having resolved to appear in London in some of the old English comedies, he clung to the determination tenaciously, made a special study of the character of Dr. Pangloss, and effected the revival of the younger Colman's comedy of "The Heir-at-Law," and subsequently of "The Poor Gentleman." He made his first appearance at the Strand Theatre, November 6, 1868. He reappeared in New York, April 17, 1870, before a crowded and cultivated audience. The engagement extended to 42 performances, and he subsequently performed in many other cities of the United States. He re-appeared in London, at the Strand Theatre, July 29, 1871, as Dr. Pangloss. In Dec., 1871, he again crossed the Atlantic, and it was during this visit to America that he appeared at Philadelphia in conjunction with Mr. E. A. Sothern, both actors playing alternately at two theatres on the same evening. Mr. Clarke next appeared in London at the Strand Theatre, commencing March 9, 1872, and continuing for upwards of 60 consecutive nights, as Dr. Ollapod in "The Poor Gentleman." He extended his series of London triumphs by a masterly rendering of Bob Acres in "The Rivals," at the Charing Cross Theatre.

CLARKE, Mrs. Mary Cowden, the eldest daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, and sister of Madame Clara Novello, was born in June 1809, and was married in 1828 to the late Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, the friend of Lamb, Keats, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt. A year after her marriage she commenced her minute analysis of our immortal dramatist, the "Complete Concordance to Shakespeare," which, after sixteen years' assiduous labour, was brought to a successful termination, and published in 1845. In addition to this labour of love, Mrs. Cowden Clarke has written, "The Adventures of Kit Bam, Mariner," published in 1848; "The Girlhood of Shakes-

peare's Heroines," in 1850; a novel called "The Iron Cousin," in 1854; "The Song of Drop of Wather, by Harry Wandworth Shortfellow," in 1856; "World-noted Women," in 1857; an edition of "Shakespeare's Works, with a scrupulous revision of the Text;" "Trust and Remittance: Love Stories in Metred Prose," in 1873; and "A Rambling Story," 2 vols., 1874; as well as various magazine articles, chiefly relating to the great master-pieces of dramatic literature, besides a few poems and stories in verse. In conjunction with her husband, she produced "Many Happy Returns of the Day: a Birthday Book," in 1847 and 1860; and an annotated edition of "Shakespeare's Plays," in 1869.

CLAUGHTON, The Right Rev. Piers Calveley, D.D., son of the late Thomas Claughton, Esq., and brother of the Right Rev. Thomas Legh Claughton, Bishop of St. Albans, was born in Lancashire in 1814, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1835, and, having gained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1837, became Fellow and Tutor of University College, Public Examiner and Select Preacher in the University, and rector of Elton, Huntingdonshire. He held the bishopric of St. Helena from 1859 to 1862, when he was translated to Colombo. He resigned the latter see in December, 1870, on being appointed Archdeacon of London and Coadjutor to the Bishop of London, and a Canon of St. Paul's. He was appointed Rural Dean of Hackney in 1874, and in April, 1875, he succeeded the Rev. G. R. Gleig as Chaplain-General to Her Majesty's Forces. Dr. Claughton is the author of "A Brief Comparison of the XXXIX. Articles with Holy Scriptures," 1844; "A Letter to the Earl of Derby on the Revival of Convocation," 1852; and "Lectures on Buddhism."

CLAUGHTON, The Right Rev. Thomas Legh, D.D., Bishop of St. Albans, son of the late Thomas Claughton, Esq., born Nov. 6, 1808, at Haydock Lodge, Lancashire, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in 1831, taking a first class in classical honours, having previously gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and Sir Roger Newdegate's prize for English verse. He obtained the prize for the Latin essay in 1832, was appointed Public Examiner in 1836, and was in 1841 preferred to the vicarage of Kidderminster by the Earl of Dudley, to whose sister he is married. He was Professor of Poetry at Oxford from 1852 to 1857, and Honorary Canon of Worcester; was made Bishop of Rochester in 1867; and was translated to the newly-constituted see of St. Albans in 1877.

CLAYTON, Ellen Creathorne (Mrs. Needham), eldest child and only daughter of Mr. Benjamin Clayton, artist, and his wife, Mary Grahame, is a native of Dublin. When Miss Clayton was seven years old the family quitted Ireland, and came to settle in London, where they have ever since remained. Miss Clayton became a student at the National Gallery, and at the British Museum; and she has designed in water-colours fanciful subjects for chromo-lithography and also on wood. She has written the following works: "Notable Women," 1860; "Celebrated Women," 1860; and "Women of the Reformation," 1861. These three works proved very successful, and have continued to be used largely as gift and prize books. Miss Clayton subsequently published "Miss Milly Moss," a tale, 1862; "Queens of Song," 1863, containing memoirs of the leading female singers of the opera, past and present; "Cruel Fortune," a

novel, 1865; "English Female Artists," a biographical work, 2 vols., 1876; "Playing for Love," a novel, 1876; "Crying for Vengeance," a novel, 1877; and "Female Warriors," 2 vols., 1879. Miss Clayton has been a frequent contributor to *London Society*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, the *Queen*, and other magazines and newspapers.

CLAYTON, Sir Oscar Moore Passey, is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Clayton, of Percy-street, Bedford-square, by Caroline, daughter of Mr. Edward Kent, of Kingston, Surrey, and he was born in London in 1816. He was educated at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, whence he proceeded to University College and Middlesex Hospital. Mr. Clayton became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1838 and a Fellow in 1853. He is an Extra Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales and Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Duke of Edinburgh. He is also a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex and the Tower Hamlets, and a Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium. He received the honour of knighthood in Nov., 1882.

CLÉMENCEAU, Eugène, a French physician and politician, born at Mouilleron-en-Pareds (Vendée), Sept. 28, 1841, commenced his professional studies at Nantes, and completed them at Paris, where in 1869 he was created a Doctor of Medicine, after which he practised at Montmartre. After the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he was appointed Mayor of the 18th arrondissement of Paris, and a member of the Commission of Communal Education. At the election of Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected a representative of the department of the Seine in the National Assembly, where he took his place among the members of the Extreme Left, and voted against the preliminaries of peace. On the 18th of March he endeavoured to save the lives of the Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas, but in vain, for he did not arrive at the Rue des Rosiers until after their execution. On this occasion the Central Committee of the Communists, which was sitting at the Hôtel de Ville, resolved that Dr. Clémenceau should be arrested; but he was fortunate enough to elude the vigilance of the insurrectionary police. When the murderers were put upon their trial (Nov. 29, 1871) some of the witnesses accused him of not having interfered as early as he might have done, but he was warmly defended by Colonel Langlois, whose testimony appeared to clear Dr. Clémenceau from all blame in the matter. However, the accusations led to a duel between Dr. Clémenceau and M. le commandant de Poussargues, who was wounded in the leg by a pistol-shot. Dr. Clémenceau was prosecuted for this affair a month later, the result being that he was condemned by the Seventh Chamber of Correctional Police to be imprisoned for a fortnight, and to pay a fine of twenty-five francs. In the sitting of the 20th of March he introduced in the National Assembly a Bill, signed by the Radical fraction of the Deputies of the department of the Seine, to authorize the election of a Municipal Council for the city of Paris, to consist of eighty members; and he was one of those who signed the manifesto of Deputies and Mayors fixing the municipal elections on the 26th of that month. A candidate at those elections, he polled 752 votes, but was not elected. After having taken part in the unsuccessful attempts at conciliation between the Government and the Commune, he sent in his resignation both as Mayor and Deputy, and retired for a short period into private life. On July 23, 1871, he was elected a member of the Municipal Council of Paris for the Clignancourt quarter, and he took a prominent part in the discussions

concerning primary secular instruction and financial questions. On Nov. 29, 1874, he was re-elected a member of the Municipal Council, of which he became successively Secretary and Vice-President, and eventually President in Nov., 1875. He was elected a Deputy for the department of the Seine by the 18th arrondissement of Paris, Feb. 20, 1876, and afterwards he became Secretary of the Chamber. In the following April he resigned his place in the Municipal Council. He was again re-elected to the National Assembly by the 18th arrondissement of Paris at the general elections of Oct. 14, 1877. After the assembling of the new Chamber he was nominated by a general meeting of the Left, a member of the committee of 18, which was entrusted with the task of directing the opposition of the Republican majority against the enterprises which it was feared would be set on foot by the extra-parliamentary Cabinet presided over by General de Rochebouët. In the sittings which followed, among the speeches delivered by M. Clémenceau, that in which he demanded the trial of the Ministers of the 16th of May, attracted particular attention.

CLEMENS, Samuel Langhorne, generally known by his *nom de guerre* "Mark Twain," born at Florida, Missouri, Nov. 30, 1835. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a printer, and worked at the trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New York. In 1855 he became for a short time pilot on the Mississippi river, and in 1861 went to Nevada as private secretary to his brother, the Secretary of the territory. He then went to the mines, and afterwards for several months acted as reporter for Californian newspapers. He spent six months in the Hawaiian Islands in 1864, and after delivering humorous lectures in California and Nevada, returned to the East in 1867, where he published "The Jumping Frog," a humorous sketch. In this year he embarked with a large number of other passengers on a pleasure excursion up the Mediterranean, to Egypt, and the Holy Land, which he describes in "The Innocents Abroad" (1869). For a time he was editor of a daily newspaper, published in Buffalo, New York, where he married a lady possessed of a large fortune. In 1872 he visited England, giving several humorous lectures; and a London publisher made a collection, in four volumes, of his humorous papers, adding, however, many which the author asserts were never written by him. In 1874 he produced in New York a comedy, "The Gilded Age," which had a remarkable success, owing mainly to the personation, by Mr. Raymond, of the leading character, "Colonel Mulberry Sellers." He is a frequent contributor to the magazines, and in addition to the books mentioned above has published—"Roughing It," 1872; "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," 1876; "Punch, Brothers, Punch." 1878; "A Tramp Abroad," 1880; "The Prince and the Pauper," 1882; "The Stolen White Elephant and other Tales," 1882; and "Life on the Mississippi," 1883. He resides at Hartford, Connecticut.

CLERK, Sir George Russell, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., is the eldest son of Mr. John Clerk, of Worting House, Hampshire, by the daughter and co-heir of Mr. Carew Mildmay, of Shawford House, in the same county (sister of Lady St. John Mildmay). He was born at Worting House in 1800, was educated at Haileybury College, and entered the civil service of the East India Company in 1818. In 1830 he was made political agent on the Bengal frontier, and became in succession British envoy at Lahore, Lieut.-Governor of the North-western Provinces, and Governor of Bombay. This last office he resigned in 1847. Returning to England, he was

created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1848, and was offered the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. This post he declined, though he undertook the duties of a commissioner for settling the boundary question in dispute in that colony. In 1856 he was nominated permanent Under-Secretary to the India Board, on the reconstruction of our Indian administration, and in 1858 Under-Secretary of State for India. In April, 1860, he was again nominated to the governorship of Bombay; but he resigned in consequence of ill-health in 1861, and was appointed a member of her Majesty's Indian Council in Dec. 1863. He held the latter appointment till 1876. On the establishment of the order of the Star of India, in 1861, he was one of the first created knights of the order; and on its extension in 1866 he was nominated one of the Knights Grand Cross.

CLIFFORD, Frederick, was born in 1828, and called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1859. He served as Assistant Boundary Commissioner under the Reform Act of 1867. Mr. Clifford, who for many years has been on the literary staff of the *Times*, is the author of a treatise on "The Steamboat Powers of Railway Companies" (1865), and joint author (with Mr. Pembroke Stephens) of a treatise on "The Practice of the Court of Referees on Private Bills in Parliament" (1870), a standard text-book in Private Bill Practice. He is also joint author of yearly volumes of Reports of Cases as to the Locus Standi of Petitioners, decided each Session by the Court of Referees from 1867 down to the present time. He published, in 1875, "The Agricultural Lock-out of 1874; with Notes upon Farming and Farm Labour in the Eastern Counties," founded on a series of letters which appeared in the *Times;* and is also the author of a treatise on "The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1875;" of other Papers reprinted from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society; and of an article on "English Land Law," forming one of the treatises prepared under the direction of the Royal Agricultural Society, and translated and published by "La Société des Agriculteurs de France," for the "Congrès International de l'Agriculture," held in Paris in 1878.

CLIFFORD, Major-General The Hon. Sir Henry Hugh, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.C., son of the seventh Lord Clifford, of Chudley, by Mary Lucy, daughter of Mr. Thomas Weld, of Lulworth Castle, was born in 1826. Entering the army in 1846, General Clifford served throughout the Caffre war of 1852-3 with the Rifle Brigade, and was present at the battle of Boem Platz. He accompanied his battalion to the Crimea at the outbreak of the Eastern campaign of 1854; and, being appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Buller, served in that capacity during the early part of the war, and subsequently as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General of the Light Division. He received the Victoria Cross for conspicuous courage at Inkermann, where, by killing two Russians with his own sword, he saved the life of a private. As Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the China Expeditionary Force, General Clifford was present at the operations before and at the taking of Canton in 1857, and received the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. In Feb. 1879, he left England for South Africa, to take up an appointment on the staff of Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford; and for a few months in 1882 he was in command of the eastern district. In addition to the Victoria Cross, General Clifford is in possession of medals for the Cape, the Crimean, and China wars; he is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, of the Medjidie, and a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

CLIFFORD, The Hon. and Right Rev. William Joseph Hugh, D.D., a Catholic prelate, son of Hugh Charles, seventh Lord Clifford, by his wife Mary Lucy, only daughter of the late Thomas Weld, Esq. (who, after his wife's death, took holy orders, and became a Cardinal), was born at Irnham, Lincolnshire, Dec. 24, 1823. He was educated at Rome—first in the College of Nobles, and next in the Collegio Romano. The revolution of 1848 obliged him to withdraw to Louvain, where he spent a year among the Jesuits. He completed his studies in the College of St. Bueno, near St. Asaph, in Wales, took holy orders, and in 1852 was appointed Vicar-General to Dr. Errington, Bishop of Plymouth. In 1857 he was appointed Bishop of Clifton, being consecrated on Feb. 15 by Pope Pius IX. in the Sistine Chapel. The diocese of Clifton comprises the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts.

CLUSERET, Gustave Paul, a French Communist general, born at Paris June 23, 1823. His father was an *ancien officier* of the First Empire, and became colonel of a regiment of the line under the Monarchy of July. Young Cluseret studied in the military school of St. Cyr, and upon leaving, in 1845, was appointed a sub-lieutenant of his father's regiment, the 55th. In the revolution of Feb. 1848, Cluseret was in command of a section of grenadiers told off for the protection of the Bank. When the National Guard of the *quartier* relieved the troops, Baron d'Argoult hid the young officer and his soldiers for two days, and then assisted them to escape in disguise from the fury of the people. In the days of June, Cluseret was elected a chief of a battalion of National Guards, and for his bravery under fire was named Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. After the dissolution of the Garde Mobile he returned to his old regiment with the grade of lieutenant, and shortly afterwards was put on the retired list in consequence of a manifestation of politics adverse to the Prince-President. He was replaced at the intercession of Marshal Magnan, an old friend of his father's, and in 1853 was transferred to the Chasseurs-à-pied, with whom he went through the campaign in the Crimea, was made captain, and after the peace went to Africa, where, as his biographer, M. Jules Richards, delicately puts it, "the elasticity of his principles in the matter of the ownership of property made it necessary for him to resign." In 1860 he turned up with the army of Garibaldi, where he became lieutenant-colonel. When the war broke out in America he joined the Federals, and fought against the South with the grade of a colonel. Here, previous to the fall of Imperialism in Paris, his military career ends, and M. Jules Richards frankly professes his inability to account for the title of General under which Cluseret offered his services to the Commune. After the close of the American war Cluseret returned to France and took up the profession of journalism. Another indication of "elasticity of principle" led to the necessity of his quitting Paris, and he came over to England, where he mixed himself up with the Fenian agitation. Returning again to France, he got into trouble by reason of the publication of a newspaper article to which his name was appended, and was condemned to two months' imprisonment in St. Pélagie. There, in addition to the acquaintance of his biographer, he made that of certain agents of the International Society, the effect of which was shortly afterwards seen in his organizing the strike of the shop-assistants in Paris, in 1869. After the elections of June in that year, Cluseret was expelled from France at the instance of the Minister of War, who had reason to believe that the ex-captain was tam-

pering with the *sous-officiers* of the garrison. Immediately upon the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Sept. 4, 1870, the exile turned up again, and his subsequent history is legibly written in the records of revolution at Marseilles, Lyons, and Paris. For a short time he was at the head of the military operations of the Paris Commune, but, like nearly all the other agents of that body, he soon fell under suspicion, and was arrested, though he was released from custody shortly before the entrance of the Versailles troops. It was reported that he was shot between Sept. 22—26, 1871; but, notwithstanding the vigilant search made for him by the police, he remained in concealment in Paris till the end of the month of December, 1871, when he escaped to London. Soon afterwards he went to the United States. The Third Council of War, sitting at Versailles, condemned him to death, *par contumace*, Aug. 30, 1872. Cluseret and his publisher were on Jan. 27, 1881, sentenced by default to two years' imprisonment and 3000 f. fine for an article inciting soldiers to mutiny.

COBBE, Miss Frances Power, daughter of Charles Cobbe, Esq., of Newbridge House, co. Dublin, D.L., J.P., was born Dec. 4, 1822, and educated at Brighton. She has been a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day, and is the author of the following works: "The Workhouse as an Hospital," 1861; "Friendless Girls, and How to Help Them," 1861, containing an account of the Preventive Mission at Bristol; "Female Education," 1862; "Thanksgiving: a Chapter of Religious Duty," 1863; "The Red Flag in John Bull's eyes," 1863; "Essays on the Pursuits of Women," 1863; "Broken Lights: an Inquiry into the Present Condition and Future Prospects of Religious Faith," 1864, 2nd edit. 1865, 3rd edit. 1878; "The Cities of the Past," 1864, reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine;* "Religious Duty," 1864; "Italics: Brief Notes on Politics, People, and Places in Italy," 1864; "Studies New and Old of Ethical and Social Subjects," 1865; "Hours of Work and Play," 1867; "The Confessions of a Lost Dog," 1867; "Dawning Lights: an Inquiry Concerning the Secular Results of the New Reformation," 1868; "Criminals, Idiots, Women, and Minors. Is the Classification sound? A Discussion on the Laws concerning the Property of Married Women," 1869; the preface to "Alone to the Alone: Prayers for Theists, by several Contributors," 1871; "Darwinism in Morals, and other Essays," 1872; "The Hopes of the Human Race, Hereafter and Here. Essays on Life and Death, and the Evolution of the Social Sentiment," 1874; "Re-Echoes," 1876; "Moral Aspects of Vivisection," 3rd edit., 1877; and "Duties of Women:" a Course of Lectures, 2nd edit., 1881.

COBBOLD, Thomas Spencer, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., youngest son of the late Rev. Richard Cobbold, author of "Margaret Catchpole," was born at Ipswich, May 26, 1828, and graduated with the highest honours at Edinburgh in 1851. He was immediately afterwards appointed Curator of the University Anatomical Museum, during which time he delivered lectures with the sanction of the Senatus Academicus. Working at geology and natural history, under Edward Forbes, he published numerous memoirs in the scientific journals, and was appointed Vice-President of the Physiological Society. On the death of Forbes, he came to London, and was soon afterwards elected to the chair of Botany at St. Mary's Hospital. In 1860 he was appointed to the chair of Botany, and subsequently also to the chair of Comparative Anatomy, at the Middlesex Hospital. In 1868, through the recommendation of the late Sir R. Murchison, he

was chosen to fill the office of Swiney Lecturer on Geology in connection with the British Museum. These lectures were so popular that they secured, collectively, upwards of 15,000 attendances. His favourite subject of investigation, however, has been that of Entozoa, or, more correctly, Helminthology, in which department he has written a profusely illustrated standard treatise and several smaller works. He has also contributed numerous scientific memoirs to the Royal, Linnæan, and Zoological Societies. During five successive years he acted as Secretary to the Biological Section of the British Association; and in 1879 he succeeded Professor Huxley as President of the Quekett Microscopical Club. He is also one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Birmingham Natural History and Microscopical Society. Dr. Cobbold has for many years practised as a physician, devoting his attention exclusively to internal parasitic diseases. In recognition of his services to biology, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia conferred upon him the title of Honorary Correspondent, and the Royal Agricultural Academy of Turin appointed him Honorary Foreign Member. A French writer has said, "En fait d'helminthologie, M. Cobbold est considéré en Angleterre comme la première autorité," whilst the leading English professional journal speaks of his chief work as "a noble contribution to medical science, which does honour to its author, and is a credit to our national literature." One of his smaller works has passed through several editions, and two others have been translated and republished in Italy.

CODRINGTON, General Sir William John, G.C.B., the eldest surviving son of the late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., by his marriage with Miss Jane Hall, of Old Windsor, was born in Nov. 1804, and entered the army in 1821. He went with the Coldstream Guards to Bulgaria in 1854, was made Major-Gen. by brevet whilst at Varna, and distinguished himself both at the Alma and at Inkermann. Sir W. Codrington was appointed to command the Light Division during a portion of the siege of Sebastopol, and was made Commander-in-Chief of the army in Nov. 1855. He was present with the army from its arrival in the Crimea to the evacuation, July 12, 1856; was made a K.C.B. during the war, and a G.C.B. in 1865. He represented Greenwich from 1857 to 1859, when he was appointed to the command at Gibraltar. The colonelcy of the 23rd Fusiliers was bestowed upon him Dec. 27, 1860, and he was promoted to the rank of General, July 27, 1863. In March, 1875, he was appointed Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and in Oct. 1877, placed upon the retired list. Sir W. Codrington is Second Class of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, and First Class of the Medjidie. He is an active member of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

COFFIN, The Right Rev. Robert Aston, D.D., Bishop of Southwark, is of a Sussex family, and was born in Brighton July 19, 1819. His father was a gentleman of private means, and engaged in no profession. In 1837 Mr. Robert Coffin, having been educated at Harrow, entered Christ Church, Oxford, as a commoner; in 1838 he became a student of that College; in 1840 he took his degree, and was in the third class of honours. In 1843 he became vicar of St. Mary Magdalene's, Oxford, and two years later he, like six or seven other Anglican ministers of that church, embraced the Catholic religion. Previous to his conversion the Rev. R. Coffin had joined the Tractarian movement, and while Mr. Newman was advancing towards the Roman Church at Littlemore, he was reach-

ing it at St. Mary Magdalene's. In 1845, on the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, he finally left the Church of England, and was received into the Roman Church by the late Mgr. Brindle, at Prior Park College. For a year after this he resided with Mr. Ambrose Lisle Phillips, at Grace Dieu Manor. He went to Rome with Dr. Newman, and was ordained priest on Oct. 31, 1847. Three years after this, feeling strongly drawn to the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, he became a Redemptorist, and entered the novitiate in Belgium. In 1855 he was chosen Rector of St. Mary's, Clapham, and in 1865 was appointed to the office of Provincial, which he was successively confirmed in every three or four years till his elevation to the episcopate. From 1852 to 1872 he was almost constantly employed in preaching missions and giving clergy retreats throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland. In April 1882 Pope Leo XIII. nominated him to the see of Southwark, in succession to the late Dr. Danell. He was consecrated by Cardinal Howard in the church of St. Alfonso, on the Esquiline, at Rome, June 11, 1882, and enthroned at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, on the 27th of the following month. The diocese of Southwark is now restricted to the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex. Dr. Coffin has translated into English Blosius's "Oratory of the Faithful Soul," and several of the works of St. Alfonso de Liguori.

COKE, The Hon. Henry John, third son of the late Earl of Leicester (who was better known in his day as Mr. Coke of Holkham), born in 1827, was educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, entered the navy in 1841, became lieutenant in 1847; afterwards retired from active service, and acted as private secretary to the Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., while Chief Secretary for Ireland, in 1855-7. He is the author of "Vienna in 1848," "A Ride over the Rocky Mountains to Oregon and California, with a Glance at some of the Tropical Islands," published in 1852; and of a novel entitled "A Will and a Way," in 1858.

COLCHESTER, Bishop of. (*See* Blomfield.)

COLE, Vicat, R.A., landscape painter, was born at Portsmouth in 1833, and received his earliest instruction in art from his father, Mr. George Cole, a well-known member of the Society of British Artists. Afterwards he resorted wholly to nature in the open English landscape for his materials, and the study of the means by which to transfer them with effect to canvas. Both he and his father were still resident at Portsmouth in 1852, when Vicat Cole sent his first exhibited pictures to London. These were two river scenes sketched in the picturesque locality of the Wye: one was entitled "Scene on the Wye, Tintern;" the other "From Symon's Yat on the Wye." They were exhibited at the Society of British Artists. Before another year arrived he had paid a visit to the Continent from which resulted a view of "Marienburg Kloster, on the Moselle," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1853, with another work "Ranmoor Common, Surrey," a county whose beautiful scenery has furnished this artist with subjects for many of his finest works. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Society of British Artists, and during several succeeding years he was a regular exhibitor in Suffolk Street. In 1860 he exhibited there "A Surrey Corn-field—a view near Leith Hill, Dorking," which by its truthful realisation of Nature in her richest autumn garb, its breadth of treatment, and skilful handling, commanded universal admiration. The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts bestowed their silver medal upon the artist for this performance. The picture was subsequently exhibited in the

International Exhibition of 1862. In 1864, following the example of Stanfield, Roberts, Creswick and others, who had been members and exhibitors at Suffolk Street, Mr. Cole retired from the Society of British Artists to become a candidate for honours at the Royal Academy. The most important works which he exhibited at the Academy are: "The Decline of Day," in 1864; "Spring Time," in 1865, the subject being suggested by one of the songs in "Love's Labour Lost;" "Evening Rest" and "Summer's Golden Crown," in 1866; a large stormy sea-piece, called "St. Bride's Bay," in 1867; "Sunlight Lingering on the Autumn Woods," in 1868; "A Pause in the Storm at Sunset," "Summer Flowers," and "Floating Down to Camelot," in 1869; "Sunshine Showers," and "Evening," in 1870; "Autumn Gold," in 1871; "Noon," in 1872; "Hay-time" and "Summer Rain," in 1873; "The Heart of Surrey" and "Misty Morning," in 1874; "Richmond Hill," "Loch Scavaig, Isle of Skye," and "Summer: noon," in 1875; "The Day's Decline," in 1876; "Summer Showers" and "Arundel," in 1877; "A Showery Day," "The Alps at Rosenlaui," and "A Surrey Pastoral," in 1878; "Ripening Sunbeams," "Leith Hill, from Denbies," and "Box Hill, from Denbies," in 1879; "A Thames Backwater," "The Leaves of Wasted Autumn Woods," "On Silver Thames," and "The Mist of the Morning," in 1880; "Wargrave," "August Days," and "Streatley," in 1881; "The Sources of the Thames," "In Sylvan Solitude," and "Abington," in 1882; "Windsor" and "Autumn Morning," in 1883. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in February, 1870. At that time nearly thirty years had elapsed since a landscape-painter pure and simple—viz., the late Mr. Creswick—was deemed worthy of the honour. Mr. Cole was elected a Royal Academician, June 16, 1880. His favourite field of study and the source of most of his subjects is Surrey with its picturesque hills and dales, moors and woodland, cornfield and pasturage. This artist may be classed as an imitative realistic painter, relying on the character and sentiment of the scene he represents; and if his work receives no very decided modification from passing through a mental or imaginative medium, it is always healthy and cheerful in feeling, and it owes much to the technical charms of an elegant, graceful execution, and an effective scheme of playful interchange of colouring.

COLERIDGE (Lord), The Right Hon. John Duke Coleridge, is the elder son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, by Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, LL.D., Vicar of Woodmansterne, and Rector of Northfleet, and was born in the year 1821. His lordship was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship, and graduated B.A. in 1842 and M.A. in 1846, up to which year he had been a Fellow of Exeter College. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 6, 1846, and went the Western circuit, of which he was for some years the leader. In 1855 he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1861, being soon afterwards nominated a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Exeter in August, 1864, but was elected for that city in July, 1865, and continued to represent it till Nov. 1873. In Dec. 1868, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Government, he was selected to fill the office of Solicitor-General, when he received the honour of knighthood, and in Nov. 1871, on Sir Robert Collier

being appointed to a judgeship in the Judicial Department of the Privy Council, Sir John Duke Coleridge was appointed to succeed him as Attorney-General. On the retirement of Lord Romilly, in 1873, from the Mastership of the Rolls, Sir John Coleridge, as Attorney-General, though a member of the Common Law bar, received the first offer of that appointment, but after mature consideration he declined the office, which was conferred upon Sir George Jessel, the Solicitor-General, who was a member of the Equity bar. Soon afterwards, however, the death of Sir William Bovill left the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas at the disposal of the Government, and this high office was at once conferred upon Sir John Coleridge, who was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice, Nov. 19, 1873. In the following month he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon. He was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England on the death of Sir Alexander Cockburn in Nov. 1880. Lord Coleridge was at one time a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, and other periodicals. His lordship married, in 1846, Jane Fortescue, third daughter of the Rev. George Turner Seymour, of Farringford-hill, Isle of Wight, and has issue three sons and a daughter, the sons being—the Hon. Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, born in 1851; the Hon. Stephen William Buchanan Coleridge, born in 1854; and the Hon. Gilbert James Duke Coleridge, born in 1859.

COLFAX, Schuyler, born at New York, March 23, 1823. His early education was very limited. In 1836 he removed with his mother (who had re-married) to Indiana, where he was for a time clerk in a country store, and afterwards Deputy Auditor of St. Joseph Co. He studied law, was for two years a newspaper reporter, and in 1845 established, at South Bend, a weekly newspaper, the *St. Joseph Valley Register*. In 1848 he was a delegate to the National Whig Convention, and in 1850 a member of the convention to frame a new constitution for the State of Indiana. He was defeated for Congress in 1851, but was elected in 1854, and successively re-elected until 1869. From Dec. 1863, to March, 1869, he was Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1868 he was elected Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. Grant for President, and in the Convention of 1872 was again a candidate for the nomination, but was defeated by Henry Wilson. In 1873 Mr. Colfax was implicated in charges of corruption brought against many members of Congress, but the Judiciary Committee of the House reported (Feb. 24, 1873) that there was no ground for the impeachment of Mr. Colfax, since, if there had been any offence committed by him, it was before he became Vice-President. Since that time he has taken no part in politics, but has frequently appeared as a public lecturer.

COLLIER, John Payne, philologist, bibliographer, and commentator on Shakespeare, was born in London, Jan. 11, 1789. His grandfather, descended from the famous Jeremy Collier, was, about 1775, one of the medical attendants on the household of Queen Charlotte. The father of the subject of the present memoir, who devoted himself to letters, was editor of the *Monthly Register*, and was connected with the management of the *Times*. The son, called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, acting as a law reporter and as parliamentary reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, met with so much success as a public writer in the newspaper that Mr. Perry introduced him to many of the leaders of the Whig party, including Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Windham, and others. Having acquired, at an early age, a taste for the Elizabethan poets and dramatists, he published in the

journals with which he was connected critical essays on these writers; and his contributions to *Constable's Edinburgh Magazine* and the *Critical Review* caused public attention to be directed to many writers who had been strangely neglected. He was one of the earliest critics of the present century who showed that the works of Peele, Greene, Nash, Lodge, Middleton, Marlow, and Webster deserved to be rescued from the obscurity into which they had fallen. Mr. Collier proved himself able to appreciate the merits of our old English dramatists, and to second the efforts of Headly, Ritson, G. Ellis, Hazlitt, and Lamb, in drawing attention to their writings. One of his earliest works, "The Poetical Decameron," published in 1820, was exclusively devoted to this object. In 1822 he privately printed his allegorical poem in four cantos, "The Poet's Pilgrimage." In his edition of "Dodsley's Old Plays," published in 1825, Mr. Collier introduced six dramas of high merit, not included in any previous edition of the work; and in a supplementary volume he published five additional plays of the time of Shakespeare, which had been neglected by former critics. His "History of Dramatic Poetry" was published in 1831. The Duke of Devonshire (to whom Mr. Collier became librarian) and others opened their valuable libraries to his researches, and enabled him to compile his "Bibliographical and Critical Catalogue;" and there was scarcely a collector of any note who did not readily give him access to his stores. It was amongst the manuscripts of the late Lord Ellesmere's library that Mr. Collier discovered the greater part of the documents of which he has availed himself in his "New Facts regarding the Life of Shakespeare," a work which he followed up in 1836 by "New Particulars," and in 1839 by "Further Particulars." He has edited several works, more or less connected with the same subject, for the Camden and Shakespeare Societies, of the first of which he was long treasurer, and of the last, director. He was engaged for more than twenty years in making collections of materials for a new Life of Shakespeare, published in 1842-44. The Royal Commission, established for the purpose of inquiring into the condition and management of the British Museum, made him their secretary. He was, however, unable to carry out his plan for the speedy preparation of a catalogue. A pension on the civil list of £100 per annum was conferred upon him as a recognition of the services he had rendered to literature. In 1832 he had declined to become a stipendiary magistrate, and afterwards a Judge of the County Court, when Lord Campbell would have procured his appointment. In 1850 Mr. Collier was chosen a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, to the Transactions of which he has been a frequent contributor. Among his remaining publications may be mentioned "A Book of Roxburghe Ballads," "Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company, of Books entered for publication 1557-70," published in 1848; and "Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the Plays of Shakespeare," in 1846. In 1858 he published a second edition of his Shakespeare, and in 1862 a new impression of the works of Spenser. He took a prominent part in advocating the early date and consequent authority of the MS. marginal notes in a copy of the folio edition of Shakespeare. The publication of these emendations excited a very animated controversy, and they were not generally accepted by Shakespearian critics, although all later editors have more or less adopted them in their text. In 1866 Mr. Collier commenced a series of reprints of the scattered and scarce productions of our early poets and pamphleteers, including a collection of our old English poetical Miscel-

lanies, beginning with Tottell, in 1557, and coming down to Davison in 1602. His last published work was a "Bibliographical Account of Rare Books," in 1865, 2 vols. 8vo.

COLLIER, The Right Hon. Sir Robert Porrett, Judge of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, is son of the late Mr. John Collier, of Grimstone, who was M.P. for Plymouth from 1832 to 1842, by Emma, fourth daughter of the late Robert Porrett, of North Hill House, near Plymouth. He was born at Mount Tamar, near Plymouth, in 1817, and educated at the Plymouth Grammar School and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1841). He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1843, and joined the Western circuit, of which he became one of the acknowledged leaders, being nominated a Q.C., and receiving a patent of precedence in 1854. He held the recordership of Penzance for some years, was an unsuccessful candidate for Launceston in 1841, and sat for Plymouth in the Liberal interest from 1852 until his elevation to the judicial bench. In 1853 he introduced a bill for transferring the testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts to a civil tribunal, the main provisions of which were adopted in the Act by which the Probate Court was subsequently established. He proposed and carried a resolution in favour of limited liability in partnerships, which became the basis of subsequent legislation on this subject. Mr. Collier was Counsel to the Admiralty and Judge-Advocate of the Fleet from Dec., 1859, till Oct., 1863, when he was made Solicitor-General, on the promotion of Sir Roundell Palmer to the Attorney-Generalship. Sir Robert Collier, who had received the customary honour of knighthood on being appointed Solicitor-General, retired from office with the Russell administration in July, 1866. On the return of the Liberal party to power in Dec., 1868, he was appointed Attorney-General. He held that office until Nov., 1871, when he was appointed a paid member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Privy Council Act, passed at the close of the session of 1871, provided for the appointment of four paid members of the Judicial Committee of that body, to consist of two Indian Judges and two Judges of the Superior Courts at Westminster. In order to qualify Sir Robert Collier legally for the post, he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for two days, and then translated. His merits and his claims to high judicial office were never questioned, but Lord Chief Justice Cockburn addressed a protest on the subject, attacking Mr. Gladstone and Lord Chancellor Hatherley on account of the evasion of the Government's own Act. Chief Justice Bovill declared himself bound, as head of the Court of Common Pleas, to state that he entirely concurred with the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, while Mr. Justice Willes, on the other hand, recorded his opinion that the appointment was justifiable, and within the terms of the statute. The question of Sir Robert Collier's appointment came under the notice of Parliament early in the session of 1872. In the House of Lords a vote of censure, moved by Lord Stanhope, was negatived by 89 against 87 votes. Mr. Cross moved the vote of censure in the Lower House, and it was negatived by 268 against 241 votes; majority 27. On the motion of Sir Roundell Palmer an amendment was then agreed to, to the effect that the House saw no just cause of censure in the appointment. Sir Robert Collier has published "The Railway Clauses, Companies' Clauses, and Lands' Clauses, Consolidation Acts, with notes. Together with an Appendix treating of the formation of a Railway Company, the mode of passing

a Bill through Parliament, &c., and an Addenda of Statutes and Forms," 1845; "A Treatise on the Law relating to Mines," 1849; "A letter on Reform of the Superior Courts of Common Law, to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell," 1851, 2nd edition, 1852; and "The Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown," translated, 1875. He is an amateur painter, and has exhibited many pictures at the Royal Academy.

COLLIER, The Right Rev. William Bernard Allen, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born in 1802, at Rokeby-Close, Richmond, Yorkshire, was educated at Ampleforth, and afterwards at Douay, in France. He was elected Prior of the College at Douay in 1826, and left in 1833 to be incumbent of Little Crosby, in Lancashire. In 1834 he was appointed representative of the English Benedictine Fathers at the Court of Rome, and whilst residing there in that capacity he was nominated in 1840 Vicar Apostolic of Mauritius, and was consecrated Bishop by Cardinal Fransoni, assisted by the Archbishop of Edessa, and Bishop Kyle, of Scotland, who happened to be in Rome at the time. He arrived in Mauritius in 1841, and, revisiting Europe in 1844, had conferred on him by the Holy See the title of Roman Count, assistant at the Papal Throne, and titular Bishop of Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius. He left Mauritius finally in 1862. The governor of the colony, the late Sir William Stephenson, complimented Bishop Collier before his departure on the progress of morality in Mauritius during his episcopacy; and the Court of Rome gave him the flattering assurance that he had merited and secured its fullest confidence — *plenissimam fiduciam*.

COLLIN, Jacques Allin Simon Collin Danton, known as De Plancy, author, born at Plancy, Jan. 28, 1793; went to Paris in 1812, and undertook literary work for various publishers. Under the Restoration he started on his own account as a printer and publisher. The revolution of July ruined his business, and he took refuge in Belgium, where he resided for several years, publishing works which flattered the Belgian nationality. He returned to France in 1837, and endeavoured to found at Plancy a kind of "Société Phalanstérienne," afterwards transformed into the "Société de Saint Victor." From 1812 to 1835, M. Collin de Plancy was Voltairian and anti-clerical; but in 1837 he made his peace with the Pope. Whilst advocating Communist principles he wrote "The Infernal Dictionary," the "Feudal Dictionary," "Memoirs of a *Vilain* of the Fourteenth Century," and the "Devil, Painted by Himself." Since his reconciliation to the Roman Catholic Church, he has written, "Legends of the Holy Virgin," "Legends of the Wandering Jew," "Legends of the Commandments of God," "Legends of the Seven Mortal Sins," "Historical Dictionary of Atheists, Freethinkers, and Heretics," 1870; and "Lives of the Saints," 25 vols., 1873-75; all circulated by the "Society for the Propagation of Good Books." He has published under a variety of *aliases*, such as Paul Béranger, Croquelardon, Hormisdas-Peath, Baron Nilense, and le Neveu de mon Oncle.

COLLINGWOOD, Cuthbert, M.A. and B.M., Oxon., F.L.S., &c., was born at Greenwich, Dec. 25, 1826, and educated at King's College School, Christ Church, Oxford, Edinburgh University, and Guy's Hospital. He also studied in Paris and Vienna. From 1858 to 1866 he resided in Liverpool, occupying during that period the chair of Botany in the Medical School, and that of Biology in the School of Science. He was hon. secretary to the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, and vice-president

of the Naturalists' Field Club, of both which Societies he is now an honorary member; also senior physician to the Liverpool Northern Hospital. Dr. Collingwood has been a Fellow of the Linnæan Society since 1853, and sat on the Council in 1868. In 1866-67 he undertook as a volunteer, under the sanction of the Admiralty, a scientific voyage for the study of marine zoology, &c., visiting China, Formosa, Borneo, and Singapore; the results being recorded in "Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea," 1868, in numerous papers read before scientific societies, and in scientific journals. He is the author of "A Vision of Creation," a geological poem, 2nd edition, 1875; and "The Travelling Birds," 2nd edition, 1873; and his papers (exclusive of minor ones) in the scientific transactions and journals number over sixty. In 1876-7 Dr. Collingwood travelled in Palestine and Egypt, and a full narrative of his journey through the first-named country appeared in the "Intellectual Repository" for 1878. Dr. Collingwood is a foreign member of the Royal Physico-Œconomical Society of Königsberg.

COLLINS, William Wilkie, eldest son of the late William Collins, R.A., the well-known painter of rustic scenes, was born in London in Jan. 1824. His mother was a sister of Mrs. Carpenter, one of the best female portrait-painters of the time. After being educated at a private school, and spending two years with his parents in Italy, he was articled for four years to a firm in the tea-trade. Exchanging commerce for law, he was a student of Lincoln's Inn at the time of his father's death, and his earliest literary performance was an admirable biography of his father, with selections from his journals and correspondence, published in two vols. 1848. From this time Mr. Collins devoted himself entirely to literature, and published successively, "Antonina; or the Fall of Rome; a Romance of the fifth century," 1850; "Rambles beyond Railways; or Notes in Cornwall, taken afoot," 1851; "Basil: a Story of Modern Life," 1852; "Mr. Wray's Cash Box; or the Mask and the Mystery: a Christmas Sketch," 1852; "Hide and Seek," 1854. Soon afterwards he became a contributor to *Household Words*, and his "After Dark," 1856, and "The Dead Secret," 1857, are reprints of tales which originally appeared in that periodical. The later productions of his pen are "The Queen of Hearts," 1859; "The Woman in White," 1860; "No Name," 1862, which, as well as the preceding novel, originally appeared in the columns of *All the Year Round*; "My Miscellanies," 1863; "Armadale," 1866; "The Moonstone," 1868; "Man and Wife," 1870; "Poor Miss Finch," 1872; "Miss or Mrs? and other Stories in Outline," 1873; "The New Magdalen," 1873; "The Law and the Lady," 1875; "Two Destinies," 1876; "The Haunted Hotel," 1878; "The Fallen Leaves," 1879; "A Rogue's Life from his Birth to his Marriage," 1879; and "Heart and Science," 1883. Mr. Collins' principal works have passed through several editions both in this country and the United States, and have been translated into French, Italian, German, Dutch, Danish, and Russian. He is a member of the Guild of Literature and Art, and took a prominent part in the amateur performances which were got up for its benefit. He wrote the "Lighthouse," first played in private at Tavistock House, and afterwards produced at the Olympic Theatre. In 1857 his unpublished drama, entitled "The Frozen Deep," was first produced at Tavistock House, Mr. C. Dickens and other amateurs performing it with great success. It was afterwards brought out with the same cast at the Gallery of Illustration,

for the benefit of the "Jerrold Fund," the Queen having previously witnessed a private representation at that place. A dramatic version, by himself, of "The Moonstone," in four acts, was brought out at the Olympic Theatre in Sept. 1877. His play, "Rank and Riches," produced at the Adelphi Theatre on June 9, 1883, was a complete failure.

COLLINSON, Admiral Sir Richard, K.C.B., F.R.G.S., was born Nov. 7, 1811, at Gateshead, co. Durham, of which place his father was rector. On Dec. 3, 1823, he entered the Royal Navy as volunteer on board H.M.S. *Cambridge*, Captain Maling, under whose command he served three years on the Pacific station. After a short stay in England he entered as midshipman on board the *Chanticleer*, Captain Foster, which vessel was fitted out under the auspices of the Royal Society and employed in making pendulum, magnetic, and meteorological observations on the shores and islands in the Atlantic Ocean. In 1831 he was appointed to the *Ætna*, Captain Belcher, occupied in the survey of the Coast of Africa; and subsequently to the *Salamander* and *Medea*, under the command of Captain Austin. Being promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1835, he joined the *Sulphur*, Captain Beechey, as assistant-surgeon, and was employed in the examination of the coasts of Central America and Mexico; visiting California, Vancouver's Island, Sitka, and fixing the position of Mount St. Elias. Returning to England in 1839, he was appointed additional lieutenant to the Flagship on the coast for surveying duty, and took an active part in all the operations of the first Chinese war; receiving his promotion to the rank of commander in 1841, and captain and C.B. in 1842 for his services. At the conclusion of the war he remained four years on the coast of China in command of H.M.S. *Plover*, laying down the coast-line and making plans of the different harbours between the Yangtsekiang and Hongkong: thus enabling merchant ships to approach the Treaty Ports in safety. In 1849, on the return of Sir James Ross in the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* from Lancaster Sound, after an ineffectual search for Sir John Franklin, the Government determined to despatch those vessels to Behring Strait, and the Admiralty selected Captain Collinson to command the expedition. The two vessels left Plymouth on the 20th Jan., 1850, passing through the Straits of Magelhaen, and calling at the Sandwich Islands. The *Enterprise* reached Point Barrow on the 16th of August, 1850, when the ice was found to butt close on the shore, and after an ineffectual attempt to round the point, in which lat. 73° 23′ in long. 164° was reached, the ship returned to the southward, and after passing the winter at Hongkong, the *Enterprise* reached the edge of the ice in lat. 60° on May 31, 1851, and rounded Point Barrow in the pack on the 25th of July. After passing three winters in the ice, during which period 5,735 miles of coast were searched by means of boats and sledges—one of the latter passing within forty miles of the position in which the *Erebus* and *Terror* were abandoned—the ship returned to Behring Straits in the end of August, 1854, having been forty months on her own resources. On his return to England he received the medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his exploration of these regions, and the proof that by bringing his ship back in safety the northern face of the continent of America was navigable by a sailing ship from Behring Strait to King William's Land. After service on the Defence Commission and the Lakes in Canada, Captain Collinson received his promotion to flag rank in 1862, and was made a K.C.B. in

1875. In 1862 he was elected an Elder Brother of the Corporation of the Trinity House, and since Sept. 7, 1875, he has occupied the honourable position of Deputy Master of that Corporation. "The China Pilot," compiled chiefly from the surveys of Captain Collinson, was published in 1855, and reached a second edition in 1858. He is the author of "Nine Weeks in Canada," published in "Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel in 1861; edited by Francis Galton," Cambridge, 1862; and he edited for the Hakluyt Society, "The Three Voyages of Martin Frobisher, in search of a passage to Cathaia and India by the North-west, A.D. 1576-8," London, 8vo, 1867.

COLLYER, Robert, born at Keighly, Yorkshire, Dec. 8, 1823. His early years were passed at a factory and at a forge, but he spent all his spare time in study. In 1847 he went to the United States, and became a Methodist preacher, working at the same time at his trade of blacksmith, at Shoemakerstown, Pennsylvania. His views changing towards Unitarianism, he was brought up for heresy and refused a license to preach. Entering the Unitarian Church he was settled over the Unity Church, Chicago, from 1859 to 1879, and since then he has had charge of the Church of the Messiah at New York. Mr. Collyer is a most successful lecturer, as well as an eloquent preacher and effective worker. He is the author of "Nature and Life," 1867; "A Man in Earnest: Life of A. H. Conant," 1868; "The Life that Now is," 1871; and "The Simple Truth," 1878.

COLOMBO, Bishop of. (*See* Coplestone.)

COLQUHOUN, Sir Patrick (Mac Chombaich de), LL.D., eldest son of the late Chevalier James de Colquhoun, who was private secretary to Mr. Dundas, and afterwards chargé d'affaires of the Hanseatic republics, was born in 1815, and educated at Westminster, and became scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837 and M.A. in 1844, taking the degree of Juris utriusque Doctor at Heidelberg and subsequently that of LL.D. at Cambridge in 1851. He was called to the bar in 1838, and appointed Plenipotentiary by the Hanseatic republics to conclude commercial treaties with Turkey, Persia, and Greece. On his return, in 1844, he went the Home circuit. He is the author of "A Summary of the Roman Civil Law, illustrated by Commentaries and Parallels from the Mosaic, Canon, Mohammedan, English, and Foreign Laws," published in 1849-60. He was appointed Aulic Councillor to the king of Saxony in 1857, and was standing counsel to H.M.'s Legation till the abolition of the office by the war of 1866. He was also Councillor of Legation of the grand duke of Oldenburg. By both of these sovereigns he was decorated with the order of knighthood of Civil Merit in 1850 and 1856. He was made a Commander of Albert the Valorous of Saxony, 1867, and received the first class, in brilliants, of the Iftihar of Turkey in 1844, and the Grand Commanders Cross of the Redeemer of Greece in 1847. He was appointed Member of the Supreme Council of Justice of the Ionian Islands by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in 1858; became Chief Justice of the court in 1861, and received the honour of knighthood. On the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece in 1864, Sir P. Colquhoun returned to England, and was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1868, and a Member of the Inner Temple Bench. Sir Patrick is the author of various treatises on learned and classical subjects in different languages; is an Hon. Fellow of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid, of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Athens, of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of the Sublime Porte;

Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature, and Juridical Society; and was formerly Hon. Secretary of the Highland Society of London. He is at present head of the family whose name he bears.

COLUMBIA, Bishop of. (*See* Hills, Dr.)

COLVIN, Sir Auckland, K.C.M.G., son of the late Hon. John Russell Colvin, Lieut.-Governor of the North West Provinces of India, by Emma Sophia Colvin, daughter of the Rev. W. Sneyd, was born at Kurnál, in the Punjáb, India, March 8, 1838. He was educated at Eton, and at Haileybury College, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1858. He became in succession Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home and Foreign Departments; Secretary to the North West Provinces Revenue Board; Secretary to the Government of the North West Provinces. He was a member of the International Commission of Egyptian Liquidation in 1880, and was appointed English Controller-General in Egypt the same year. In 1881 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George. Sir Auckland Colvin took a prominent part in assisting and advising the Khedive on the occasion of Arabi Pasha's military demonstration on Sept. 9, 1881; and in July, 1883, he received the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for his services prior and subsequent to that event. After the abolition of the Dual Control (Jan., 1883), he became Financial Adviser to the Khedive. He has received the grand cordon of the Order of the Medjidie and the Third Class of the Order of the Osmanieh.

COLVIN, Sidney, M.A., was born at Norwood, Surrey, June 18, 1845. His father is Mr. D. D. Colvin, of the house of Crawford, Colvin, and Co., East India Agents, and the residence of the family is at Little Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk. Mr. Colvin was educated at home and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Chancellor's English Medallist in 1865, and where he graduated, as third in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1867. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity College in 1869; Slade Professor of Fine Arts, 1873 (re-elected 1876, 1879, and 1882); and was appointed Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, in 1876. He is a member of the German Archæological Institute. Since 1867 he has been a frequent contributor, chiefly as a critic and historian of art, to the *Fortnightly Review*, *Cornhill Magazine*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other periodicals. He is the author of "Children in Italian and English Design," 1872; "Albert Durer, his Teachers, his Rivals, and his Followers;" and "Landor" in the "English Men of Letters," series 1882. He has also edited "Selections from the Writings of Walter Savage Landor," 1882.

COMMERELL, Vice-Admiral Sir John Edmund, K.C.B., V.C., second son of Mr. John W. Commerell, of Stroud Park, Horsham, Sussex, by Sophia, daughter of Mr. William Bosanquet, of Harley Street, London, was born in London in 1829. Entering the Royal Navy in 1842, he became Lieutenant in 1848, Commander in 1855, Captain in 1859, Rear-Admiral in 1877, and Vice-Admiral in 1881. He served in China and South America, and was present at all the operations in the Parana (1845-46), especially at Punta Obligado, where he assisted in cutting the chain that defended the river. Afterwards he served in the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia (1854), and as Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Weser* was present at Sebastopol, and in several operations in the Sea of Azof; he was twice mentioned in despatches, and received the Victoria Cross for hazardous service in the Putrid Sea. He commanded H.M.S. *Fury* in 1859, and in July of that year he

led a division of seamen in the attack on the Taku Forts. For this service he was highly praised in despatches, and promoted to H.M.S. *Magicienne,* in which he served during the subsequent operations in China. In 1866 he was in command of H.M.S. *Terrible,* and rendered active service in laying the Atlantic cable. He commanded H. M.S. *Monarch* on particular service in 1868-69, and in 1872-73 he served as Commodore of the second class, and senior officer in command of the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. In Aug., 1873, whilst reconnoitring up the river Prah to discover the position of the Ashantees, the boats were fired upon from the banks, and Commodore Commerell was so dangerously wounded as to necessitate his relinquishment of the command of the station. After going to Cape Town for the cure of his wounds, he returned to England, when he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and appointed a Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen. Sir J. E. Commerell was second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet from July, 1877, to Oct., 1878, and was a Lord of the Admiralty from Oct., 1879, to May, 1880. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief, North American and West Indies, in 1882. He married, in 1853, Matilda Maria, fourth daughter of Mr. Joseph Bushby, of St. Croix, West Indies, and Halkin Street, London.

COMPTON, The Very Rev. Lord Alwyne Spencer, D.D., Dean of Worcester, is a younger son of the second Marquis of Northampton, by the eldest daughter of the late Major-General Douglas Maclean Clephane, of Torloisk, N.B. He was born in 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., coming out as a wrangler in 1848. He was appointed rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, in 1852, and nominated to a honorary canonry in Peterborough Cathedral in 1856, He was made rural dean of Preston Deanery in 1874, and in 1875 was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Oakham, which he held till Oct. 1879, when he was nominated by Lord Beaconsfield to the Deanery of Worcester, in succession to the late Dr. Yorke. Lord Alwyne Compton was for some years an active and zealous member of the Convocation of the Clergy, both as Proctor for the diocese of Peterborough and also as Archdeacon. His lordship is married to a daughter of the late Rev. Robert Anderson, of Brighton.

CONANT, Thomas Jefferson, D.D., LL.D., born at Brandon, Vermont, Dec. 13, 1802. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1823, and after a brief tutorship in Columbian College, Washington, accepted an appointment as professor of languages in Waterville College (now Colby University), Maine. In 1833 he resigned his professorship and removed to the vicinity of Boston. In 1835 he became professor of Biblical Literature and Criticism in the Baptist Theological Seminary, at Hamilton, New York, and while connected with it spent two years in the study of oriental languages and literature at the universities of Halle and Berlin, and published a translation of the Hebrew grammar of Gesenius, with the additions of Rödiger, which is a standard textbook in America and England. In 1850 he accepted the professorship of Biblical Literature and Criticism in the Theological Seminary at Rochester, New York, but in 1858 resigned, and removed to Brooklyn, New York, to devote himself to the production of a revised translation of the Holy Scriptures. His work in this department consists of revised versions, with notes, of "The Book of Job" (1857); "The Gospel of Matthew" (1860); "The Book of Genesis" (1858); "The Book of Psalms" (1868); also, with some

additional notes, in the American edition, of "Lange's Commentary" (1872); "The Book of Proverbs" (1872); and "Βαπτίζειν; its Meaning and Use, philosophically and historically investigated" (1872.) He is a member of the American Committee co-operating with the Convocation of Canterbury, England, in the revision of the Authorized English version of the Bible, and is conceded to be one of the first Hebraists of the time. In conjunction with his daughter Blandina, he published, in 1878, a "General and Analytical Index to the American Cyclopædia."

CONGREVE, Richard, M.A., born Sept. 4, 1818, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, taking first-class honours in classics. Having acted for some time as an assistant-master at Rugby, he returned to Oxford, where he resumed his tutorship at Wadham College. In 1855 he published a small volume on the history of the Roman Empire of the West, and an edition of "Aristotle's Politics," with notes (2nd edit., 1874). He resigned his fellowship, and after deeply studying the social and religious system of the late M. Comte, embraced it as the best solution of the social and religious difficulties which surrounded him. Mr. Congreve has since published "Gibraltar;" a pamphlet on Indian matters, in which he recommends England to give up its Indian empire as indefensible; "Italy and the Western Powers;" "Elizabeth of England;" "The Catechism of Positive Religion" (1858); "Essays: Political, Social, and Religious" (1874); and some sermons.

CONKLING, Roscoe, born at Albany, New York, in 1828. He studied law, and in 1858 was elected a Representative in Congress; he was re-elected from term to term until 1867, when he was chosen Senator, and re-elected in 1873, and again in 1879. He soon took a prominent place among the leaders of the Republican party, and in 1876 was a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination, which, however, was given to Mr. Hayes. At the National Convention of 1880, he endeavoured to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant, but the public sentiment was too strongly opposed to third terms for him to succeed. Failing to obtain the support of the Senate in opposing some of President Garfield's New York appointments, Mr. Conkling, with his colleague, Senator Platt, resigned his seat in the Senate early in 1881, in order that the Legislature of New York might pass judgment upon his quarrel with the President. After a protracted contest, he failed in his attempt to secure a re-election, and has not since appeared in public life. Upon the accession to the presidency of Mr. Arthur, the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was offered him, but he declined it. He is now practising law in New York City.

CONNAUGHT (Duke of), His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., Prince of the United Kingdom, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, the third son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was born at Buckingham Palace, May 1, 1850. He entered the Military Academy at Woolwich as a cadet in 1866, became a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1868, and a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in Feb., 1869. He was appointed a lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade in Aug., 1869, and a captain in excess of the establishment of the regiment in 1871. On attaining his majority in the last-named year Parliament voted him a grant of £15,000 per annum; and an addition of £10,000 was voted on his marriage in 1879. Prince Arthur was created Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, and

Earl of Sussex, May 26, 1874, and took his seat in the House of Lords on the 8th of the following month. At a Council held at Windsor, May 16, 1878, the Queen declared the intended marriage of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn to Princess Margaret Louise, of Prussia, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, and grand niece of the Emperor of Germany. The marriage was celebrated at Windsor, March 13, 1879. His Royal Highness's staff services are:—Brigade Major at Aldershot in 1873; Brigade Major to the Cavalry Brigadier at the same quarters in 1875, in the October of which year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at Gibraltar, which post he held until April, 1876. In 1880 he was made a General of Brigade at Aldershot. He commanded the Guards Brigade in the First Division in the expedition to Egypt in 1882. He was appointed in Oct., 1882, honorary Colonel of the 13th Bengal Lancers serving in Egypt.

CONSCIENCE, Henri, novelist, was born at Antwerp, Dec. 3, 1812. His father, who was of French origin, was long employed in the French marine, and became a buyer and seller of ships. The son, to gratify, as far as he could, his avidity for reading, became a private teacher, and being thus engaged when the Belgian revolution of 1830 broke out, he entered the army, serving six years as a volunteer. An active military life had a wholesome effect on his dreamy disposition, and he became the poet of the army. His French songs, full of point and spirit, were very popular amongst his comrades. He was discharged in 1836, after having attained the rank of sergeant-major, but through some misunderstanding he quarrelled with his family. He was by turns a working gardener, an employé in the archives of Antwerp, and clerk to an Academy of Arts. After quitting the military service, he allied himself to a party which had in view the establishment of a Flemish literature, in opposition to the French literature of the 18th century. To this task he devoted all his powers, and his first work, "The Year of Miracles," published in 1837, contains a series of brilliant dramatic pictures of the Spanish rule in Flanders. It was received by the public with great favour. The success of this publication excited the resentment of his father, who renounced him completely; but by the kindness of a friend, the painter Wappers, he obtained a small pension from Leopold I., which saved him from destitution, and enabled him to publish in 1837 another volume, "Phantasia," a collection of Flemish poetry and legends; "Leeuw van Vlandern," the Lion of Flanders, a truly original work, which will sustain his reputation as a national romance writer, appeared in 1838. In 1845 he obtained the appointment of Assistant Professor in the University of Ghent, where he had to instruct the Royal children in the Flemish language and literature. Henri Conscience has produced a variety of interesting sketches, illustrative of Flemish manners; such as "Evening Hours," "The Executioner's Child," "The New Niobe," "The Conscript," "The Poor Gentleman," "Quintin Metzys," "Pages from the Book of Nature," "Jacob van Artevelde," "Blind Rosa," and several other works which have been translated into English, German, Danish, and Italian. He published his memoirs in the *Revue Contemporaine* in 1858. In 1870 he once more gained the prize of literature, given every fifth year, by his romance "Bavo en Lieveken," which may be classed among his best works. In this work, as in all his writings, M. Conscience contrives to insinuate the gravest and best advice under the most amusing forms, and, according to his wont, he pleads the cause of virtue, by proving that after all it is the best policy. One

of his latest works is "De Kerels van Vlanderen," an historical romance, 1871. The following tales by M. Conscience have been translated into English:—"The Progress of a Painter," 1852; "The Good Mother," Dublin, 1852; "The Lion of Flanders, or the Battle of the Golden Spurs," 1855; "The Curse of the Village," and "The Happiness of being Rich," Lond., 1855; "The Miser," Lond., 1855; "Tales of Old Flanders, Count Hugo of Craenhove and Wooden Clara," 1855; "Veva, or the War of the Peasants;" and "The Conscript," Baltimore, 1856; "The Demon of Gold," Lond., 1857; "The Poor Gentleman," Baltimore, 1867; "Ricketicketack, and Wooden Clara," Baltimore, 1867; "The Conscript and Blind Rosa," 1867; "The Village Innkeeper," 1867.

CONSTANT, Benjamin, a French painter, born at Paris, June 10, 1845, studied in the École des Beaux-Arts, and then entered the *atelier* of M. Cabanel. The first picture he sent to the salon was "Hamlet et le Roi," 1869; and he has since exhibited "Trop tard," 1870; "Samson et Dalila, 1872; "Femmes du Riff (Maroc)," and "Bouchers maures à Tanger," 1873; "Coin de Rue" and "Carrefour à Tanger," 1874; "Prisonniers Marocains," "Femmes de Harem à Maroc," and "Le Dr. Guéneau de Massy," 1875; "Mohamed II., le 29 Mai 1453," a picture of colossal dimensions, afterwards sent to the Exposition Universelle of 1878; "M. Emmanuel Arago," 1876; "La Soif," "Le Harem," and "Hamlet au Cimitière," 1878; "Le Soir sur les Terrasses au Maroc," and "Favorite de l'Émir," 1879; "Le dernier Rebelle," 1880. M. Constant, who was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1878, married one of the daughters of M. Emmanuel Arago.

CONSTANTINE, NICOLÆWITCH, the second son and fourth child of the late emperor Nicholas, Grand Duke of Russia, titular and Grand Admiral of the Imperial fleet, was born Sept. 21 (or, according to the old style which Russia retains, Sept. 9), 1827. He was educated with great care for the naval service, and had for his tutor Admiral Lütke, the circumnavigator of the globe, under whose orders the young prince subsequently served, and acquired the rank of "post-captain in the Russian navy," as he thus subscribed himself at the model-room of the Admiralty at Somerset House, during his visit to England in 1847. In his character of Admiral he had ventured to arrest his elder brother, the present emperor of Russia, who was on board his ship, for which he was himself placed under arrest for a considerable time by his father. The Grand Duke Constantine married, Aug. 30, 1848, the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Joseph, duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has issue. In addition to being Grand Admiral of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine is Commandant of the 4th brigade of Infantry of the Guard, Colonel of the regiment of Hussars of the late Grand Duke Michael Paulowitch, a member of the Council of Military Schools, and President of the Grand Council of the Empire. He allied himself to the Muscovite national party, whose fanaticism helped to bring about the war with England and France. At the death of the emperor Nicholas, it was feared that the Grand Duke Constantine might become the chief of the opposition represented by the old Muscovite party against the moderate party, of which the new czar, Alexander II., had been considered the centre. The late emperor, foreseeing the probability of commotion, had, however, caused the Grand Duke Constantine to take in his presence an oath of fidelity and obedience to the heir of the throne; and when Nicholas saw that his end was approaching, he called the two princes to his bedside, and before

giving them his blessing, made Constantine, in presence of his mother, renew the oath of fidelity to his elder brother. A few hours after the emperor's death, Constantine took the oath of allegiance, adding that the latter might rely upon him under every circumstance. In 1857 the Grand Duke paid visits to the courts of England and France, and inspected the naval arsenals of both countries. At the outbreak of the Polish insurrection, in 1862, he was appointed Viceroy of that principality, but he resigned that post in a few months. In Jan. 1865, he was appointed President of the Council of the Empire, and in 1871 he paid another visit to England. Of late he has been very busy with a reorganisation of the fleet, and he visited Turkey during the war, though only for a short time. In Jan. 1878 he was reappointed President of the Council of State for three years. He is the author of a "History and Description of the Town of Pavlovsk," published anonymously.

CONYBEARE, Henry, civil engineer and architect, fourth son of the Very Rev. William Daniel Conybeare, dean of Llandaff, the well-known geologist, was born at Brislington, in Somersetshire, Feb. 22, 1823. After leaving Rugby School, he entered the civil engineering department of King's College, London, and went through its three years' course, being during this time a private pupil of the Professor of Mathematics, Mr. Hall, whom he accompanied into Cornwall, to study the mining of that locality, when Professor Hall, with Professor Mosely, assisted in the organization of the Cornish School of Mines. On leaving King's College, Mr. Conybeare spent three years in an engine manufactory at Newcastle, in order to qualify himself in mechanical engineering before going on railways. Having completed his professional education, he went to India on the engineering staff of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and he had the civil engineering charge of the city and island of Bombay from 1849 to 1852, during which period a large number of his reports on the drainage, water supply, and gas supply of Bombay were published as blue books by the Indian Government amongst the "Selections from the Records of the Government of India." In consequence of the prevalence of water famines at Bombay, he was requested in 1854 by the Government of that presidency to report on the best means of affording an adequate water supply to the city and island. His recommendations being approved by the Supreme Government of India, he was appointed to carry them into execution. A description of the works, which were on an unusually large scale, may be found in the Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers. During his residence in India, Mr. Conybeare practised architecture as well as civil engineering, and designed the church erected at Celaba, in memory of those who fell in the Afghan campaign, the church of St. John at Satara, and many civil buildings. As a justice of the peace, he took a prominent part in the business of the Bombay bench; and on the breaking out of the Mahomedan riots in 1854 he was appointed to act as second Stipendiary Magistrate of Police. During the last six years he remained in India he was the Indian correspondent of the *Times*. Since his return to England in 1855, Mr. Conybeare has been in extensive practice as a railway engineer, and has been engineer-in-chief to a large number of railways. He was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and has taken a large part in the discussions of that body. In 1856 he designed docks for the port of Bombay, and in the same year was appointed Lecturer on the

Principles and Practice of Civil Engineering at the Royal Engineers' Establishment for Field Instruction at Chatham. The course of lectures Mr. Conybeare delivered at Chatham, which was published in 1857, contains the first recommendation published for the use of iron in land defences, and several other suggestions which have since been carried out. In April, 1869, Mr. Conybeare was appointed by the Home Secretary to design and carry out certain works of drainage required to be executed under the authority of the Home Office and of the Local Government Act, at Southover, in Sussex. In 1878 he was engaged at Caracas, in Venezuela.

COOK, Dutton, born in London in 1832, was educated at private schools and at King's College, London, and served articles in the office of his father, George Simon Cook, solicitor, of London, formerly of Grantham, Lincolnshire. He studied painting and engraving, and at one time sought employment on *Punch* as a draughtsman on wood. He was engaged from 1868 to 1871 as assistant editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*. From 1867 to 1875 he filled the post of dramatic critic to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and he has since been attached in that capacity to *The World* newspaper. He has also acted as the fine art reviewer of the same journal. Mr. Cook has written upon fine art topics in various reviews, has contributed to many periodicals and journals, and has published the following works of fiction:—"Paul Foster's Daughter" (1861); "A Prodigal Son" (1862); "The Trials of the Tredgolds" (1864); "Leo" (1864); "Sir Felix Foy, Bart." (1865); "Hobson's Choice" (1866); "Dr. Muspratt's Patients" (1868); "Over Head and Ears" (1868); "Young Mr. Nightingale" (1874); "The Banns of Marriage" (1875); and "Doubleday's Children" (1877). He has also published a collection of essays and studies, entitled "Art in England" (1869); a "Book of the Play: Studies and Illustrations of Histrionic Story, Life, and Character" (1876); "Hours with the Players" (1881); and "Nights at the Play: a view of the English Stage" (2 vols., 1883). Mr. Dutton Cook married in 1874 Miss Linda Scates, Associate of the Royal Academy of Music, and Professor of Music at the Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

COOK, Eliza, poetess, the daughter of a respectable tradesman in Southwark, was born about 1818. At an early age she contributed to various periodicals, including the *New Monthly*, *Metropolitan*, *Literary Gazette*, &c., and published in 1840 a volume of poems, which at once attracted the attention of the public, and stamped her as a writer of great merit and originality. She more than sustained this favoured position in the "Journal" which bore her name, and which was published weekly from 1849 until 1854, when, on account of failing health, it was given up, to the great regret of its readers. Her poems, reprinted in a collected form, have passed through numerous editions, and a beautifully illustrated Christmas volume was issued in 1860. She published another volume, entitled "New Echoes, and other poems," in Oct., 1864, and obtained a literary pension of £100 per annum the same year.

COOK, The Rev. Frederic Charles, M.A., born about 1810, received his academical education at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1831; M.A., 1844). He became chaplain of Lincoln's Inn in 1860; a canon residentiary of Exeter cathedral in 1864; chaplain in ordinary to the Queen; chaplain to the Bishop of London in 1869; and precentor of Exeter in 1872. Mr. Cook, who was formerly one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, has published the "Acts of the

Apostles," with a commentary; and he is the general editor of the "Speaker's Commentary," the first volume of which appeared in 1871 under the title of "The Holy Bible, according to the Authorized Version (A.D. 1611), with an Explanatory and Critical Commentary, and a Revision of the Translation. By Bishops and other Clergy of the Anglican Church." He resigned the preachership of Lincoln's Inn in June, 1880.

COOKE, John Esten, born at Winchester, Virginia, Nov. 3, 1830. His family removed to Richmond, Virginia, in 1839, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. During a part of the civil war he was on the Staff of General "Stonewall" Jackson and Gen. R. E. Lee. After the war he was for a while a resident in New York, where he was engaged in journalism, but subsequently returned to his farm near Winchester, Virginia. Besides numerous contributions to periodicals, he has published "Leather Stocking and Silk" (1854); "The Youth of Jefferson," and "The Virginia Comedians" (1855); "The Last of the Foresters" (1856); "Henry St. John, Gentleman" (1858); "Survey of Eagle's Nest" (1866); "Life of Stonewall Jackson" (1866); "Wearing of the Grey" (1867); "Mohun, or the Last Days of Lee and his Paladins" (1868); "Fairfax" (1868); "Hilt to Hilt, or Days and Nights on the Shenandoah" (1869); "Hammer and Rapier" (1870); "Out of the Foam" (1871); "Life of Robert E. Lee" (1871); "Doctor Van Dyke" (1872); "Her Majesty the Queen" (1873); "Justin Harley" (1874); "Canolles" (1877); "Stories of the Old Dominion" (1879); and "Mr. Grantley's Idea" (1879).

COOLEY, Thomas McIntyre, born at Attica, New York, Jan. 6, 1824. In 1843 he removed to Michigan, where he was in 1845 admitted to the bar. In 1857 he was appointed to compile and publish the laws of the State, and in 1858 he was made reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, a position he held for several years, during which he published eight volumes of reports, followed by a digest of all the laws of the State. In 1859 the law department of the University of Michigan was organized, and he was chosen one of the professors, and subsequently became Dean of the Faculty. In 1864 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1867 was elected Chief Justice, a position which he still occupies. He has published "The Constitutional Limitations which rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union" (1868 and 1871); an edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries" (1870); and of Story's "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, with additional Chapters on the New Amendments" (1873); "Law of Taxation" (1876); "Law of Torts" (1879); and "General Principles of Constitutional Law in the United States" (1880). He furnished nearly all the legal articles in Appleton's "American Cyclopædia" (1873-76).

COOPER, Basil Henry, B.A., youngest son of the late Mr. Basil Henry Cooper, solicitor, of Reading, Berks, and brother of the late Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A., the historian of Cambridge, was born June 29, 1819, at Maidenhead, Berks, where his father was then residing. After passing through private schools at Great Marlow, Bucks, Hayes, in Kent, Orsett, in Essex, and Ham, Surrey, he entered Highbury College, an institution for the training of Independent ministers, which has since been absorbed in New College, London. Here he spent four years, and the college having become affiliated during that period to the University of London, he graduated in 1842. The next year he was ordained

pastor of the Independent congregation at Mayer's Green, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, of which he retained the charge for nine years. In 1844 he published "An Essay towards a New Translation of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans," and in 1846 he edited for the Wycliffe Society, "Select Works of the Reverend and Learned David Clarkson, B.D., and some time Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge." In 1852 appeared his "Free Church of Ancient Christendom," an ecclesiastical history of the first three centuries, of which a second edition was published the same year. After relinquishing his first and only pastorate, he has devoted himself almost wholly to literature, especially to Egyptology and the chronology of the Pharoahs. In 1860 was published his "Count Cavour; his Life and Career," and in 1861 appeared his "Hieroglyphical Date of the Exodus in the Annals of Thothmes the Great." The latter, a revised form of whose astronomical and epigraphical argument is incorporated with the Appendix to the Chevalier Ernst de Bunsen's recent work, "The Chronology of the Bible" (1874), was a reprint from the *British Quarterly Review*, in which, and in the *Eclectic Review*, the *Monthly Christian Spectator*, the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, numerous papers by Mr. Basil H. Cooper will be found. On Feb. 2, 1878, appeared in the *Graphic* newspaper his "Cleopatra's Needle," an illustrated history of the obelisk belonging to Great Britain, and of other monoliths; and in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* for the 22nd of the same month was inserted a paper read by him shortly before in the African section on "Egyptian Obelisks, and their relation to Chronology and Art."

COOPER, Charles Alfred, journalist, was born at Hull, Yorkshire, in 1829. He was educated at the Hull Grammar School, and early in life entered the office of the *Hull Packet*, a weekly newspaper of good standing. There he became a reporter, and took a share in sub-editorial work. After serving an apprenticeship here, he took an engagement on another Hull newspaper, and there remained for several years, engaged at first in reporting, and subsequently in the duties of assistant editor. In 1861 he removed to London, and entered the gallery of the House of Commons as reporter for the *Morning Star*. Of this paper he subsequently became the sub-editor, and held the post until 1868, when he became assistant editor of the *Scotsman*. He served in this capacity for several years under the late Alexander Russel, a man of wide political knowledge, and of first-rate editorial ability. In 1880 he became editor of the *Scotsman*. Before that time he had taken a great interest in the opening of the gallery of the House of Commons to the reporters of provincial newspapers, and shortly before becoming editor of the *Scotsman*, he had the gratification of seeing this object gained.

COOPER, Sir Daniel, Bart., K.C.M.G., was born at Bolton, Lancashire, July 1, 1821. When very young he sailed for New South Wales, and was educated there till he was 14, and then returned to England and finished his education by a course of four years at University College, London. Mr. Cooper's health at this period of his life was very uncertain, and after starting in business in Europe he sailed again for New South Wales, when he was at once connected with his uncle's firm, at that time one of the most extensive mercantile houses in Australia. At the dissolution of the firm in 1848 the business was carried on by himself and an elder brother. This second partnership was dissolved in 1852, and since then the business has been conducted under the name of D.

Cooper & Co. In 1847 Mr. Cooper was appointed a director, and in 1855 the President, of the Bank of New South Wales. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony, which was at that time the only legislative body; and again in 1853. Two years afterwards the Act was passed which gave the Colony a Constitution modelled on the English Parliament. In 1856, at the first election under the new Constitution, Mr. Cooper was again returned, and was chosen first Speaker of the Assembly. In 1857 he was knighted. He resigned his office as Speaker owing to ill-health in 1860, and immediately afterwards, on the resignation of the Forster Government, he was invited to form a Ministry, but was for the same cause compelled to decline. Returning to England in 1861, he busied himself in looking after the interests of the colonial wool growers in this country. Sir Daniel received a baronetcy in 1863. He has ever since his return to England taken an active part in every movement tending to promote the welfare of the Colonies. For the services rendered by him in connection with the Sydney Exhibition he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in Oct., 1880.

COOPER, Thomas, born at Leicester, March 28, 1805, was taught the humble trade of a shoemaker in his youth, at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire (where he and the late Thomas Miller were companions in boyhood), and having instructed himself in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages while at his stall, became a schoolmaster at twenty-three. Having held appointments on the reporting staff of one or two country newspapers, he became leader of the Leicester Chartists in 1841, lectured in the Potteries during the "Riots" in Aug. 1842, was sent to Stafford gaol on a charge of conspiracy and sedition, and was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. During that period he wrote his epic poem, "The Purgatory of Suicides," and "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," a series of stories, both published in 1845. His "Baron's Yule Feast," a short poem, appeared in Jan. 1846. During the latter half of 1846 he wrote a series of papers entitled "Condition of the People," in *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, travelling through the North of England to collect material for his observations. In 1847 appeared his "Triumphs of Perseverance" and "Triumphs of Enterprise." In 1848 he became an active political and historical lecturer in London. In 1849 he edited the *Plain Speaker*, a weekly penny journal of radical politics. In 1850 he conducted *Cooper's Journal*, a sceptical weekly penny periodical. In 1851 and 1852 he was chiefly employed as a travelling lecturer on history, poetry, and general literature. His "Alderman Ralph," a novel, appeared in 1853, and a second novel, "The Family Feud," in 1854. Towards the close of 1855 he began to perceive the errors of scepticism; and, having returned to London, commenced a course of Sunday evening lectures and discussions with the London sceptics, in Sept. 1856, and continued them until the end of May, 1858. From that time he has been continually travelling through England and Scotland, lecturing and preaching on the Evidences of Christianity. He published his autobiography in 1872; and his "Poetical Works" appeared in 1878.

COOPER, Thomas Sidney, R.A., was born at Canterbury, Sept. 26, 1803. His parents, being in humble circumstances, wished to apprentice him to some trade; but, having a strong desire to become an artist, he was allowed to follow his inclinations. He sketched long without instruction, taking for subjects the

buildings of his native city and the country around it, and gained a precarious income by selling his drawings to strangers. At the age of seventeen he became painter at the Hastings Theatre, and for three years gained a moderate income by scene-painting. Then he became a drawing-master at Canterbury till the year 1827, when a French gentleman coming to that city to teach drawing, he lost all his connection. He had studied, as often as opportunity presented, at the British Museum, in the Angerstein Gallery, and at the Royal Academy. In 1827 he set out from Dover to Calais, and literally "sketched his way" from that French port to the Belgian capital; paying tavern-bills by likenesses of hosts and hostesses. At Brussels his talents secured him patrons and employment; and having settled there, he married, and enjoyed the friendship of various Flemish artists. There, too, his pencil was first directed to the study of landscape, and the branch of art (animal-painting) which secured him his present high reputation, with abundant and profitable employment. The revolution of 1830 involved him and his family in difficulties, and forced him to return to England. He first exhibited in the Suffolk Street Gallery in 1833. His picture attracted attention, and he received a commission from Mr. Vernon for a picture now in the Vernon Gallery. About ten years later his Cuyp-like groups of cattle "Going to Pasture," "Watering at Evening," "Reposing," in the heat of a summer afternoon, attracted general notice on the walls of the Academy. From the time of the exhibition of his first picture in the Suffolk Street Gallery in 1833, Mr. Cooper's success has been uniform; and from the period when Mr Vernon purchased the picture before alluded to, he has not had a picture unsold. Mr. Cooper was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1845, and a Royal Academician in 1867. In 1882 he presented to the city of Canterbury the Gallery of Art which he had founded some ten or twelve years previously, and in which he had since given gratuitous instructions to students. A condition made by the donor was that only a nominal fee should be charged to the artisan classes for tuition; the original object for which the gallery was built having been the teaching of drawing to poor boys. At the meeting at which Mr. Cooper's gift was announced it was determined to convert the gallery into a school, and to affiliate it to the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. Mr. Cooper stated that he had stipulated in his will that the last work on which he should be engaged at the time of his decease, together with his palette and brush, should be brought to the gallery and kept there.

COPE, Charles West, R.A., painter, born in Leeds in 1811, is the son of an artist of considerable reputation in that town, whose career was cut short by an untimely death. After a course of study, first under Mr. Sass, and then at the Royal Academy, he resided for two years in Italy. After his return to England, he attracted much notice by a "Holy Family," which was purchased by the late Mr. Beckford. Among his earlier pictures one which attracted considerable attention at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1839 was a large altar-piece, subsequently presented by him to St. George's Church at Leeds, where it now stands as a memorial of the painter in the town of his birth. Mr. Cope is one of the fortunate few whose progress to a high position has been assisted by the favourable decisions of the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1831. His earlier pictures may be divided into two dis-

tinct classes,—the historical and domestic; the latter treated in a larger manner than is now common. "Hagar and Ishmael," in 1836, alternated with "The Cronies," and "Paolo and Francesca," in 1837, with "Osteria di Campagna, near Rome," in 1838, and the "Flemish Mother," in 1839. A visit to Italy and Flanders had preceded the latter. These pictures were followed by—"Help thy Father in his Age," in 1840; "Almsgiving," "Poor-Law Guardians," and "Childhood," in 1841. Subjects suggested by the poets have always been favourites with him; such as —"The Schoolmaster," from Goldsmith; "Hope—'Her silent Watch the anxious Mother keeps;'" Goldsmith's delightful lines on "The Hawthorn Bush" (all in 1842), and "The Cotter's Saturday Night," in 1843. In the summer of 1843, his cartoon, the "First Trial by Jury," gained one of the first three prizes of £300 in the Westminster Hall competition. In the fresco competition of 1844, his "Meeting of Jacob and Rachel" obtained for him a commission to prepare a design for one of the six frescoes destined to adorn the new House of Lords. In 1845 his simple cartoon, fresco, and coloured sketch for "Edward the Black Prince receiving the Order of the Garter," exhibited in Westminster Hall, were approved of. That subject was in due time successfully executed. To it succeeded a private commission from Prince Albert, for the "Last Days of Cardinal Wolsey." Mr. Cope was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1844, and R.A. in 1848. Further commissions for the New Palace followed:—"Griselda's First Trial," "Prince Henry's Submission to the Law," &c. While these ably executed works were in progress, others in the domestic class proceeded from his easel—the "Young Mother," in 1847; "Girl at Prayer," and "Maiden Meditation," in 1847; "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso," in 1848; "Fireside Musings," and the "First-born," in 1849; "Milton's Dream," in 1850; "Creeping like Snail unwillingly to School," and "Florence Cope at Dinner-time," in 1852. Mr. Cope's love of children and his habit of looking to his own hearth for his best inspirations, are manifested in his "Study of a Child's Head," "Baby's Turn," in 1854, "The Friends," and a boy and girl regaling on "Robinson Crusoe." The technical mastery and native powers are as legible in these as in the "Cardinal Wolsey," the "King Lear and Cordelia" (of 1850), or his compositions in fresco, a medium of which he has happily conquered the difficulties. This artist produced "Royal Prisoners," "Death of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I.," in 1855; "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers," painted in both oil and fresco, in 1856; "Burial of Charles I.," fresco, in 1857; "Upward Gazing," in 1858; "Cordelia receiving the news of her Father's Ill-treatment," "Elder Sister," "Repose," "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell," in fresco, 1859; "Evening Prayer," "Rest," in 1860; "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell," in 1861; "Convalescent," and "Scholar's Mate," in 1862. The eight frescoes in the Peers' Corridor are now completed, and the whole form a series of subjects from English history, illustrating the important changes in the Constitution during the great struggles in the time of Charles I., &c. The four on each side illustrate the opposite parties:—1. "The Raising of the Royal Standard;" 2. "Defence of Basing House;" 3. "Expulsion of Fellows from Oxford for refusing to sign the Covenant;" and 4. "Burial of Charles I." On the other side are:—1. "Speaker Lenthall asserting the Privileges of the Commons;" 2. "March of the Train-bands to relieve the Siege

of Gloucester;" 3. Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers;" and 4. "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell." The time occupied on these has prevented Mr. Cope from executing large works in oil. "Two Mothers," "Contemplation," and other small pictures, were painted during intervals of relaxation. Since the completion of the frescoes in the Peers' Corridor, Mr. Cope has exhibited a fair proportion of pictures at the Royal Academy, of which the following are the chief names and dates:—"Shylock and Jessica," in 1867; "Othello relating his Adventures," and "Two Disciples at Emmaus," in 1868; "A Domestic Chaplain," and "Home Dreams," in 1869; "Launcelot Gobo's Siesta," in 1870; "Gentle and Simple," and "Guy considering Plans of the Hospital," in 1871; "Oliver Cromwell receiving a Deputation," and "The Education of George Herbert," in 1872; "Yes or No," and "The Gentle Craft," in 1873; "O Hush thee, my Babie," and "Taming the Shrew," in 1874; "Anne Page and Slender," "Home Attraction," and "A Pair of Captives," in 1875; "Selecting Pictures for the Royal Academy Exhibition," in 1876 (now in the possession of the Royal Academy); "Spring-time," "Bianca's Lovers," and "Hope Deferred," in 1877; "Lieut. Cameron's Welcome Home from his Explorations in Africa," 1878; "Sad Memories," "Hamlet and Ophelia," "Hesitation," and "A Country Club Meeting in the Olden Time," 1879; "An Inquisition," "Perplexed," and "The Good Shepherd," 1880; "Janet Escaped," and "Far Away Thoughts," 1881; "Summer-Time," and "Anne Page and Slender," 1882. Mr. Cope was one of the original members of the Etching Club. He was appointed in 1867 to the post of Professor of Painting at the Royal Academy, which he resigned in 1874. He is also one of the trustees of the Royal Academy.

COPE, Edward Drinker, naturalist and comparative anatomist, born at Philadelphia, July 28, 1840. He studied in the University of Pennsylvania, and anatomy in Europe in 1863-4. He was Professor of Natural Science in Haverford College, Philadelphia, from 1864 to 1867, and has been Curator and Corresponding Secretary of the Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1871 he explored the cretaceous formations of Kansas; in 1872 the eocene of Wyoming; in 1873 the tertiary beds of Colorado; in 1874 was employed by the U. S. G. G. Survey under Lieut. G. M. Wheeler in New Mexico; in 1875 in Northern Montana; in 1877 in Oregon and Texas; and in 1878 he had several parties exploring the Western regions. The result of these expeditions has been the creation of a collection of over 600 species of extinct vertebrate animals, of which Professor Cope has made known to science at least 400 species. The structure of many of these animals is in the highest degree remarkable, and has been described in numerous papers, read before the scientific societies of Philadelphia, or published in the reports of the Hayden U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories, to which he is palæontologist of vertebrata, or in those of Lieut. Wheeler. Professor Cope has also published essays on fishes, batrachians, and reptiles of various parts of the world, and has made observations on the anatomy of these animals, which have resulted in new views of their systematic arrangement. He has, in addition, published a number of papers on the subject of evolution, commencing in 1869, which are to be found in the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Scientific Societies and the *Penn. Monthly Magazine*. He is a member of the National Academy of Science, and, together with Prof. A. S. Packard, is editor of the *American Naturalist*. He is the author of the doctrine of "accele-

ration and retardation," of "repetition," of the "doctrine of the unspecialized," and of a theory of the origin of the will.

COPLESTON, The Right Rev. Reginald Stephen, D.D., Bishop of Colombo, a son of the Rev. R. E. Copleston, formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, was born at Barnes, Surrey, in 1845. From Merchant Taylors' School he proceeded to Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (2nd class in classics) in 1869. He was then elected a Fellow of St. John's College, of which he became senior tutor; and he proceeded M.A. from that College in 1871. When Dr. Jermyn resigned the Bishopric of Colombo, in Ceylon, Mr. Copleston was selected by the Crown to fill the vacant See, and he was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 28, 1875. He has published "Æschylus," in Blackwood's "Classics for English Readers;" and was a contributor to the "Oxford Spectator."

COPPING, Edward, journalist and author, born in London in 1828, formed a connection with the press whilst very young. In 1856 he published "Alfieri and Goldoni, their Lives and Adventures," a compilation from the well-known autobiographies of the two Italian dramatists. During the greater part of 1857 he assisted the late Mr. Bayle St. John in translating into English and condensing the voluminous memoirs of St. Simon. In 1858 Mr. Copping published his experience of the French capital, in a little book entitled "Aspects of Paris," a German translation of which appeared shortly afterwards at Berlin under the title of "Pariser Bilder." He acted at Paris as correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in 1858-59, and published a novel, "The Home at Rosefield," in 1861. Mr. Copping has since been engaged upon the editorial staff of the *Daily News*, besides being a contributor to various periodicals.

CORBOULD, Edward Henry, the eldest son of Henry Corbould, and grandson of Richard Corbould, historical painters, was born in Great Coram Street, London, Dec. 5, 1815. Being at an early age ambitious of distinction in art, he painted "The Fall of Phaëton from the Chariot of the Sun," for which he obtained the gold Isis medal of the Society of Arts in 1834, winning the same prize again in 1835, with an original model of "St. George and the Dragon." In 1836 he obtained the large gold medal for his model of the Chariot-race, from Homer. He exhibited at the Royal Academy, and at the Gallery of British Artists, subjects mostly from Spenser's "Faery Queen," and eventually joined the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours. His first large subject here was "The Assembling of the Canterbury Pilgrims at the Tabard Inn, Southwark," followed by "The Woman taken in Adultery," "The Eglinton Tournament" (from sketches made upon the spot), "Under the Rose," "Salomé Dancing before Herod," "The Plague of London," "The Baptism of Ethelbert," "William of Eynesham reciting the Victory of Towton Field" (in Westminster Hall), "Scene from the Prophète" (painted for the Queen), "Floretta de Nerac, the first love of Henry IV. of France" (purchased by her Majesty, and presented to the King of Prussia), "The Entry of the Boy King into London after his Coronation in Paris," and "The Destruction of the Idols at Basle" (both in the collection of the Crown Princess of Germany), and various others which we cannot enumerate. In 1851 Mr. Corbould was appointed Instructor of Historical Painting to the Royal Family; but this appointment, after having lasted for about twenty-one years, died a sort of natural death from the fact of there being no further need of Mr. Corbould's services. His picture painted from Tennyson, "The

Struggle for the Last Diamond," was perhaps the earliest purchase of a work of art by the Prince of Wales; but that from Tennyson's "Morte d'Arthur," in 1864, purchased by her Majesty and presented to the Princess Louise, is generally considered his best work.

CORCELLES, Claude François Philibert Tirecuir de, a French diplomatist, was born at Mareilly d'Azergue, in the department of the Rhône, June 27, 1802. His father was an ardent politician, and on being elected a Deputy voted with the Extreme Left, who offered so determined a resistance to the Restoration and the Monarchy of July. The younger M. de Corcelles was first returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1837 by the arrondissement of Séez, in the department of the Orne, and he usually voted with that section of independent Liberals of which M. de Tocqueville was the leader. He gave his attention mainly to politico-economical subjects and the Algerian question; and being a fervent Catholic, his liberalism attracted him to the political school of M. de Montalembert. After the Revolution of February he was elected a representative of the people, his name appearing second on a list of 11 members chosen for the department of the Orne. Nominated a member of the Committee of Finances, he voted as a rule with the Right, and always adopted the Republican Constitution in its integrity. After the election of the 10th of December, 1848, he supported the Government of Louis Napoleon. As a matter of course he thoroughly approved the design of despatching an expedition to Rome, and he personally took part in the events which occurred in Italy at this period. Being sent on a mission to Pope Pius IX., he disavowed the treaty which had been concluded by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps with the Roman Triumvirs, and, after the capture of Rome by the French troops, he presided at the re-establishment of the Papal *régime*. M. de Corcelles was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and took his seat among the members of the anti-revolutionary majority, though he declined to pledge himself to the policy adopted by the "Elysée." After the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, 1851, he retired into private life, and did not again take part in the management of public affairs until the fall of the Second Empire. At the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected by the department of the Nord as a member of the National Assembly, and he voted regularly with the Extreme Right. He was nominated Ambassador of the French Republic to the Holy See, in succession to M. Bourgoing, in Dec. 1872. He resigned that post in Oct. 1876, in consequence of ill-health, and was replaced by M. Baude, French Minister in Belgium.

CORDOVA, General Don Fernando Fernandez de, the commander appointed to succeed General de Rodas as Captain-General of Cuba, is a distinguished *militaire* and politician of Spain. He was born at Madrid in 1792. His studies were conducted at the Madrid Military School, and in 1810 he entered the army, where, in the Napoleonic wars, he acquired all the military grades. After having survived all the governments that succeeded that era in Spain, in 1841, in conjunction with General Concha and Don Diego Leon, he was seriously involved in the insurrection against Espartero which was excited by General O'Donnell. He afterwards attached himself to the party of Moderate Progresistas, called Salamancans. In September, 1847, he was for two months Minister of War, and became General Commanding the Spanish infantry. He was in Italy in 1849 with the corps of Spanish troops which had been dispatched to that country to aid in re-establishing the Pope. On

the 8th of March, 1850, he was nominated for the Captain-Generalship of Cuba, and in the ensuing year assumed the duties of his position. In this year, also, he became Director-General of the Cavalry of the kingdom. On the outbreak of the revolution of 1854 at Madrid, General de Cordova was called by the Queen Isabella to form a new cabinet. He declined this duty; but he had no hesitation in ordering his soldiers, in the name of the queen, to fire on the insurgents of the capital. With the success of the insurrectionists, he beat a hasty retreat from Madrid on the night of July 27-28, and sought refuge in France. The turn of the political wheel in 1856 enabled General de Cordova to return to Spain, where he resumed his rank among the Spanish generals. In September, 1864, he was made Minister of War in the cabinet of Narvaez. In 1868, De Cordova, in common with most of the Spanish officials and grandees, took part in the Prim revolution against Queen Isabella, which resulted in the regency form of government in that country. He was again appointed Captain-General of Cuba in 1870, and in the following year Minister of State *ad interim* at Madrid. After the proclamation of the Republic General de Cordova accepted the post of Minister of War (Feb. 1873).

CORK, Bishop of. (*See* Gregg, Dr.)

CORNER, Julia, daughter of an eminent engraver, was born in 1798, and first became known as a writer for children, but subsequently as the author of many educational works, chiefly historical. In 1837 she published "Questions on the History of Europe," and this was followed by "The Historical Library," in 13 vols., "A Pictorial History of China and India," "Scripture History Simplified," "Historical Tales," and a variety of smaller works, including "Little Plays for Little Actors."

CORNISH, The Right Rev. Robert Kestell, Bishop of Madagascar, only surviving son of the Rev. George James Cornish, of Salcombe Hill, Sidmouth, Devon, Prebendary of Exeter, was born in 1824, and educated at Winchester School, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A. 1846; M.A. 1849). He was vicar of Coleridge, Devon, 1856-61; vicar of Revelstoke in the same county, 1861-66; and vicar of Landkey, Barnstaple, from 1866 till 1874, when he was appointed the first Bishop of Madagascar. In 1871 he assumed the additional name of Kestell, as the sole surviving representative of the ancient family of Kestell of Kestell, Cornwall.

CORNTHWAITE, The Right Rev. Robert, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Preston, May 9, 1818. In 1831 he entered St. Cuthbert's College at Ushaw, near Durham, and after having completed his studies, he remained there for two years, as Professor of Humanities. He next studied theology in the English College at Rome, and was ordained priest in 1845. In 1846 he returned to England, and remained here five years. In 1851 Pope Pius IX. nominated him rector of the English College at Rome. He resigned that post in 1857, and returning again to this country, he became secretary to the late Dr. Hogarth, Bishop of Hexham. On Nov. 10, 1861, he was consecrated Bishop of Beverley, in succession to the late Dr. Briggs. The diocese of Beverley comprises the county of York. On the division of the diocese of Beverley into the sees of Leeds and Middlesbrough, on Dec. 20, 1878, Dr. Cornthwaite became Bishop of Leeds.

COSTA, Sir Michael, musical composer, was born at Geneva, Feb. 4, 1810. His father was Italian, of Spanish extraction; his mother was Swiss. Early displaying a strong taste for music, he was placed by his parents under

an efficient master. His progress was so rapid as to render advisable his admission into the Royal Academy of Music at Naples, of which Zingarelli was the principal, and he ultimately became the pupil of Professor Giacomo Tritto, then one of the most celebrated musical professors in Italy. His first original composition was a cantata composed for the Academy, entitled "L'Immagine," which had a most encouraging reception, and was followed by "Il Delitto punito," also successful. When his academical career was completed, he produced his first opera, "Il Carcere d'Ildegonda," at the Teatro Nuovo, which kept possession of the stage during the whole of the season. His next attempt was "Malvina," for the San Carlo, a work which has been performed at the principal Italian theatres. In 1828 he visited England, and assisted at the Birmingham Musical Festival of that year. In 1831 he assumed the *bâton* of conductor at Her Majesty's Theatre, in place of Signor Bochsa, and between 1831-3, produced three ballets — "Kenilworth," "Une Heure à Naples," and "Sire Huon," which were successful. In 1837 he produced his opera "Malek Adel," for the Italian Opera at Paris, and it was afterwards played with success in London. In 1839 he became a naturalised British subject. Under Mr. Lumley's management, he in 1844 brought out his "Don Carlos," which has been considered his *chef-d'œuvre* in the operatic line. In 1846 Mr. Costa became conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, and in 1849 was appointed conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and in 1847 conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with which establishment he thoroughly identified himself. He withdrew, in 1869, from the Covent Garden musical direction. His great work, the oratorio of "Eli," produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival of 1855, at once raised its author to a high rank among contemporaneous composers. Mr. Costa received from a body of noblemen and gentlemen, presided over by Lord Willoughby de Broke, a massive piece of plate, as a testimonial of esteem and admiration. In 1859 he was appointed conductor of the Handel Festivals. Under his direction several new operas have been produced at the Royal Italian Opera, with a completeness quite unparalleled. His oratorio entitled "Naaman," brought out at the Birmingham Musical Festival for 1864, was a great success. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor Castle, April 14, 1869. In May, 1869, the King of Würtemberg conferred on him the Royal Order of Frederick, as a mark of the admiration entertained by his Majesty of the oratorio of "Eli," performed under the composer's direction at Stuttgart in the previous November. Sir Michael is also a Knight of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, has received the Cross of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, 3rd class, and the Ordre du Lion d'Or de la Maison de Nassau, 3rd class, and is Knight-Commander of the Crown of Italy.

COTTERILL, The Right Rev. Henry, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh, is a son of the late Rev. Joseph Cotterill, Rector of Blakeney, Norfolk, and for some time one of the Honorary Canons of Norwich Cathedral. He was born at Ampton, Suffolk, in 1812, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained the Bell University Scholarship, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1833, as Senior Wrangler, and First Smith's Prizeman, and a First-class in Classics. He was almost immediately afterwards elected to a Fellowship on the foundation of his college. Having been ordained deacon in 1835 and priest in the following year, he spent some years in the Madras Presidency as a British

chaplain. Returning home in 1847 he was appointed Vice-Principal of the newly-established Brighton College, and succeeded to the principalship on the resignation of Dr. Maclean in 1851. In 1856 he was consecrated Bishop of Grahamstown, on the death of the first incumbent of that see, Bishop Armstrong. He resigned the see on being elected Coadjutor Bishop of Edinburgh, April 26, 1871, and on the decease of Dr. Charles Terrot in 1872, he succeeded to the see of Edinburgh. Dr. Cotterill is the author of "The Seven Ages of the Church," and of a treatise entitled "Does Science aid Faith in regard to Creation?" 1883, forming Vol. I. of the "Theological Library." He married, in 1836, a daughter of Mr. John Parnther, of Bellevue, Jamaica.

COTTESLOE (Lord), The Right Hon. Thomas Francis Fremantle, is the eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart., G.C.B., of Swanbourne, Bucks, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of the late Mr. Richard Wynne, of Falkingham, Lincolnshire. He was born in London, in 1798, and educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree with high honours in the year 1819. He entered Parliament at the General Election of 1826 as member for Buckingham, which he represented in the Conservative interest down to 1846, when he was appointed Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Customs. He was subsequently promoted to the chairmanship of this department, a post which he held down to the end of the year 1873. He was one of the Secretaries of the Treasury under Sir Robert Peel's first short-lived Ministry in 1834-5, and again under his old chief in 1841-4, and Secretary for War in 1844-5. He also held the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland during the last year of Sir Robert Peel's administration. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Cottesloe in Feb. 1874. Lord Cottesloe (who is also a Baron of the Austrian Empire) married in 1824 Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Nugent, by whom he has a family of five sons and six daughters. His eldest son, the Hon. Thomas F. Fremantle, who was born in 1830, is married to a sister of the Earl of Eldon.

COTTON, General Sir Arthur Thomas, K.C.S.I., son of the late H. C. Cotton, Esq., and a cousin of the late Lord Combermere, born at Woodcot House, Oxfordshire, in 1803, was educated at Addiscombe. He entered the Madras army in 1819, became Colonel of Engineers in 1854, and served in the Burmese war. In 1861 he received the honour of knighthood for his activity in developing the cotton-growing capabilities of India, and was entertained at a public dinner before returning to the East. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Star of India on the reorganization of that Order in 1866. In the following year he was nominated a Lieut.-General in the army, and placed on the fixed establishment of general officers. He attained the rank of General in 1876, and was placed on the retired list in the following year.

COTTON, The Right Hon. Sir Henry, Lord Justice of Appeal, is the younger son of the late William Cotton, Esq., of Walwood House, near Leytonstone, Essex (formerly High Sheriff of that county and at one time Governor of the Bank of England), by his marriage with Sarah, only daughter of the late Thomas Lane, Esq. He was born at Leytonstone, May 20, 1821, and educated at Eton, where he was Newcastle scholar in 1838, and at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was student, and where he took his bachelor's degree in Michaelmas Term, 1842, obtaining a Second

Class in the School of *Literæ Humaniores*, and a First Class in Mathematical Honours. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Jan. 1846, and having gained a large practice as a Chancery barrister, he obtained a silk gown in Jan. 1866. He was made a bencher of his Inn in Jan. 1867, and was appointed Standing Counsel to the University of Oxford in 1872. He was appointed in June, 1877, to succeed the late Sir George Mellish as one of the Lords Justices of Appeal of the High Court of Judicature, and he received the honour of knighthood and was sworn of the Privy Council in the following month. The University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in Oct. 1877. He married in 1853 Clemence, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Streatfield, of Chart's Edge, Kent.

COUCH, The Right Hon. Sir Richard, born in 1817, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and practised for many years on the Norfolk circuit. He was for some years Recorder of Bedford, but in 1862 was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court, entering upon office in August of that year. In April, 1866, on the retirement of the late Sir Matthew Sausse, he was promoted to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, receiving soon afterwards the honour of knighthood; and in 1870 he succeeded Sir Barnes Peacock as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta. He resigned the latter post in 1875, when his name was added to the roll of the Privy Council. He was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Feb. 1881.

COULTHART, John Ross, F.S.A. (Scot.), the representative of the ancient Scottish family of Coulthart of Coulthart, chiefs of the name, was born in 1807, at Denbie, Dumfriesshire, and educated at the grammar school of Buittle in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. In 1827 he entered the law and banking offices of Messrs. Hannay and Lidderdale, of Castle Douglas, and in 1836 was selected to establish and manage the Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde, and Glossop Bank, in the county of Lancaster, which he successfully accomplished, and afterwards continued its chief manager, and one of its largest proprietors. He published in 1838 "Decimal Interest Tables" at various rates not exceeding five per cent., a work which is highly prized by bankers, as it greatly promotes accuracy and expedition in the calculation of interest at their half-yearly periods of balancing. In 1843 he published a "Report on the Sanitary condition of Ashton-under-Lyne," which attracted much public notice, and was quoted with commendation in both Houses of Parliament. In 1855 he was appointed mayor of the manor of Ashton-under-Lyne, in 1858 a justice of the peace for Lancashire, and in 1860 a captain in the 23rd Regiment of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers. In 1862 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1864 he published two volumes of "Equation Interest Tables" at rates varying between 5 and 10 per cent., which are of great practical utility to accountants in banks when the *minimum* rate of discount by the Bank of England exceeds 5 per cent. In 1876 he was appointed a magistrate for Ashton-under-Lyne, and at the general election in 1880 he was a candidate for the representation of that borough in Parliament, the votes at the close of the poll being for Coulthart (Conservative) 2,586, and for Mason (Liberal) 2,966, the total number of electors on the register being 5,901. In 1880 he purchased the estate of Greenlaw, near Castle Douglas, formerly the seat and property of the Viscounts Kenmure, whose 4th Lord died there in 1663 at the old fortress, the remains of which still

exist. In 1881 Mr. Coulthart was placed in the Commission of the Peace for Kirkcudbrightshire, and in 1882 the Earl of Selkirk, with the approval of Her Majesty, appointed him a Deputy-Lieutenant of the same county. Mr. Coulthart is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of England, of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain.

COURTENAY, The Right Rev. Reginald, D.D., son of the late Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, born in 1813, graduated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford (B.A., 1835; M.A., 1838; D.D., 1853). He was rector of Thornton Watlass, Yorkshire, from 1842 to 1853; was appointed Archdeacon of Middlesex, Jamaica, in 1853, and consecrated as Bishop of Kingston, and Coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica in 1856, retaining his archdeaconry and receiving £1,600 a year from the Bishop of Jamaica, with jurisdiction over the entire diocese, which includes British Honduras. He resigned in 1879. He has written "The Future States, their Nature and Evidences;" an "Account of the Church of England" (for members of other churches), published in English, Italian, and Spanish; "Joseph and his Brethren;" and a volume of "Three Pastoral Charges,"

COURTNEY, Leonard Henry, M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. John Sampson Courtney, banker, of Penzance, Cornwall, by Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Mortimer, of St. Mary's, Scilly, was born at Penzance, July 6, 1832. He was educated at the Regent House Academy in that town, under Mr. Richard Baines, and afterwards privately under Mr. L. R. Willan, M.D. According to a memoir of him in "Men of the West," he was for some time in the bank of Messrs. Bolitho, Sons, and Co., in which concern his father was a partner. He went to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1851, and graduated B.A. as Second Wrangler in 1855, being bracketed First Smith's Prizeman. In the following year he was elected a Fellow of his college. For some time he was engaged in private tuition at the university. In 1858 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed in 1872 to the Chair of Political Economy at University College, London, and held that professorship until a lengthened visit to India in the winter of 1875-6 necessitated his retirement. For two years he was Examiner in Constitutional History in the University of London (1873-75). In 1874 he contested Liskeard but polled only 329 votes, against 334 recorded for Mr. Horsman, but at the election which was held after that gentleman's death, Mr. Courtney gained the coveted seat Dec. 22, 1876, polling 388 votes against 281 votes given to his opponent, Lieut.-Colonel Sterling. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Dec. 1880. In August, 1881, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in succession to Mr. Grant Duff, who had been nominated Governor of Madras; and in May, 1882, he succeeded the late Lord Frederick Cavendish as Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Mr. Courtney is an advanced Liberal, and in favour of the extension of the principle of proportional representation; and he is also in favour of an absolute security being given by legislation to agricultural tenants for compensation for their improvements. He has been a regular writer for the *Times* since 1864. In 1860 he published a pamphlet on "Direct Taxation;" and to the "Journal of the Statistical Society" (1868), he contributed a paper on the "Finances of the United States, 1861-67." He has been charged with appropriating the credit of Mr. M'Culloch's article on "Money," when writing for the

last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" an article on "Banking." The fact is that he revised the article and brought it down to recent times, and that he never asserted or professed that he had done otherwise.

COUSINS, Samuel, R.A. (retired), mezzo-tint engraver, born in May, 1801, was a pupil of the late Mr. Samuel Reynolds. The plates by which he is best known to the public are the portrait of "Master Lambton," after Sir T. Lawrence, generally regarded as Mr. Cousins' finest production; "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the Marquis of Stafford and the Lady Evelyn Gower, the children of the Marquis of Abercorn, and Miss Eliza Peel, after pictures by Sir E. Landseer; "The Royal Family," and "The Sailor Prince," after Winterhalter. He was elected A.R.A. in 1838, and promoted to the full honours of the Academy in 1855. He retired in Dec. 1879, when he was placed on the list of Retired Academicians.

COUTTS. (*See* Burdett-Coutts.)

COWEN, Frederic Hymen, composer, born Jan. 29, 1852, at Kingston, in Jamaica, exhibited as an infant an extraordinary love of music. He came to England at the age of four, and from that time showed so much musical talent, both in composition and playing, as to render it advisable to place him under the tuition of Sir Julius (then Mr.) Benedict and Sir John (then Mr.) Goss, whose pupil he remained until the winter of 1865. He then studied at the conservatoires of Leipzig and Berlin, and returned to London in 1868. His first essay in composition was a waltz, written at six years old. This was followed by numerous small pieces, including an operetta entitled "Garibaldi." On his return from Berlin he wrote a fantasie sonata, a trio, a quartet, a concerto for piano, and a symphony in C minor, the latter played firstly at the composer's own concert, and then at the Crystal Palace. Mr. Cowen's later works from 1870 comprise two cantatas, "The Rose Maiden" and "The Corsair" (the latter written for the Birmingham Festival, 1876); an opera, "Pauline;" an oratorio, "The Deluge;" Symphonies No. 2 and No. 3 (Scandinavian); a sacred cantata, "Saint Ursula" (produced at the Norwich Festival, 1881); and also several overtures, a sinfonietta, a suite de ballet, pieces for the pianoforte, and between sixty and seventy songs and ballads, many of which have attained great popularity.

COWEN, Joseph, M.P., eldest son of the late Sir Joseph Cowen (who represented Newcastle-on-Tyne from 1865 till his death in Dec. 1873), by Mary, daughter of Mr. Anthony Newton, of Winlaton, co. Durham, was born at Blaydon Burn, in that county, in 1831. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh, where he was elected president of a college debating society. Early in life he contracted a strict friendship with Mazzini, and he started a private press of his own, to which constant employment was given in printing the revolutionary manifestoes of political exiles. A fluent speaker from his youth upwards, Mr. Cowen was unceasing in his public advocacy of the cause of the oppressed nationalities represented by his banished friends. Mr. Cowen is an extensive coal-owner and a fire-brick and clay retort manufacturer. He is also proprietor of the *Newcastle Daily and Weekly Chronicle*, and has written much for that newspaper and for other advanced Liberal journals. He was first returned to the House of Commons in Jan. 1874, as one of the members for Newcastle, and he has sat for that constituency down to the present time. As a "Radical Reformer" he is pledged to vote for the disestablishment of the Church, the abolition of the game laws, short Parliaments, and a

re-distribution of seats; and he is in favour of the system called "Home Rule" for Ireland. In spite of serious personal disadvantages, arising chiefly from his rough northern accent, Mr. Cowen soon acquired a considerable reputation as a Parliamentary orator. He has a rooted distrust of Russia, and this led to his temporary estrangement from the Liberal party during the crisis in the East. Mr. Cowen has written numerous political pamphlets. He married in 1854 Jane, daughter of Mr. John Thompson, of Falfield, co. Durham.

COWIE, The Very Rev. Benjamin Morgan, D.D., Dean of Manchester, born June 8, 1816, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., as Senior Wrangler, in 1839, and was elected Fellow of his college. In 1844 he was appointed Principal of the College of Civil Engineers at Putney. He was a Select Preacher in his university, and preached the Hulsean Lectures in 1853 and 1854; was elected Professor of Geometry at Gresham College in 1854, and became a Minor Canon of St. Paul's in 1858. He also held the vicarage of St. Laurence Jewry, in the City of London, from 1858 to 1873. In 1859 he was appointed a Government Inspector of Training Schools, and in 1866 Warburtonian Lecturer at Lincoln's Inn. He was nominated one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty, Jan. 14, 1871, and was appointed dean of Manchester in Oct. 1872. In 1880 he was elected Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation of the Province of York, in succession to the late Dean of York, the Hon. A. Duncombe. Mr. Cowie published in 1846 a "Catalogue of the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge;" and he is author of some theological works.

COWIE, The Right Rev. William Garden, D.D., Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, second son of the late Alexander Cowie, Esq., formerly of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire, was born in London in 1831, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A., 1855; M.A., 1865; D.D., 1869). After taking orders he officiated as an army chaplain for some years; became domestic chaplain to Bishop Cotton, of Calcutta, in 1864; rector of Stafford in 1867; and was consecrated Bishop of Auckland in 1869, in succession to the late Dr. Selwyn (afterwards Bishop of Lichfield), who bore the title of Bishop of New Zealand, and was Metropolitan. He has published "Notes on the Temples of Cashmere," "A Visit to Norfolk Island," and some single sermons.

COWLEY (Earl), The Right Hon. Henry Richard Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.B., the only son of the first Baron Cowley (who was a younger brother of the late Duke of Wellington), born June 17, 1804, was educated at Eton, and entered the diplomatic service at the usual age. He became successively Secretary of Legation, and afterwards Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons (1848), Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission at Frankfort (1851), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation (1851), and Ambassador at Paris (1852). This post (which was occupied by his father before him) his lordship held both under the Republic and the Empire, and he was believed to have great influence with Napoleon III. He took part in the conference at Paris in 1856, when, jointly with the Earl of Clarendon, he signed the treaty of peace with Russia on behalf of England. He was created Viscount Dangan and Earl Cowley for his diplomatic services, April 4, 1857, and made a K.G. in 1865. His lordship resigned the post of Ambassador at Paris in 1857. The University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1870.

COWPER (Earl), The Right

Hon. Francis Thomas De-Grey Cowper, eldest son of the sixth Earl, was born in 1834, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first-class in law and modern history in 1855. On his father's death, in 1856, he succeeded to the title. He was Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms from April, 1871, to Dec. 1873. On May 5, 1880, he was installed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at Dublin Castle, and he held that post till April 28, 1882, when he was succeeded by Earl Spencer.

COX, The Rev. Sir George William, Bart., M.A., born in 1827, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he graduated S.C.L. in 1849, and proceeded B.A. and M.A. in 1859. He entered holy orders in 1850, and was curate of Salcombe Regis, Devon, in 1850-1, of St. Paul's, Exeter, in 1854-7, and held an assistant-mastership in Cheltenham College in 1860-1, was Vicar of Bekesbourne, Kent, 1881, and is now Rector of Scrayingham, York. He is the author of "Poems, Legendary and Historical," published in 1850; "Life of St. Boniface," in 1853; "Tales from Greek Mythology," and "The Great Persian War," in 1861; "Tales of the Gods and Heroes," in 1862; "Tales of Thebes and Argos," in 1863; "A Manual of Mythology in the form of Question and Answer," in 1867; "Tales of Ancient Greece," collected edition, 1868; "Latin and Teutonic Christendom," 1870; "The Mythology of the Aryan Nations," 2 vols. 1870; "A History of Greece," 2 vols. 1874; "The Crusades," 1874; "The Greeks and the Persians," 1876; "The Athenian Empire," 1876; "A General History of Greece, from the earliest period to the death of Alexander the Great, with a sketch of the subsequent History to the present time," 1876; "School History of Greece," 1877; "Tales of Ancient Greece," 1877; "History of British Rule in India," 1881; "Introduction to the Science of Comparative Mythology and Folklore," 1881; "Alexander the Great," and other articles in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He has been a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* since 1857. He edited (jointly with the late W. T. Brande) the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art" (3 vols. 1865-7; new edit. 3 vols. 1875). On the death of his uncle Sir Edmund Cox, which occurred in Canada in Aug. 1877, he succeeded to the baronetcy; and he is the 15th baronet in succession from Sir Richard Cox, Chancellor of Ireland. With regard to this baronetcy it is a singular circumstance that the title has never descended from father to eldest son, and only twice to a surviving son.

COX, The Rev. John Edmund, D.D., born at Norwich in 1812, was educated at the Norwich Grammar School, and afterwards as a Bible clerk at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1836. In 1837 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Aldeby, Norfolk, by Bishop Stanley. In 1842 he became minister of St. Mary's, Southtown, Great Yarmouth, and was appointed chaplain of the gaol in that town. In 1844 he removed to the curacy of St. Dunstan's, Stepney; and in 1849 he was preferred by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to the vicarage of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. He edited the "Memoir of Sarah Martin," the Yarmouth prison visitor, and is the author of "Principles of the Reformation," a "Life of Cranmer," "Life of Luther," "Protestantism contrasted with Romanism," &c. He edited James's "Bellum Papale," James's "Treatise on the Corruption of Scripture," "The Works of Cranmer" (for the Parker Society), and other religious and controversial works. He has also written and edited a considerable number of publications on Freemasonry, the most important of which are "Dr. Ashe's Manual and Lectures,"

and "The Ancient Constitutions of the Order." His more recent works are "Musical Recollections of the last Half Century," 2 vols. 1872; and "Annals of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate," 1876. Dr. Cox is the chairman and a trustee of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, which distributes money and clothes according to the necessities of the clergy and their families. He is honorary chaplain of the Royal Society of Musicians and of the British Society of Musicians; was for ten years chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England; and is a past grand officer of that order. He also served the office of chaplain during the Mayoralty of Sir T. S. Owden, 1877-8.

COX, Samuel Sullivan, born at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1824, A.B. (Brown Univ.), 1846. He studied and practised law; became owner and editor of the *Columbus Statesman*, 1853-54; travelled in Europe, and in 1855 was appointed Secretary of Legation to Peru. In 1856 he was elected to Congress from Ohio, and was re-elected in 1858, 1860, and 1862. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864 and 1868. During the civil war he took a prominent part in opposition to the measures and policy of the administration. In 1865 he took up his residence in New York, and was elected to Congress from that city in 1868 and 1870. In 1872 he was candidate as member at large, but with the rest of the Democratic ticket was defeated by a large majority. He was subsequently, however, elected to that Congress from New York city in the place of a deceased member, and has been continuously chosen to the same seat since. He has been a prominent candidate for the Speakership of the House, and has twice been Speaker *pro tempore*. He has published "The Buckeye Abroad," 1852; "Eight Years in Congress," 1865; "Search for Winter Sunbeams," sketches of travel in Italy, Corsica, Algeria, and Spain, 1870; "Why we Laugh," 1876; "Free Land and Free Trade," 1880; "Arctic Sunbeams," 1882; and "Orient Sunbeams," 1882.

COXE, The Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western New York, was born at Mendham, New Jersey, May 10, 1818. He graduated at the university of New York, in 1838, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1841. Shortly after his ordination to the diaconate, in 1841, he took charge of St. Ann's church, Morrisania, Westchester county, New York, where he remained till Easter in the following year, when he removed to Connecticut, and became the rector of St. John's Church, Hartford. In 1854 he was appointed rector of Grace Church, Baltimore; and in 1863 he became rector of Calvary Church, New York city. He was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of Western New York in Trinity Church, Geneva, Jan. 4, 1865, and on the death of Bishop De Lancey, three months later, he succeeded to the bishopric. Dr. Coxe visited England in 1851, and attended the Anglican Conference held at Lambeth Palace in 1878. He was one of the founders of the Anglo-Continental Society. Among his many publications are "Advent, a Mystery," 1837; "Athwold," 1838; "Christian Ballads," 1840; "Athanasion and other Poems," 1842; "Hallowe'en," 1844; "Saul, a Mystery," 1845; "Sermons on Doctrine and Duty," 1854; "Impressions of England," 1856; "Criterion," 1866; "Moral Reforms," 1869; "The Bible Rhyme," 1873; "Covenant Prayers," 1875; and "The Penitential," 1882.

COXWELL, Henry Tracey, was born March 2, 1819, at the Parsonage House, Wouldham, near Rochester Castle, and educated at the Military School, Chatham. He

was intended for the army, but after the death of his father, Captain Coxwell, R.N., he repaired to London, and there became a surgeon-dentist. From boyhood he had a strong bent for ballooning, and made many ascents with other aëronauts before he had a balloon of his own. He may be said to have commenced aërostatics professionally in 1844. In 1845 he projected and edited the *Aërostatic Magazine*. Since then he has made nearly 700 ascents, the most remarkable being the extraordinary voyage from Wolverhampton (July 17, 1862), in behalf of the British Association, when Mr. Coxwell took Mr. Glaisher seven miles high, and owing to the intense cold, Mr. Glaisher being insensible, had to open the valve by catching the line with his teeth, thus saving the lives of both. Mr. Coxwell is the author of several able papers and lectures on Aërostation.

CRAIG, Isa, was born in Edinburgh, Oct. 17, 1831. At an early age she began to contribute anonymously to several periodicals, and at length her poetical contributions to the *Scotsman*, under the signature "Isa," attracted attention, and led to her employment in the literary department of that journal. In 1856 she published a collection of her poems. In 1857 she came to London, and her services were engaged by Mr. Hastings in organizing the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, to which she acted as secretary and literary assistant, until her marriage to her cousin, Mr. John Knox. In 1859 she won the first prize for her Ode, recited at the Burns Centenary Festival, against 620 competitors, and in 1865 published "Duchess Agnes," and other poems.

CRAIK, Mrs. (*See* Mulock.)

CRAMPTON, Sir John Fiennes Twisleton, Bart., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., born in Dublin in 1807, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Dublin. Entering the diplomatic service, he rose by successive steps, until in 1852 he became Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. This post he vacated in 1856, on on account of an arbitrary demand made by the United States Government, which accused him of having violated the sovereign rights of the States, by attempting to enlist recruits for the British army. In 1857 he was sent in the same capacity to Hanover, whence he was transferred to St. Petersburg, March 31, 1858, and to Madrid, Dec. 11, 1860, in which year he married Miss Victoria Balfe, but the marriage was annulled three years later. Sir John resigned the post of British Minister at Madrid in November, 1869.

CRANBROOK (Viscount), The Right Hon. Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, G.C.S.I., is the third son the late Mr. John Hardy, of Dunstall Hall, Staffordshire, who for many years represented the town of Bradford in Parliament, and of Isabel, daughter of Mr. Richard Gathorne, of Kirkby Lonsdale. He was born at Bradford, Oct. 1, 1814, and educated at Shrewsbury School and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was second-class in classics, and took the degree of B.A. in 1836. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1840, and practised as a barrister for several years. Mr. Hardy unsuccessfully contested Bradford in the Conservative interest in 1847, but was returned to the House of Commons in 1856 as member for Leominster, which borough he continued to represent till the celebrated Oxford election in July, 1865, when, after a most exciting contest, he defeated Mr. Gladstone by a majority of 180, this being the principal Conservative success at the general election of that year. In 1858 Mr. Hardy was appointed Under-Secretary of

State for the Home Department in Lord Derby's second administration; on the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, he became President of the Poor-Law Board; and on the resignation of Mr. Walpole, in May, 1867, he was nominated Secretary of State for the Home Department, which office he held till the resignation of the Conservative ministry in Dec. 1868. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's administration in Feb. 1874, Mr. Hardy was nominated Secretary of State for War. In May, 1878, he was raised to the House of Peers by the title of Viscount Cranbrook, of Hemsted, in the county of Kent. In 1878 he succeeded the Marquis of Salisbury as Secretary of State for India, and held that office until the Conservatives retired from office in May, 1880. In 1878 he assumed, by royal license, the additional surname of Gathorne. He married, in 1838, Jane, daughter of Mr. James Orr, of Holywood House, co. Down.

CRANE, Walter, painter, was born at Liverpool Aug. 15, 1845, and educated privately. He was appointed a member of the Committee of the General Exhibition of Water Colour Drawings in 1879, and resigned that position in 1881. He was Examiner at the National Competition of Drawings, South Kensington, 1879. He was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in 1882. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy (a small picture, "The Lady of Shalott") in 1862; and he has exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery every year from its foundation in 1877. His principal pictures are:—"The Renaissance of Venus" (1877); "The Fate of Persephore" (1878); "The Sirens" (1879); "Trust and the Traveller" (1880); "Europa," "The Laidley Worm" (1881); "The Roll of Fate," and "Dunstanborough Castle" (1882). He has published "Walter Crane's Toy Books" (1869-75); "Picture Books" (1874-5); "The Baby's Opera" (1877); "The Baby's Bouquet" (1879); "Mrs. Mundi at Home" (1875); Illustrations to Mrs. Molesworth's Stories (1876-80); "The First of May, a Fairy Masque" (designs to) (1881). He has designed wall papers and other decorative works, among which may be named a ceiling and fireplace in relief (gesso), at Combe Bank, the house of William Spottiswoode, Esq., P.R.S.; also the designs for the mosaics in the Arab Hall of Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A.

CRAWFORD, Thomas, M.D., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, entered the Army Medical Service as assistant-surgeon in Feb. 1848. He was promoted to be full surgeon in Feb. 1855, surgeon-major in Feb. 1868, and was raised to the rank of deputy-inspector-general for special service in Feb. 1870. He became surgeon-general in Dec. 1876. While an assistant-surgeon with the 51st Light Infantry regiment, Dr. Crawford served in Burmah throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53, including the storming and capture of Rangoon. For this service he received the Burmah medal with the clasp for Pegu. Dr. Crawford was subsequently gazetted to the 18th Royal Irish regiment, and while surgeon of this corps served in the Crimea during the Eastern campaign from Feb. 1855, to the fall of Sebastopol. He received the Crimean medal and clasp of Sebastopol, together with the Turkish medal, for this service. He was subsequently selected for the position of head of the medical branch in the director-general's office in London, and held this appointment for several years during Sir Galbraith Logan's rule of the department. At the conclusion of this service Dr. Crawford proceeded to India and fulfilled the duties of superintending-surgeon of the Sirhind circle in Bengal. Having

completed this tour of foreign service, Dr. Crawford returned to England and held the appointment of head of the Army Medical Department in Ireland, but not long afterwards left again for India, this time with the elevated position of chief of the whole British Army Medical Department in that empire. In April 1882 he was appointed to succeed Sir William Muir as Director-General of the Army Medical Department. Dr. Crawford has always enjoyed the reputation of being a prudent and earnest medical officer; while from the considerate and friendly manner he has always evinced towards the officers who have been brought into contact with him in his various administrative positions, he has earned for himself universal popularity in the service.

CRISPI, Francesco, an Italian statesman, born at Ribera, in Sicily, Oct. 4, 1819, studied law at Palermo, and became a member of the bar of Naples, where he took part in the conspiracies which led to the overthrow of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1848. He was one of the chief promoters of the insurrection of Palermo, became a deputy and general secretary of war, and for two years was the heart and soul of the resistance offered by the Sicilian people. After the victory gained by the Swiss regiments, Signor Crispi fled to France. In 1859 and 1860 he organised the new Sicilian revolution; he landed at Palermo with Garibaldi and his volunteers, and after fighting as a simple soldier, became a minister, in which capacity he paved the way for the annexation of the Two Sicilies to the Kingdom of Italy. In 1861 he was returned by the city of Palermo to the first Italian Parliament, in which he took a prominent and influential position, becoming in a short time the acknowledged leader of the constitutional opposition. It was the understanding come to between Signor Crispi and the old Piedmontese "third party," which led to the formation of the New Ratazzi ministry. He was chosen as a Deputy at the elections of Nov., 1876, by several electoral colleges, and "opted" for that of Bari. On the 22nd of that month he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 232 votes against 115.

CROFTON, The Right Hon. Sir Walter Frederic, C.B., a son of the late Captain Walter Crofton, of the 54th Foot (who was killed at Waterloo), born at Courtrai in 1815, was educated at Woolwich Academy, entered the Royal Artillery in 1833, became Captain in 1845, and afterwards retired. He held from 1854 to 1862 the chairmanship of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland, and in reward of the great success of his management, he received the honour of knighthood in 1862. He was a Commissioner of Prisons in England from 1866 to 1868; was sworn a member of the Irish Privy Council in 1869; and was Chairman of the Prisons Board in Ireland from 1877 to 1878. Sir Walter is a magistrate for Wiltshire.

CROFTS, Ernest, A.R.A., was born at Leeds, Sept. 15, 1847, being the son of Mr. John Crofts, J.P., of Adel, near that town. He was educated at Rugby School, and after remaining there several years went to Berlin, where he had more leisure to develope his artistic tastes. He then removed to London, and studied here for some years as a pupil under the late Mr. A. B. Clay. Afterwards he went to Düsseldorf, where he became a pupil of Herr Emil Hünten, the well-known military painter to the Emperor of Germany. Mr. Crofts, who now resides at Düsseldorf, was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, June 19, 1878. Among his pictures from time to time exhibited, chiefly at the Royal Academy, are the following:—"The Retreat: an Episode in the German-French War," 1874, now in the Public Gallery, Königsberg,

Prussia; "One Touch of Nature makes the Whole World Kin," which obtained the Crystal Palace Silver Medal, 1874; "Ligny," 1875, exhibited at the Academy, and afterwards at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876; "On the Morning of the Battle of Waterloo"—Napoleon seated outside a cottage consulting a map—1876, in the possession of Captain Bolton; "Oliver Cromwell at Marston Moor," 1877, in the possession of Mr. John Rhodes, Leeds; "Ironsides Returning from Sacking a Cavalier's House," 1877; "Wellington on his March from Quatre Bras to Waterloo," 1878, in the possession of Mr. Mappin, Sheffield; "Westminster," exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition, 1878; "On the Evening of the Battle of Waterloo," 1879; "Marlborough after the Battle of Ramillies," 1880; "George II. at the Battle of Dettingen," 1881; "A Pause in the Attack: Hougoumont, Waterloo;" "At the Farm of Mont St. Jean, Waterloo," 1882; "At the Sign of the Blue Boar, Holborn;" and "Charles I. on his Way to Execution," 1883.

CROOKES, William, F.R.S., was born in London in 1832. In 1848 he entered the Royal College of Chemistry as a pupil of the distinguished chemist Dr. Hofmann, now of the University of Berlin, and at the age of seventeen he gained the Ashburton Scholarship. After two years' study he became, first junior, then senior assistant to Dr. Hofmann, until 1854, when he was appointed to superintend the meteorological department of the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford. In 1855 he became Teacher of Chemistry at the Science College, Chester. In 1859 he founded the *Chemical News*, and he is still its proprietor and editor; and in 1864 he became editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*. Mr. Crookes's earliest original researches were begun whilst at the Royal College of Chemistry, and his first paper, "On the Seleno-Cyanides," was published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Chemical Society* in 1851. Since that date he has been almost exclusively engaged in original research on questions connected with chemistry and physics. In 1861 Mr. Crookes discovered, by means of spectrum observations and chemical reactions, the metal Thallium, and in June, 1862, and Feb. 1863, he laid before the Royal Society an account of Thallium, its occurrence, distribution, the method of extraction from the ore, together with its physical characteristics and chemical properties. He also determined its position among elementary bodies, and produced a series of analytical notes on the new metal. In the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, April, 1864, he collated all the information from his own researches and from those of others, introducing qualitative and quantitative descriptions of an extended series of the salts of the metal. In June, 1872, he laid before the Royal Society laborious researches on the atomic weight of thallium,—researches that extended over a period of eight years. In 1863 Mr. Crookes was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1865 he discovered the sodium amalgamation process for separating gold and silver from their ores. In 1866 he was appointed by the Government to report upon the application of disinfectants in arresting the spread of the cattle plague, which in that year excited much alarm in England. In 1871 he was a member of the English expedition to Oran to report upon the total phase of the solar eclipse which occurred in December of that year. In 1872 he commenced his experiments on "Repulsion resulting from Radiation." These experiments were suggested by observations made when weighing heavy pieces of glass apparatus in a vacuum balance during researches on the atomic weight of

thallium. His first paper on this subject was read before the Royal Society Dec. 11, 1873, and between that time and 1880 Mr. Crookes sent to the Society eight other communications on collateral subjects, which are all published in the "Philosophical Transactions." One important result of these investigations is the Radiometer. In 1875 Mr. Crookes received from the Royal Society the award of a Royal Medal for chemical and physical researches. In 1876 he was elected a Vice-President of the Chemical Society, and the next year a member of the Council of the Royal Society. In 1877 he described the Otheoscope,—a greatly modified Radiometer, susceptible of an almost endless variety of forms. In 1878 he gave before the Royal Society a "Bakerian Lecture," containing another long series of experiments and observations on "Repulsion resulting from Radiation." In 1879 the Royal Society published in its "Philosophical Transactions" records of Mr. Crookes's experiments on "Molecular Physics in High Vacua." In the same year appeared a further paper on "Repulsion resulting from Radiation;" and he was again appointed Bakerian Lecturer to the Royal Society, his subject the "Illumination of Lines of Molecular Pressure, and the Trajectory of Molecules." In 1879, in the form of a lecture delivered before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, under the title of "Radiant Matter," he compressed his researches on the electric discharge in high vacua. In this lecture, fully illustrated by experiments, he showed that gases when very highly rarified lose most of the ordinary properties of matter, and pass into a fourth or ultra-gaseous condition. In 1880 the French *Académie des Sciences* bestowed on Mr. Crookes an extraordinary prize of 3000 francs and a Gold Medal, in recognition of his discoveries in Molecular Physics and Radiant Matter. In 1881 Mr. Crookes acted as a Juror at the International Exhibition of Electricity in Paris. In this official position he was not entitled to a medal, but in the official report, his fellow jurors, after discussing the merits of four systems of incandescent lamps, declared—"None of them would have succeeded had it not been for these extreme vacua which Mr. Crookes has taught us to manage." It is stated that Mr. Crookes was the first to apply photography to the investigation of the solar spectrum; but his earlier researches were so numerous that it is impossible to refer to them all. Mr. Crookes is the author of "Select Methods in Chemical Analysis," —a second edition (1883) is in course of preparation; of the "Manufacture of Beet-root Sugar in England;" of a "Handbook of Dyeing and Calico-Printing;" and of a Manual of "Dyeing and Tissue-Printing" (1882),—one of the "Technological Handbooks prepared for the examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. He is also joint author of the English adaptation of Kerl's "Treatise on Metallurgy." He has edited the last three editions of Mitchell's "Manual of Practical Assaying," and has translated into English and edited Reimann's "Aniline and its Derivatives," Wagner's "Chemical Technology," Auerbach's "Anthracen and its Derivatives," and Ville's "Artificial Manures," a second edition of which appeared in 1882. Mr. Crookes is an authority on sanitary questions, especially the disposal of town-sewage, and his views have been laid before the public in two pamphlets, "A Solution of the Sewage Question" and "The Profitable Disposal of Sewage." In conjunction with Drs. Odling and Tidy, Mr. Crookes is now investigating the sanitary condition of the water-supply of London.

CROSBY, Howard, D.D., LL.D., born in New York, Feb. 27, 1826. He graduated at the University of New York in 1844, was made Professor of Greek in 1851, and was appointed to the same chair in Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1859. From 1861 to 1862 he was also pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, N. J. He resigned his professorship in 1863, when he became pastor of his present church (the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian), in New York. From 1870 to 1881, still retaining his pastorate, he was Chancellor of the University of New York. He has been prominent in philanthropic and reformatory measures, especially in the temperance cause. He has published "Lands of the Moslem" (1850); an edition, with notes, of the "Œdipus Tyrannus" (1851); "Notes on the New Testament" (1861); "Social Hints for Young Christians" (1868); "Bible Manual" (1869); "Life of Jesus" (1870); "The Healthy Christian" (1871); "The Christian Preacher" (1880); "True Humanity of Christ" (1881); besides occasional sermons and addresses.

CROSLAND, Mrs. Camilla, formerly known under her maiden name Camilla Toulmin, born in Aldermanbury, London, June 9, 1812, is the daughter of a solicitor, who died during her childhood, and grand-daughter of the eminent physician, Dr. William Toulmin. A love of reading, and quickness of intellect, supplied the place of a systematic course of training in the earlier years of her life; and having been by the death of her father, and afterwards by that of her brother, thrown entirely upon her own resources, she adopted literature as a profession. Miss Toulmin began to write for magazines, and the then popular Annuals, about the year 1838. Since that time she has contributed largely to periodicals; among which may be especially mentioned *Chambers's* and the *People's Journal*. She edited for some years the *Ladies' Companion and Monthly Magazine*, and has published the following works: "Lays and Legends illustrative of English Life;" "Partners for Life, a Christmas Story;" "Stratagems, a Tale for Young People;" "Toil and Trial, a Story of London Life," written at the suggestion of the Early Closing Association; "Lydia, a Woman's Book;" "Stray Leaves from Shady Places;" "Memorable Women;" and "Hildred, the Daughter." In some of these books the themes selected by her are the trials of the poor, and the political and social progress of the people, a subject to which Mrs. Crosland was one of the first to direct public attention. In In 1848 she married Mr. Newton Crosland, a merchant of London, who has contributed to various periodicals, and published in a separate form an essay on "Apparitions." In April, 1854, Mrs. Crosland commenced the investigation of those singular phenomena known as "spiritual," and in 1857 she published the result of her labours in a book entitled "Light in the Valley: my Experiences of Spiritualism." In May, 1862, she produced a novel entitled "Mrs. Blake," and at Christmas, 1865, a fairy tale, "The Island of the Rainbow." In 1871 she published "The Diamond Wedding; and other Poems;" in 1873 appeared her second novel, "Hubert Freeth's Prosperity," and in 1881 her "Stories of the City of London." Mrs. Crosland has written a number of part songs for Messrs. Novello's publications.

CROSS, John Kynaston, M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. John Cross, of Gartside House, Bolton, by Hannah, only daughter of the late Mr. Richard Kynaston, of Bolton, was born in 1832. He is a cotton-spinner at Bolton, and has sat in the House of Commons for that borough, in the Radical interest, since the general election of Feb.

1874. In Jan. 1883, he succeeded Lord Enfield as Under-Secretary of State for India.

CROSS, The Right Hon. Sir Richard Assheton, G.C.B., M.P., was born at Red Scar, near Preston, May 30, 1823, being the third son of the late William Cross, Esq., by Ellen, daughter of the late Edward Chaffers, Esq, He was educated at Rugby School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1846. In 1849 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and for several years he went the Northern Circuit. In 1852 he married Georgiana, daughter of the late Thomas Lyon, Esq., of Appleton Hall, Warrington. He was elected M.P. for Preston in the Conservative interest in March, 1857, and continued to represent that borough till March, 1862. At the general election of Dec., 1868, he came forward as a Conservative candidate for South-West Lancashire, in opposition to Mr. Gladstone, who had appealed to that constituency, and who had in several powerful speeches, addressed to large multitudes of the electors, endeavoured to gain their support to the cause on which he had staked the issue, *viz.*, the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. The election, which was attended with much excitement, and was watched with extraordinary interest throughout the kingdom, terminated as follows:—For Mr. Cross (C.) 7,729; for Mr. Turner (C.) 7,676; for Mr. Gladstone (L.) 7,415; for Mr. Grenfell (L.) 6,939. At the general election of 1874, Mr. Cross was returned without opposition. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's administration, Mr. Cross was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, Feb. 21, 1874, on which day he was sworn of the Privy Council. He was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple in 1876, and the University of Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., Oct. 24, 1878. He resigned the seals of the Home Department when the Conservatives went out of office in April, 1880. At that period he was created a G.C.B. Sir R. Cross is a member of the Council on Education, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England; a magistrate for Cheshire and Lancashire, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the latter county, and Chairman of the Lancashire Quarter Sessions. He is the compiler of two legal works:—"The Acts relating to the Settlement and Removal of the Poor, with notices of cases, indices and forms," 1853; and "The General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace: their jurisdiction and practice in other than criminal matters" (written in conjunction with Mr. H. Leeming), 1858, 2nd edition, 1876.

CROSSLEY, James, F.S.A., son of a merchant at Halifax, Yorkshire, born at the Mount there in 1800, was educated for the law, and practised as a solicitor at Manchester till 1860, when he retired from the profession. He was a frequent contributor to the earlier volumes of *Blackwood's Magazine*, one of the writers in the first *Retrospective Review*, and occasionally assisted J. G. Lockhart in biographical articles in the *Quarterly Review*. The peculiar department to which he has devoted himself is criticism and antiquarian and literary research. He is one of the few surviving friends of Charles Lamb. Mr. Crossley has been a member of the Philobiblon Society since its commencement. He was appointed president of the Chetham Society in 1848, which office he still holds, and he is also president of the more recently formed Record Society. He is the editor of "Pott's Discovery of Witches," "The Diary and Correspondence of Dr. John Worthington," 2 vols., and "Heywood's Observations in verse" in the Chetham series. Of the Spenser Society, which has produced a valuable series of volumes, he has been the President since its commencement.

His aid and assistance will be found to be acknowledged in very many of the works of literary research which have appeared during the last fifty years. He is well known as an ardent book-collector, and has accumulated a curious and extensive library. His residence is Stocks House, Cheetham, Manchester.

CROWE, Eyre, A.R.A., a historical and genre painter, born in London in Oct., 1824, studied painting in the atelier of Paul Delaroche at Paris. He went with that distinguished artist and his other pupils to Rome in 1844. Acting as amanuensis to Mr. W. M. Thackeray, he visited the United States in 1852-3. He is an occasional Inspector of the Science and Art Department. Mr. Eyre Crowe was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in April, 1876. He has painted "Goldsmith's Mourners," 1863; "Friends," 1871; "Blue Coat Subjects," 1872; "After a Run," and "Brothers of the Brush," 1873; "French Savants in Egypt," 1875; "The Rehearsal" and "Darning Day, Red Maids' School," Bristol," 1876; "Sanctuary," "Silkworms," "Prayer," and "Bridal Procession at St. Maclou, Rouen," 1877; "School Treat," 1878; "Blue Coat Boys returning from their Holiday," "Marat: 13 July, 1793," "The Blind Beggar," "Execution of the Duc d'Enghien, 1804," and "The Queen of the May," in 1879; "Queen Eleanor's Tomb" and "Forfeits," in 1880; "Explosion of the Cashmere Gate at Delhi," Sept. 14, 1857," "Sandwiches," and "Sir Roger de Coverley and the Spectator at Westminster Abbey," 1881; "How happy could I be with either!" and "The Defence of London in 1643," exhibited in 1882; "Old Porch, Evesham;" "Market-Place, Evesham;" "An Old Nag is a Sly Nag;" and "Wood Notes Wild," 1883.

CROWE, Joseph Archer, brother of Mr. Eyre Crowe, A.R.A., was born in London in Oct., 1825. He was correspondent for the *Illustrated London News* in the Crimean war, and for the *Times* during the Franco-Austrian war, and was at Solferino. He is now (1878) British Consul-General at Düsseldorff. He is the author, conjointly with Mr. G. Cavalcaselle, of several art works, viz.:—"Early Flemish Painters," 1857 and 1872; "History of Painting in Italy," 1864; "History of Painting in North Italy," 1871; "Life of Titian," 1877.

CROWE, Mrs. (*See* Bateman.)

CROWTHER, The Right Rev. Samuel Adjai, D.D., Bishop of Niger Territory, is a native of Africa. His history, extending over sixty years or more, from a state of abject servitude to the episcopate, is a very romantic one. His original name was Adjai, and his family lived at Ochugu, in the Yorubu country, 100 miles inland from the Bight of Benin. In 1821 he was carried off by the Eyo Mahometans, was exchanged for a horse, was again exchanged at Dahdah and cruelly treated, was then again sold as a slave for some tobacco, was captured by an English ship of war, and landed at Sierra Leone in 1822. He was baptised in 1825, taking the names of the Evangelical vicar of Christ Church, Newgate Street, Samuel Crowther. In 1829 he married Asano, a native girl, who had been taught in the same school with him. He was then for some years schoolmaster of Regent's Town, and subsequently accompanied the first Niger expedition. Arrived in England, he was sent to the Church Missionary College, Islington, and was ordained by the Bishop of London. In 1854 he accompanied the second Niger Expedition, of which he wrote a very able account. He was afterwards an active clergyman at Akessa, translated the Bible into Yorubu, and undertook various other literary works of a religious character for the benefit of his

African brethren. He was consecrated first Bishop of Niger Territory, West Africa, June 29, 1864. In May, 1880, the council of the Royal Geographical Society awarded a gold watch to Bishop Crowther "in recognition of the services he has rendered to geography."

CUDLIP, Mrs. Annie Hall, was born on Oct. 25, 1838, at Aldborough, in Suffolk, where her father, Lieutenant George Thomas, held the position of officer in charge of a coast-guard station—at that time the position of a gentleman. The family afterwards removed to Morston, in Norfolk, where Lieutenant Thomas served until the year before his death in Greenwich Hospital. Miss Annie Thomas was married in 1867 to the Rev. Pender Hodge Cudlip. Her first novel, "The Cross of Honour," appeared in 1863, and was followed by "Sir Victor's Choice," 1864; "Denis Donne," 1864; "A Dangerous Secret: The House in Piccadilly: Philip Morton;" three tales in 2 vols., 1864; "Barry O'Byrne," 1865; "Theo Leigh," 1865; "On Guard," 1865; "Played Out," 1866; "Walter Goring," 1866; "Called to Account," 1867; "A Noble Aim," 1868; "High Stakes," 1868; "The Dower House," 1868; "Only Herself," 1869; "False Colours," 1869; "The Dream and the Waking," 1870; "A Passion in Tatters," 1872; "The Two Widows," 1873; "He cometh not, she said," 1873; "No Alternative," 1874; "A Narrow Escape," 1875; "The Maskelynes," 1875; "Blotted Out," 1876; "A Laggard in Love," 1877; "Mrs. Cardigan?" 1879; "A London Season," 1879; "Stray Sheep," 1879; "Fashion's Gay Mart," 1880; "County People," 1880; "Society's Verdict," 1880; "Eyre of Blendon," 1881; "Our Sex," 1881; and "Allerton Towers," 1882.

CULLUM, George Washington, born in New York, Feb. 25, 1812, graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1833, and was engaged for the next twenty-eight years in engineering labours and in instructing at West Point on practical military engineering. During the civil war he was Chief of Staff to the General-in-Chief from Nov., 1861, to Sept., 1864, and Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, from Sept., 1864, to Aug., 1866. From that time he was a member of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, until he was placed on the retired list in 1874. At the time of his retirement he was Colonel and brevet Major-General in the regular army. Besides numerous military memoirs and reports, he has published "Military Bridges with India-rubber Pontoons," 1849; "Register of Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy from 1802 to 1850," 1850; a translation of Duparc's "Elements of Military Art and History, with Notes, &c.," 1863; "Systems of Military Bridges," 1863; a "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy," 1868 (revised edition, 1879); "Campaigns of the War of 1812 criticised," 1880; and contributed a number of articles to Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia" (1874-77).

CUNNINGHAM, Major-General Alexander, C.S.I., of the Bengal Engineers, second son of Allan Cunningham, and brother to the late Captain J. D. Cunningham, author of the "History of the Sikhs," to Peter Cunningham, and to Colonel Francis Cunningham, was born in John Street, Westminster, Jan. 23, 1814, and educated at Christ's Hospital, and at the Military College, Addiscombe. He was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Engineers in 1831; Aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India in 1834; sent specially to Cashmere in 1839; Engineer to the King of Oudh in 1840; head of a mission to Thibet, &c., in 1846; Chief En-

gineer of the North Western Provinces in 1858; Archæological Surveyor-General of India in 1870; Companion of the Star of India, 1871. General Cunningham is the author of many articles on antiquarian subjects in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society, and other periodicals; "The Bhilsa Topes, or Buddhist Monuments of Central India," 1854; "An Essay on the Arian Order of Architecture," 1846; "Ladak, Physical, Statistical, and Historical," 1854; and voluminous official reports on the Antiquities of Northern Hindostan, which are now being reprinted by order of the Government of India.

CUNLIFFE-OWEN, Sir Francis Philip, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., is the youngest son of Captain Charles Cunliffe-Owen, of the Royal Navy, by Mary, only daughter of the late Sir Henry Blossett, sometime Chief Justice of Bengal. He was born in 1828. He was brought up for the navy, and entered the service at the age of twelve, but after being five years employed on the Mediterranean and other stations, was compelled to retire on account of ill-health. Shortly afterwards he obtained an appointment in the Science and Art Department, then established at Marlborough House, where his ability, quickness, and readiness of resource attracted the notice of his superiors, and recommended him to Sir Henry Cole. In 1855 he was appointed one of the superintendents of the Paris Exhibition. His energy there displayed led to his appointment two years later as Deputy-General Superintendent of the Museum at South Kensington, where he was promoted, in 1860, to the post of Assistant-Director. In 1862 he was appointed Director of the Foreign Sections of the second International Exhibition at Kensington, where he was continuously employed down to 1867, when he was again sent to Paris as Assistant Executive Commissioner, at the Exhibition of that year. In 1873 was nominated Secretary of the Royal British Commission at the great Exhibition at Vienna, under the immediate command of the Prince of Wales as president. At the close of this exhibition Mr. Cunliffe-Owen had conferred on him the Companionship of the Order of the Bath, and shortly afterwards he succeeded Sir Henry Cole in the directorship of the South Kensington Museum. He is a member of the Committee of Council on Education in the Science and Art Department. In 1875 he went to America as Executive Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition held at Philadelphia, where he organized the British section. In discharging the duties of the post which he held as the representative of this country at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 he won golden opinions; and in acknowledgment of his services he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Oct. 30, 1878. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, Nov. 27, 1878.

CURCI, Carlo Maria, an Italian ecclesiastic, born about 1800, entered the Society of Jesus, of which he soon became a distinguished ornament. Both as a pulpit orator and as a writer on theological subjects he acquired a high reputation throughout Italy. His name drew crowds to hear him when he preached, and he delivered discourses in nearly every city of the peninsula. Three times he was the Lent preacher before the Chapter of San Pietro in Vaticano, where His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., was wont occasionally to be present, privately, at his sermon. Father Curci also founded, and mainly set forward, the *Civiltà Cattolica*. So highly did the late Pope esteem this periodical, that he provided for its permanent continuance, in Rome or elsewhere, under the management of the Jesuits. Father

Curci was a contributor to the *Civiltà Cattolica* during a period of sixteen years. In 1871 he was in high repute as the famous preacher in the great church of the Gesù, in Rome, where crowds flocked to listen to his fervent discourses. After that he retired to Florence, and set himself, entirely of his own accord, to preach and publish his lectures on "The Four Gospels," published under the title of "Lezioni esegetiche e morali sopra i quattro Evangeli, dette in Firenze dal 1 Novembre, 1873, al 29 Giugno, 1874," 4 vols., 8vo. At the same time he likewise published a small volume of "The Four Gospels," with few and short notes. Father Curci gave utterance to opinions which were quite contrary to those generally entertained by his colleagues of the Society of Jesus respecting the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the result was that, in 1877, he was expelled from the Order. His peculiar views are given in a work published at Florence in Dec., 1877, under the title of "Il moderno Dissidio tra la Chiesa e lo Stato, considerato per occasione di un fatto particolare." ("The Modern Dissension between Church and State, examined on the occurrence of a personal matter.") In March, 1878, Father Curci wrote a letter from Florence to His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., describing the unhappy position in which he was placed by his recent conduct, and expressing a desire to offer a retraction of his errors. To this letter, which appeared to be a first step towards a reconciliation, a kind reply was given. Encouraged by this, Father Curci wrote a second letter, making the largest offers of submission, declaring himself ready to make public reparation if necessary, and expressing a desire, as private affairs called him to Rome, to make his atonement in person. He went to Rome, and had an interview with Cardinal Franchi, who proposed that Father Curci should see Professor Don Giuseppe Pecci, the Pope's brother, who had formerly a long acquaintance and intimacy with Father Curci. The result of the interview with Father Pecci was a letter of retractation which appeared in all the journals; but so many persons regarded this retractation as incomplete, and liable to misinterpretations, that the Holy Father was dissatisfied with it, and refused a private audience to Father Curci until he had written a fresh recantation, in which he declared his sincere intention to submit his opinions and his writings to the judgment of the Pope. Father Curci has for some years been engaged on a translation of the Old Testament, with notes. It has proceeded as far as the Psalms, which were published at Rome in 1883, with an introductory letter by Mgr. Scapaticci, reviser to the Vatican, and with the formal approval of the ecclesiastical authorities.

CURLING, Thomas Blizard, F.R.S., born in Jan., 1811, and educated at Manor-House, Chiswick, was appointed assistant-surgeon to the London Hospital in 1834, lecturer on surgery in 1846, full surgeon in 1849, examiner in surgery to the University of London in 1859, and member of council of the College of Surgeons in 1864, and President in 1873. He became consulting surgeon to the London Orphan Asylum in 1849, a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1850, and was elected President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in 1871. He is the author of a treatise on tetanus, which gained the Jacksonian prize in 1835; of a "Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Testis," published in 1843, and of "Observations on Disease of the Rectum," in 1851. The two last-mentioned have reached a fourth edition. In Aug., 1869, he resigned the post of senior surgeon to the London Hospital, after a service of nearly thirty-six years, and in 1879

he retired from the practice of his profession.

CURREY, The Rev. George, D.D., Master of the Charterhouse, London, is the son of the late Rev. James Currey, who was himself preacher to that institution. He was born in Charterhouse Square, April 7, 1816, and educated at Charterhouse school, whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he became a scholar in 1834. The following year he was appointed a Bell's University Scholar, and in 1838 he graduated B.A., being fourteenth wrangler and fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos; he was elected a fellow of his college in 1839; appointed Lecturer in 1840; Tutor in 1844; Whitehall Preacher in 1845; Hulsean Lecturer in 1851 and 1852; Boyle's Lecturer in 1851; Preacher of the Charterhouse in 1849; and Master of the Charterhouse, Jan. 17, 1871. He was appointed one of the Examining Chaplains to the Bishop of Rochester, May, 1877. Dr. Currey has published the "Hulsean Lectures" for 1851 and 1852; and edited "Tertulliani de Spectaculis, de Idololatriâ et de Coronâ Militis," Cambridge, 1854; a commentary on Ezekiel in the "Speaker's Commentary; and Commentaries on Ecclesiastes and the Revelations in "S. P. C. K. Commentary."

CURTIS, George Ticknor, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, Nov. 28, 1812. He graduated at Harvard College in 1832, was admitted to the bar in 1836, practised law in Boston till 1862, when he removed to New York. During his residence in Boston he served for several terms in the Massachusetts Legislature. He also held the office of United States Commissioner, and in this capacity, in 1851, returned to his master a fugitive slave, named Thomas Sims, for which act he was sharply censured by the abolitionists. He has made valuable contributions to legal literature; among which are: "Rights and Duties of American Seamen" (1844); "The Law of Copyright" (1847); "The Law of Patents" (1849, 4th edition, 1873); "Commentaries on the Jurisprudence, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States" (2 vols., 1854-58); and "Equity Precedents" (1859). He has also written a "Life of Daniel Webster" (2 vols., 1855-58); "History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States" (2 vols., 1855-58); "Last Years of Daniel Webster" (1878); and a Memoir of his father, Judge Curtis (1879).

CURTIS, George William, LL.D., born at Providence, Rhode Island, Feb. 24, 1824. After leaving school, he was for a year a clerk in a mercantile house in New York, and in 1842 was placed, together with an elder brother, at the Brook Farm Socialistic Institution in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where they remained about eighteen months, when they were transferred to a farm in Concord, where they remained another eighteen months. In 1846 he went to Europe, residing mainly at Berlin and Rome, and subsequently visiting Egypt and Syria. Returning to America in 1850, he published "Nile Notes of a Howadji," being sketches of his observations in Egypt. This was followed in 1852 by "The Howadji in Syria." In the meantime he had connected himself with the *New York Tribune* newspaper, and had become one of the editors of *Putnam's Monthly*. The failure of this magazine (in the ownership of which he was a special partner), in 1857, involved Mr. Curtis in financial difficulties from which he was fifteen years in clearing himself. He lectured on social and æsthetic topics throughout the country, and became a regular contributor to *Harper's Magazine*, to which, besides many occasional articles, he has furnished a monthly paper

under the general title of the "Editor's Easy Chair," since 1858. In 1857 *Harper's Weekly*, an illustrated journal, was established, and Mr. Curtis soon became its principal editor. When the Civil War broke out this journal took a decided political tone, and became an influential organ of the Republican party. In the canvas of 1868 he was made a presidential elector on the Republican ticket, and warmly supported the election of President Grant, who in 1871 appointed him a member of the Commission to frame rules for the regulation of the civil service. He, however, opposed the candidature of President Grant for a third term, both in 1876 and in 1880, and has been a prominent leader of that wing of the Republican party which secured the nomination of Mr. Hayes and of Mr. Garfield. During the recent agitation for a reform in the civil service Mr. Curtis has vigorously supported the movement. He was in 1867 elected a delegate to the Convention for revising the Constitution of the State of New York; and in the same year was appointed one of the Regents of the University of that State—a body which has the general supervision of the higher grades of institutions for public instruction. He has published the following works, all made up of previous contributions to various periodicals: "Lotus Eating," a series of newspaper letters from watering-places, 1852; "The Potiphar Papers," 1853; "Prue and I," 1856; and "Trumps," 1862.

CURTIUS, Ernst, a German Hellenist, born at Lübeck, Sept. 2, 1814, after a preliminary training in the college of his native town, pursued his studies at the universities of Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, and in 1837 visited Athens in company with Professor Brandis in order to commence at headquarters his researches into Greek antiquities. Subsequently he accompanied Ottfried Müller in his archæological expedition to the Peloponnesus; and on the decease of that eminent scholar in 1840, he returned to his native country; was created Doctor by the University of Halle; taught for some time in the colleges of Berlin; became Professor Extraordinary there; and was appointed tutor to Prince Frederick William, son of the present Emperor of Germany. In 1856 he succeeded Hermann as Professor at Göttingen. He went to Athens, to undertake excavations at Olympia in April, 1864. Professor Curtius's works all relate to Greek antiquities. The best known is his "History of Greece," which has been ably translated into English by A. W. Ward, M.A., 5 vols., 1868-74.

CURTIUS, George, brother of Professor Ernst Curtius, was born at Lübeck in 1820, and studied philology at Bonn and Berlin. His first appointment was as tutor in Blochmann's Institute at Dresden. In 1845 he became private docent in the University of Berlin, and in 1849 Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Prague. Doctor George Curtius has written "Comparative Grammar in its relation to Classical Philology," 1845, 2nd edit., 1848; "Contributions from Comparative Linguistics to the Grammar of the Greek and Latin Languages," 1846; "School Grammar of the Greek Language," 1862, which had passed through six editions in 1864, and which has been edited in English by Dr. William Smith; "Indications on the Present State of the Homeric Question," 1854; "A First Greek Course," and "Principles of Greek Etymology, translated by Augustus S. Wilkins, M.A., and Edwin B. England, M.A.," 1878.

CUST, The Very Rev. Arthur Perceval Purey, D.D., Dean of York, is the only surviving son of the late Hon. William Cust, by Sophia, daughter of the late Mr.

Thomas Newnham, of Southborough, Kent, and grandson of the first Lord Brownlow, and he was born in Feb. 1828. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in Easter Term, 1850, and was afterwards Fellow of All Souls', where he graduated M.A. in 1854. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Wilberforce) in 1851, and was admitted into priest's orders by the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Murray) in the following year. He was successively curate of Northchurch, Hertfordshire, and rector of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire, from 1853 to 1862, when he was appointed vicar of St. Mary's, Reading. He was subsequently appointed Rural Dean of Reading, and succeeded the Ven. Edward Bickersteth in the Vicarage of Aylesbury, in 1875, but resigned that living in the following year, on being made Archdeacon of Buckingham. He was also appointed an Honorary Canon of Christ Church in 1874. In Feb., 1880, he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, to the Deanery of York, vacant by the death of the Hon. Augustus Duncombe. He married in 1854 Lady Emma Bess Bligh, younger daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Darnley.

CUVILIER-FLEURY, Alfred-Auguste, author, born in 1802, studied at the College of Louis-le-Grand, and obtained the prize of honour for rhetoric in 1819. For ten years he was secretary to Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, whose exile he shared at Rome and Florence, and upon his return to France was appointed director of studies at the College of Sainte-Barbe. In 1827 Louis-Philippe intrusted to him the education of the young Duc d'Aumale. In 1834 he commenced writing for the *Journal des Débats*, maintaining the cause of the monarchy of July; was created officer of the Legion of Honour, April 29, 1845; and unsuccessfully presented himself for the suffrages of the electors of Guéret in 1846. The revolution of Feb., 1848, and subsequent events, did not change his opinions, and he remained one of the principal editors of the *Débats* until 1860. A number of his articles have been collected under the following titles:—"Portraits Politiques et Révolutionnaires," published in 1851; "Études Historiques et Littéraires," in 1854; "Nouvelles Études," in 1855; "Voyages et Voyageurs," in 1854-6; "Dernières Études Historiques et Littéraires," in 1859; "Historiens, Poëtes, et Romanciers," in 1863; "Études et Portraits," 2 vols., 1865-68; and "Posthumes et Revenants," 1879. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1866.

CZACKI, His Eminence Vladimir, Cardinal-Priest of the Holy Roman Church, was born in 1834. He is by birth a Pole, though of Hungarian orgin, and is of a noble family. He is a nephew of the Princess Odescalchi, and heir to her great estates; in her palace at Rome he has passed a great part of his life. His brother, who married a Princess Sapieha, is a wealthy landowner in the Ukraine, and he is connected with such great families as those of Branicki, Potocki, and Radziwill. At a very early age he was taken to Rome. From his earliest childhood his health was feeble, and an accident in his youth left him slightly lame. Not until the close of Pius IX.'s long reign did the young prelate begin to come into public notice at the Roman Court. When Cardinal Antonelli divided the Secretary of State's department into two great branches he gave the "ecclesiastical affairs" into the charge of Mgr. Czacki, who soon came to be known as one of the ablest diplomatists at the Vatican, and as a man of wide literary culture and attainments.

Under Cardinal Simeoni's administration Mgr. Czacki rose into greater prominence, and he continued to grow in favour under Franchi and Nina, until it became customary for the Pope to send for him and consult and work with him daily as if he had really held the Secretary's portfolio. He was intimately connected with the negotiations with Germany, and had a prominent part in settling the Catholic University question with France, and in the correspondence with Russia concerning the Polish Catholics. In October, 1879, Mgr. Czacki was sent as Apostolic Nuncio to Paris, in succession to Mgr. Meglia, and was consecrated Archbishop of Salamis, *in partibus infidelium*. His task at Paris was a difficult one, with the Republican element growing more and more anti-clerical daily, but he discharged it with equal zeal and dexterity. He was created a Cardinal-Priest by Pope Leo XIII. in a consistory held at the Vatican, Sept. 25, 1882, and was invested with the Cardinal's hat by M. Grévy, President of the French Republic, at the Élysée, Paris, on Oct. 4. Cardinal Czacki was succeeded in his nunciature by Mgr. Rende, Archbishop of Benevento.

D.

DACRES, General Sir Richard James, G.C.B., is a son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Dacres, G.C.H., by Martha, daughter of Mr. J. Phillips Milligan. He was born in 1799, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In 1817 he entered the Royal Artillery. He became colonel and major-general in 1855, colonel-commandant, R.H.A., and lieutenant-general in 1864, general in 1868, and was placed on the retired list in 1877. General Dacres is "Master Gunner," or senior artillery officer "of England." He served throughout the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and commanded the Artillery from the last-mentioned battle to the end of the war. In 1856 he was appointed commander of Artillery in Ireland, and from 1859 to 1865 he was commandant at Woolwich. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1855, and also a Commander of the Sardinian Order of Savoy and a Commander of the Legion of Honour for his services in command of the Artillery at the capture of Sebastopol. In July, 1881, he was nominated to the post of Constable of the Tower, and appointed Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, in the room of General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, resigned. General Dacres married, in 1840, Fanny, daughter of Mr. H. Phillips Thomas, of Mottingham, Kent.

DACRES, Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys, G.C.B., son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Dacres, and brother of General Sir Richard James Dacres, Constable of the Tower of London, was born at Totnes, Devonshire, in 1805, and educated at the Naval College at Portsmouth. He entered the Royal Navy in 1817, and in 1827, when lieutenant on board the *Blonde*, he was sent ashore with four cannons and a division of seamen, and rendered valuable assistance to the French army in the Morea under Marshal Maison. Appointed a Commander in 1834, he cruised on the Spanish coast in the *Salamander* for several years during the Carlist war, and in 1840 was made captain of that vessel. At the time of the Crimean war he was flag-captain to Sir Charles Napier. He received the command of the *Sans Pareil*, a vessel in the fleet of Sir D. Dundas, and greatly distinguished himself before Odessa and Sebastopol, where his ship was riddled with cannon-balls. He was made Rear-Admiral in 1858, and subsequently he served as an admiral in the Mediterranean,

West Indies and Channel squadrons. In June, 1866, he was appointed Second Naval Lord of the Admiralty under Lord Derby's Administration. In December, 1868, on the Conservative Government retiring from office, and Mr. Childers being appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Sydney Dacres was made First Naval Lord, and he held that post till November, 1872, when he vacated it on his appointment as Visitor and Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He became a full Admiral in 1870, and was created a G.C.B. in May, 1871. Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres is a Commander of the French Legion of Honour; and has received the Order of the Redeemer of Greece, the Crimean medal with two clasps, the Turkish Order of the Medjidie of the third class, and the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

D'ALBERT, Charles, musical composer, son of a captain of cavalry in the French army, born at a village near Hamburg, in 1815, after his father's death, was brought by his mother to England, where his musical talents attracted the notice of Kalkbrenner, whose pupil he became, and under whose instructions he gained an acquaintance with the classical works of the great masters. He afterwards attended at the Académie Royale, Paris, where he studied music and dancing to such good purpose, that he was appointed maître de ballet and first dancer at Covent Garden Theatre, but abandoned the stage, and established himself as a teacher of music, and as a composer. His success is proved by the popularity of the dance-music which he has composed, each piece having a distinct individuality, suggestive of the subject of the title. "The Peri," "Faust," "Haunt of Fairies," "Queen of the Ball," and "Lily of the Valley," waltzes; the "Sultan's," "The Bridal," "Helena," "Coquette," "Isabelle," "King Pippin," and "Soldier's" polkas; "The Express" and "Pelissier" galops, and other compositions too numerous to mention, are great favourites with the public.

DALE, Robert William, M.A., an Independent minister, born in London, Dec. 1, 1829, was educated at Spring Hill College, Birmingham, and graduated M.A. at the University of London in 1853. He commenced his ministry at Carr's Lane (Congregational) Church, Birmingham, in June, 1853. At first he was co-pastor with the late John Angell James, on whose death he succeeded to the full charge of that well-known place of worship. Mr. Dale was chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1868-9. For seven years he edited the *Congregationalist*, and is the author of "Discourses on Special Occasions;" "Week-day Sermons;" a "Life of the Rev. J. A. James;" "Discourses on the Epistles to the Hebrews;" "The Ten Commandments;" "The Ultimate Principle of Protestantism;" "The Atonement: a Series of Lectures prepared at the request of the Congregational Union of England and Wales;" "The Evangelical Revival;" "Lectures on the Epistle to the Ephesians;" and articles in the *British Quarterly*, *Nineteenth Century*, *Fortnightly*, and *Contemporary Review*. He has also edited a translation of "Reuss on the Theology of the Apostolic Age." In 1877 he delivered a series of lectures on Preaching at Yale College, Connecticut, being the first Englishman appointed to the Lyman Beecher lectureship; and in the same year received from Yale the degree of D.D. The lectures have since been published both in England and America. Mr. Dale has taken an active part in Nonconformist controversies, and in liberal political movements. He was formerly Vice-Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, and has been appointed by the Senate of the University of London Governor of King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham.

DALHOUSIE (Earl of), The

Right Hon. John William Ramsay, K.T., is the eldest surviving son of George Maule Ramsay, the 12th Earl, by Sarah Frances, only daughter of the late Mr. William Robertson, of Logan House, N.B., and was born in 1847. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford. He was appointed a lieutenant, R.N., in 1867, was promoted to the rank of commander in 1874, and was Equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh from 1874 to 1876, when he became an extra Equerry. He was commander of the *Britannia* from 1877 to 1879. As Lord Ramsay he unsuccessfully contested Liverpool in the Liberal interest on the death of Mr. Torr, in February, 1880, but was returned at the general election shortly afterwards; he, however, vacated his seat in August of the same year on his succession to the peerage. His Lordship, who was appointed a Lord-in-Waiting in 1880, sits in the Upper House as Lord Ramsay in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, which title was conferred upon his father in 1875. In Nov. 1881 he was nominated to fill the vacancy in the roll of the Knights of the Thistle caused by the death of the Earl of Airlie. Lord Dalhousie married in 1877 Lady Ida Louise Bennet, youngest daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

DALTON, John Call, M.D., born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, Feb. 2, 1825. He graduated in arts at Harvard College in 1844, and in medicine in 1847. In 1851 he received the prize offered by the American Medical Association for his "Essay on the Corpus Luteum." In 1859 he published his "Treatise on Human Physiology," of which the seventh edition appeared in 1882. In the civil war he was Surgeon of the United States Volunteers, and for a time Medical Inspector for the Department of the South. He has been for many years Professor of Physiology in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1868 he published a "Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene for Schools, Families, and Colleges," and in 1882, "The Experimental Method of Medicine." He has also published many papers and memoirs in the medical reviews and journals; and he was a prominent scientific contributor to the *American Cyclopædia* (1873-76), and to Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia" (1874-77).

DANA, Charles Anderson, born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, Aug. 8, 1819. He entered Harvard College in 1839, but remained there only two years. In 1842 he became a member of the Brook Farm community, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and remained there till 1844. He next edited, in connection with George Ripley, Parke Godwin, and John S. Dwight, *The Harbinger*, a weekly journal, devoted to social reform and general literature (1844-47). In 1847 be became connected with the *New York Tribune*, and was for four or five years managing editor, until the autumn of 1861. In 1855, in connection with Mr. George Ripley, he projected Appleton's "American Cyclopædia," in 16 vols., of which they were the responsible editors, to its completion in 1863, as also of the revised edition (1873-77). "The Household Book of Poetry" was compiled and published by him in 1858; and in 1868, in conjunction with J. H. Wilson, he issued a "Life of U. S. Grant;" and in 1872, in conjunction with F. C. Bowman, "The Household Book of Songs." From 1862 to 1865 he was in Government service, during the last two years as Assistant-Secretary of War. About the beginning of 1866 he became editor of the *Chicago Republican*, a daily paper, published in Chicago, Illinois; but in 1868 purchased an interest in the *New York Sun*, a daily paper, of which he has since been the editor.

DANA, James Dwight, LL.D., born at Utica, New York, Feb. 12, 1813. He graduated at Yale College in 1833, and was teacher of mathematics in the United States navy from 1833 to 1835. In 1835 and 1836 he was assistant to Professor Silliman in chemistry, geology, &c., at Yale College. In Dec. 1836, he was appointed mineralogist and geologist to the U. S. exploring expedition, under Commodore Wilkes, and accompanied it during its whole tour, returning home in 1842. In 1837 he published his work on "Mineralogy," which has since passed through many editions, and to which two appendices in separate volumes have been added, bringing the work down to 1882. Since 1846 he has been one of the editors of the *American Journal of Science*. He prepared three voluminous reports of his observations on the expedition, with their accompanying atlases of figures, describing many new species, and some new geological formations which he had discovered. These reports were "On the Zoophytes" (1846); "On the Geology of the Pacific" (1849); "On Crustacea" (1852-54). In 1855 he became Professor of Natural History and Geology in Yale College, a position which he still holds. He is a member of many learned societies in Europe, and in 1872 received the Woollaston gold medal of the Geological Society of London. The Copley medal of the Royal Society of London was awarded to him in Nov. 1877. Among his more popular works are: "Manual of Geology" (1862), 3rd edition (1880); "Text Book of Geology" (1864); "Corals and the Coral Islands" (1872); and "Geological Story briefly Told," 1875.

DARIMON, Alfred, journalist, born at Lille, Dec. 17, 1819, after finishing his studies, commenced his literary career in 1840, by the publication of some letters on the Archæology of Flanders in the *Revue du Nord*. In 1848 he was one of the principal editors of the *Peuple*, founded by M. Proudhon, and when that journal ceased to appear, became editor in chief, first of *La Voix du Peuple*, and afterwards of *Le Peuple*, 1850. Since 1854 M. Darimon has contributed to *La Presse* numerous articles relating to finance, and in 1857 published a work entitled "De la Réforme Banquière." He was candidate, in the democratic interest, for Paris, at the election of 1857, was elected by a considerable majority, and re-elected in 1863. M. Darimon stood aloof from his former political allies since 1864, and eventually became a supporter of the Government, the result being that he dared not present himself again to his constituents at the general election in 1869. In Nov. 1869, he was appointed French consul at Rotterdam.

DARLEY, Felix, O. C., born at Philadelphia, June 23, 1822. While a clerk in a mercantile house, he produced some humorous sketches, which were so highly praised that he was encouraged to devote himself to art as a profession, making drawings for engravers his speciality. His illustrations for books and periodicals are almost innumerable. For the works of James Fenimore Cooper alone they number more than 500. He has also made many large and highly-finished drawings, which when reduced appear on bank-notes and Government bonds, and has produced many outline illustrations on stone. Among these are the series illustrating Judd's "Margaret," and Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" and "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." In 1852 he was made an Academician, and he was one of the early members of the Water Colour Society. He exhibits annually, but his work is almost exclusively in black and white. The more notable of his later works are "Puritans surprised by Indians," "The School-

boy," "The March to the Sea," "The Sheepfold," "Feeding the Pets," "Mount Desert," and "A Cold Snack." About 1864 he began a long sojourn in Europe, and on his return in 1868 put forth "Sketches Abroad, with Pen and Pencil." He resides at Claymont, Delaware.

DARLEY, The Right Rev. John Richard, Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, was born in Nov. 1799, at Fairfield, co. Monaghan, Ireland. After a preliminary training at the Royal School of Dungannon, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1816. He obtained several scientific, classical, theological, and Hebrew prizes during his undergraduate course; was appointed to a classical scholarship in 1819; and graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1827. In 1826 he took holy orders, and the same year was appointed head master of the endowed grammar-school at Dundalk. He became head master of the Royal School of Dungannon in 1831; rector of Drumgoon (Coolehill), in the diocese of Kilmore, in 1850; and Archdeacon of Ardagh, and rector of Templemichael, co. Longford, in 1866. On Sept. 23, 1874, he was elected Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, being the second prelate elected to the episcopal dignity since the disestablishment of the Irish Church. His consecration took place on Oct. 25. Bishop Darley is a divine of the most distinct "Evangelical" principles, and prior to his elevation to the episcopate was distinguished by his efforts to reunite the Primitive Methodists in Ireland with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has published a "Treatise on Homer," 1839; and "The Grecian Drama: a treatise on the Dramatic Literature of the Greeks," 1840.

DARU (Comte) Napoleon, a French statesman and ex-peer of France, born at Paris, June 11, 1807, son of the celebrated historian of the First Empire, and godson of Napoleon I. and the Empress Josephine. After a suitable education at the Lyceum of Louis-le-Grand and the Polytechnic School, he entered the artillery, and served for some time in Algeria; but in 1847 he finally retired from the army, in which he had attained the rank of captain. In 1832 he entered the Chamber of Peers by hereditary right, and was an ardent supporter of the monarchy of July. He was an active member of the Chamber, took part in most of its discussions, and was an earnest promoter, both in its committees and in the tribune, of measures relating to public works. In a well-written treatise, "Des Chemins de Fer," published in 1843, he showed the application and consequences of the law of June 11, 1842; and he likewise drew up many important reports on subjects of political economy. After the revolution of February, Count Daru gave his adhesion to the new Government, and was twice elected by considerable majorities for the department of La Manche. He took a prominent part in the debates of the Constituent Assembly, and was elected Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly for 1850 and 1851. After the *coup d'état* he retired into private life, but continued to be among the most consistent enemies of the Second Empire, and a staunch adherent of the Orleans family. He emerged from his retirement in May, 1869, when he was elected a member of the Corps Législatif by 16,086 votes, against 15,809 recorded in favour of M. de Tocqueville, the official candidate. Recognised as one of the leaders of the new Liberal "Tiers Parti," he was, in Dec., 1869, elected Vice-President of the Chamber, and in Jan., 1870, appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in M. Ollivier's short-lived administration. Count Daru incurred no inconsiderable amount of unpopularity by his injudicious meddling in the matters discussed

in the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican. When the Emperor determined on submitting the new *sénatus consulte* to be ratified by a *plébiscite*, Count Daru tendered his resignation, which was accepted (April 13, 1870). After the early disasters in the war against Germany, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Defence, and subsequently he withdrew to his department of La Manche, where he devoted himself heart and soul to the task of organising forces to oppose the invader. Thus he gained such popularity, that at the elections of Feb., 1871, he was sent by the department, at the head of the poll, to the National Assembly, where he voted with the Right Centre. In 1873 he was one of the commission of nine who undertook the difficult task of re-establishing the Legitimate Monarchy in France. On Jan. 30, 1876, he was elected a Senator of the department of La Manche, as a candidate of the Conservative Union. His term of office expired in Jan., 1879. He then failed to secure his re-election, and retired into private life. He was nominated an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1840, and elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1860.

DARWIN, George Howard, M.A., F.R.S., is an elder son of the late Charles Darwin. He was born in 1846, and in Oct. 1864, commenced residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was elected a scholar. He graduated in the Mathematical Tripos of 1868 as Second Wrangler, and was subsequently awarded the Second Smith's prize, Mr. W. F. Moulton, of St. John's, being his successful rival as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman. Mr. Darwin was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College in Oct. 1868. He left Cambridge and studied for the bar, and was called at Lincoln's Inn, April 30, 1872, but he never pursued the profession of the law, and in 1873 he returned to Cambridge. In the winter of 1870-1 he took part in the Eclipse Expedition to Sicily, but in consequence of the unfavourable weather no observation could be made. In 1879 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, having three years previously made his first contribution to its Transactions by a paper "On the influence of geological changes on the earth's axis of rotation." This was followed by several other contributions, many of them attracting great notice in the scientific world, especially one read in Dec. 1878, "On the remote history of the Earth." Since 1875 Mr. Darwin has been principally occupied with mathematical and physical investigations connected with the study of astronomy, and since 1877 the greater part of his labour has been directed to an investigation in physical astronomy, the results of which have been published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. He has also been engaged, in conjunction with Mr. F. Darwin, his brother, in experimental work at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, the results of which were communicated to the British Association at its meetings at York and Southampton. At the meeting of the British Association in 1882 he was, in conjunction with Professor Adams, appointed to act on a committee for the revision of the method of harmonic analysis of tidal observation, and in the same year he was engaged in assisting Sir William Thomson in the preparation of the second part of the new edition of "Thomson and Tait's Natural Philosophy." On Jan. 16, 1883, he was elected to the Plumian Professorship of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Challis, M.A., F.R.S. In addition to the works above enumerated, Professor Darwin is a frequent contributor to *Nature* and other scientific periodicals.

DASENT, Sir George Webbe, D.C.L., is son of Mr. John Roche Dasent, Attorney-General of the Island of St. Vincent, West Indies, by Charlotte Martha, daughter of Mr. Alexander Burroughes Irwin, of Union Estate, St. Vincent, and Kells, co. Tipperary. He was born at St. Vincent in 1820, and educated at King's College, London, and Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852. His translation of "The Prose or younger Edda," from the Norse, appeared in 1842; that of "Theophilus Eutychianus, from the original Greek, in Icelandic, Low German, and other Languages," in 1845; of "The Norsemen in Iceland," in 1855; of "Popular Tales from the Norse with an Introductory Essay," in 1859; and of "Tales from the Fjeld," from the Norse of Asbjörnsen, in 1873. He published "The Saga of Burnt Nial;" has translated much from the German, the Norse, and the Icelandic languages, and written "Annals of an Eventful Life," a novel, 3 vols., 1871, and "Three to One; or, Some Passages out of the Life of Amicia Lady Sweetapple," 3 vols., 1872. In 1874 his name was associated with "An Icelandic-English Dictionary, based on the MS. collections of the late Richard Cleasby, enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfússon; M.A." In point of fact, however, Sir G. W. Dasent has no claim nor title whatever to be called either editor or author of the work in question, which was wholly written and edited by Mr. Vigfússon. Dr. Dasent acted for some years as one of the assistant editors of the *Times*, and he is married to a daughter of the late Mr. W. F. A. Delane. He he has frequently been employed as an examiner in English and modern foreign languages, in connection with the Civil Service appointments. On Feb. 5, 1870, he was appointed by the Government to the post of Civil Service Commissioner. He was knighted June 27, 1876.

DAUDET, Alphonse, a French novelist, brother of Ernest Daudet, was born at Nîmes, of poor parents, May 13, 1840. After studying in the lyceum at Lyons, he became an usher in a school at Alais, and did the drudgery of that humble calling for a couple of years. In 1857 he went to Paris with his brother Ernest, in order to try to gain a livelihood by literary pursuits. He first brought out a volume of poetry, entitled "Les Amoureuses," 1858, which immediately gained for him a reputation, and led to his employment on several newspapers. The *Figaro* opened its columns to a description of "Les Gueux de Province," in which he depicted with extreme earnestness and fidelity the miseries and sufferings of the ushers in provincial schools. He next published "La Double Conversion," a poem, 1861, which was followed in 1863 by "Le Roman du Chaperon Rouge," a collection of articles which had appeared originally in the *Figaro*. He also wrote for the stage with success, composing, in conjunction with M. Ernest Lépine, two little pieces, "La Dernière Idole" (Odéon theatre, 1862), and "L'Œillet blanc" (Comédie Française, 1865). Since then he has written for the theatre three pieces which were decided failures, viz., "Le Sacrifice" (Vaudeville); "L'Arlésienne" (same theatre), 1872; and "Lise Tavernier" (Ambigu), 1872. For five years he was private secretary to the Duc de Morny, President of the Corps Législatif (1861-65). M. Alphonse Daudet has contributed extensively to a large number of newspapers, particularly to the *Monde Illustré* and to the *Figaro*, in which his rhymed chronicles, signed "Jean Froissart," and his "Lettres de mon Moulin," signed "Gaston-Marie," deserve special mention. Subsequently he became one of the

regular contributors to the *Moniteur Universel*, and he has published under the pseudonym of "Baptistet," or under his real name, a number of novels, tales, and collections of articles contributed originally to newspapers. Among these publications are:—"Le Petit Chose," "Tartarin de Tarascon," "Robert Helmont," "Lettres de mon Moulin," "Lettres à un Absent," "Contes du Lundi," "Les Femmes d'Artistes," "Jack, histoire d'un Ouvrier," 1873; "Fromont jeune et Risler aîné," 1874, his best work, to which the French Academy awarded the Jouy prize, in June, 1875, and which was successfully dramatised by M. Alphonse Belot in 1876; "Les Contes Choisis," 1877; "Le Nabab: Mœurs Parisiennes," 1878, a work in which the private life of the Duc de Morny is minutely described; "Les Rois en Exil," 1879; a dramatic version of "Jack," brought out at the Odéon, Jan. 11, 1881; and "L'Évangeliste," 1882. M. Alphonse Daudet has been long connected with the *Journal Officiel*, being entrusted with the theatrical department of that paper.

DAUDET, Ernest, a French author and journalist, born at Nîmes, May 31, 1837, went to Paris in 1857, with his brother Alphonse, and obtained employment as a writer for a great number of Parisian and provincial newspapers. About 1860 he was engaged to revise the reports of the proceedings of the Corps Législatif, and during the latter days of the Empire he was secretary to the President of the Senate. Since 1870 M. Ernest Daudet has been editor for a time of the *Journal Officiel* (1874-76), and of the *Estafette*. M. Ernest Daudet has published several novels. We may mention "Thérèse," 1859; "Les Duperies de l'Amour," 1865; "La Vénus de Gordes," in conjunction with M. Adolphe Belot, 1866; "Aventures de Raymond Rocheray," "Le Crime de Jean Malory," "Jean le Gueux," "Marthe Varades," "La Petite Sœur," "Le Prince Pogoutzine," "Le Roman de Delphine," "Jourdain Coupe-têtes," and "La Succession Chavanet." He is also the author of numerous political and historical works, including "Les Journaux religieux et les Journalistes catholiques," 1860; "La Trahison d'Émile Ollivier," 1864; "Diplomates et Hommes d'États contemporains: le Cardinal Consalvi, 1800-1824" (1867); "La Vérité sur la Fusion," 1873, an anonymous pamphlet on the attempt to bring about a fusion between the two branches of the royal house of France; "Le Ministère de M. de Martignac, sa vie politique et les dernières années de la Restauration," 1875, and "Henriette, fragments du Journal du Marquis de Boisguerny, député," 1876. In "La Terreur Blanche," published in 1878, he gives an account of the excesses committed by Legitimist partisans, or scoundrels assuming the guise, in the early days of the Restoration. He published in 1880, under the title of "Souvenirs de la Présidence du Maréchal Macmahon," an interesting collection of sketches devoted to the leading events of 1874-79. M. Ernest Daudet was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Aug. 15, 1868.

DAVIDS, Thomas William Rhys, was born at Colchester, May 12, 1843, and educated in the University of Breslau. He was appointed a writer in the Ceylon Civil Service in Feb., 1866, and filled various judicial appointments in that island. He was called to the bar by the Middle Temple in May, 1877. Mr. Davids is the author of "Buddhism: a sketch of the life and teachings of Gautama, the Buddha," 1877, and joint author of "The Jātaka: tales of the anterior births of Gotama Buddha, for the first time edited in the original Páli by V. Fausböll, and translated by T. W. R. D." London and Copenhagen, 1877.

DAVIDSON, The Very Rev. Randall Thomas, Dean of Windsor, was born in 1848, and educated

at Harrow and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1871, and M.A. in 1875. Ordained in 1874, to the curacy of Dartford, in Kent, he was appointed in 1877 chaplain and private secretary to Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose second daughter, Miss Edith Tait, he married in the following year. Archbishop Benson retained his services upon succeeding to the primacy. Mr. Davidson was also examining chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, sub-almoner and honorary chaplain to the Queen, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral. In May 1883, he was appointed by the Queen to the deanery of Windsor, vacant by the death of Dean Connor; and also resident chaplain in ordinary to the Queen.

DAVIDSON, The Rev. Samuel, D.D., LL.D., was born in 1807, near Ballymena, Ireland. In 1825 he entered the Royal College of Belfast, where he eventually distinguished himself in the various branches of philosophy, philology, and Biblical literature. He was appointed to the Presbyterian ministry, and in 1835 was called to the Chair of Biblical Criticism and Literature in his own College. After a few years of successful labour in that capacity, his opinions respecting ecclesiastical government underwent a change in favour of Congregationalism, and he was shortly afterwards (1842) invited to the Professorship of Biblical Literature and Oriental Languages in the newly erected College of the Congregationalists at Manchester called the Lancashire Independent College. This institution was supported by voluntary contributions and governed by a committee chosen from among the subscribers. Here Dr. Davidson rapidly rose in reputation as a Biblical scholar. In addition to an important work he had already published on "Biblical Criticism," he produced in 1843 "Sacred Hermeneutics;" in 1846 a translation of Gieseler's Ecclesiastical History (Clark's Library); in 1848 "The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament;" in 1848-51, "An Introduction to the New Testament," 3 vols.; in 1852, a new edit., which was also almost a new work, of his "Biblical Criticism," 2 vols.; in 1855, "The Hebrew Text of the Old Testament revised;" in 1856, a new work on the "Text of the Old Testament, and the Interpretation of the Bible," to replace the second volume in a new edition of "Horne's Introduction to the Sacred Scriptures." He has since that time written an "Introduction to the Old Testament," 3 vols.; a translation of Fürst's Hebrew Lexicon, with a new preface; above all "An Introduction to the New Testament, Critical, Exegetical, and Theological," 2 vols., 1868, in place of the former Introduction in 3 vols. In 1873 he issued "On a fresh revision of the English Old Testament," and in 1875, "The New Testament translated from the critical text of von Tischendorf." In 1877 he published "The Canon of the Bible," which is the expansion of an article contributed to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His contributions to the "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," first issued by Dr. Kitto, and since by other editors, have been numerous and marked by varied and mature learning, and the same is true with regard to communications to various critical journals. Years ago the university of Halle conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor in theology, a distinction which he alone, among Englishmen, possesses at the present time. The volume which Dr. Davidson contributed, by desire of the publishers and proprietors, to Horne's Introduction, led to unpleasant relations with the governing committee of his College. The professor was known to be of a liberal theological tendency, free in criticism, and versed beyond most

English theologians in the writings of German authors. The volume referred to gave offence by its free and candid treatment of the Sacred Books in the light of modern knowledge, although it adhered throughout to moderately conservative theological opinions. A portion of the "religious" press became clamorous; the committee took alarm; and in the end the professor was obliged to resign his post. Dr. Davidson has for several years resided in the Metropolis, pursuing his favourite studies. His latest work, published in 1883, is on "The Doctrine of Last Things contained in the New Testament."

DAVIDSON, Thomas, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Vice-President of the Palæontographical Society, and member of numerous academies and other learned societies, born in Edinburgh, May 17, 1817, was almost entirely educated in France and Italy, under the direction of the Parisian great masters in science, and was, during several years, a favoured pupil of Paul Delaroche. His researches were chiefly connected with the sciences of geology and palæontology, and were directed especially to the elucidation of the characters, classification, history, geological and geographical distribution of the recent and fossil Brachiopoda. His large work on "British Fossil Brachiopoda," composed of five large quarto volumes, illustrated with nearly 230 plates, is considered to be one of the most complete monographs hitherto published. He has also published eighty scientific papers. In 1858 he was honorary secretary of the Geological Society, and in 1865 he received from its council the Wollaston gold medal; in 1868 Sir R. Murchison presented him a Silurian medal for his "Illustrations and History of Silurian Life;" in 1870 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Society; and in 1871 he received a presentation from the Palæontographical Society. Mr. Davidson took the principal lead in the formation of the new Brighton Museum, and has officiated as chairman of the Museum committee ever since its foundation. He has on two occasions filled the office of Vice-President of Section C. at the meetings of the British Association, is a member of the General Committee, and is at present engaged to describe the recent Brachiopoda brought home by the *Challenger* expedition. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrew's, Feb. 14, 1882.

DAVIDSON, Thomas, was born at Deer, Aberdeenshire, in Nov. 1841, being the eldest son of Thomas Davidson, Esq., of Hatton, Aberdeenshire. He was educated at Deer National School and at the University of Aberdeen, where he was "first graduate" and Greek prizeman in 1859. Subsequently he was for a short time rector of the Grammar School, Old Aberdeen, after which he removed to St. Louis (Missouri), U.S.A., where he was head-master of one of the High Schools for several years. He afterwards removed to Boston (U.S.), where for several years he was one of the examiners of Harvard University; and latterly he came to Europe, when he travelled over Greece, studying the archæology and statuary of the country. As the result he produced works on the "Niobe Group," and the "Parthenon Frieze," which have engaged the attention of artists and scholars in no common degree. Mr. Davidson was no less devoted to philosophy than to art. Despairing of the former in all its more approved expositors, he betook himself with assiduity to the writings of Antonio Rosmini-Serbati, a Tyrolese priest, at one time minister to Pope Pius IX. Recognising his mastery of the Scholastic Philosophy, the Holy Father, Leo XIII., invited him to the Vatican, where the Philosophy of St. Thomas

Aquinas is in the highest favour. Shortly afterwards Mr. Davidson produced a work in English, entitled, "The Philosophical System of Antonio Rosmini-Serbati," which, the author maintains, lays bare the "grounds of reasonable belief." Kant, Hegel, and Comte are declared to be the inferiors by many degrees of the orthodox Christian Priest of the Tyrol. Mr. Davidson's work excited the greatest interest in philosophical circles, especially among Materialists, whose doctrines are combated with acknowledged acumen.

DAVIES, The Rev. John Llewelyn, M.A., born at Chichester, Feb. 26, 1826, was educated at Repton School and Trinity College, Cambridge, being elected a fellow of that society in 1850. He was appointed Incumbent of St. Marks, Whitechapel, in 1852, and Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, in 1856. He was appointed, in Feb., 1881, a Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; and in Oct., 1882, Rural Dean of the deanery of St. Marylebone. Mr. Davies has translated (jointly with D. J. Vaughan) "Plato's Republic;" and published several volumes of sermons; an edition of Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon; contributions to "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," and to periodical literature; also "Theology and Morality, Belief and Practice," 1873, and "The Christian Calling," 1875. He was a contributor to Dr. William Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and "Dictionary of Christian Biography." For some years he was a member of the London School Board for the Marylebone division, and Principal of Queen's College in Harley Street. He is a theologian of the school of the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

DAVIS, Henry William Banks, R.A., was born at Finchley, Aug. 26, 1833, and educated at home. When a student at the Royal Academy, in 1854, he obtained two silver medals—one for perspective, the other for a model in the Life School. He matriculated at Oxford in 1856, but after residing a few terms at the university he resumed his art pursuits, and was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in Jan., 1873. In 1861 Mr. Davis painted "Rough Pasturage," exhibited at the Royal Academy; in 1865, "The Strayed Herd;" in 1866, "Spring Ploughing" (engraved); in 1870, "Dewy Eve;" in 1871, "Moonrise," and "The Prætorium at Neufchatel;" in 1872, "A Panic" (engraved), and "Trotting Bull," in bronze, which obtained a medal for sculpture at the Vienna Exhibition; in 1873, "A Summer Afternoon;" in 1874, "A French Lane," "The End of the Day," and "In Picardy;" in 1876, "Early Summer," "A Spring Morning," "The Rustling Leaves," and "Mares and Foals: Picardy;" in 1877, "After Sundown," "Reconnoitring," "Contentment," and "The Approach of Night;" in 1878, "Mid-day Shelter," "Afternoon on the Cliffs," "Evening Light," and "The Lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea;" in 1879, "Cutting Forage on the French Coast," "A Midsummer Night," "Wanderers," "Picardy Sheep," and "Cloud and Sunshine;" in 1880, "Family Affection," and "Returning to the Fold," which was purchased by the president and council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantrey bequest; in 1881, "Mother and Son," "Noon," and "The Evening Star;" in 1882, "In Rossshire," "Sea- and Land-Waves," "Broken Weather in the Highlands," and "Showers in June;" in 1883, "Gathering the Flock," "Ben Eay," and "At Kinlochewe." All the above-mentioned pictures were exhibited at the Royal Academy. Mr. Davis was elected a full member of the Academy June 18, 1877.

DAVIS, Jefferson, born in Christian County, Kentucky, June 3, 1808. During his childhood his

father removed into the state of Mississippi. He graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1828, and served with distinction against the Indians until 1835, when he resigned his commission, returned to Mississippi, and married the daughter of Gen. Taylor, afterwards President of the United States. He became a cotton planter until 1843, when he interested himself in politics as a Democrat, and took a prominent part in the election of Mr. Polk. He was returned to Congress in 1845, and took part in the debates on the "tariff," the "Oregon question," "military affairs," and upon the "preparations for the Mexican War." Upon the breaking out of this contest, he was elected colonel of the Mississippi regiment of volunteers, when he resigned his seat in Congress, and joined the army of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande. He was engaged at the storming of Monterey, and in the battle of Buena Vista. At the close of the war he was offered by President Polk the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, but declined it. In 1847 he was elected Senator for Mississippi; in 1850 he became Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and was distinguished by the energy with which he defended slavery, and by his zealous advocacy of State rights. In 1851 he resigned his seat in the Senate to enter upon a canvass for Mr. Franklin Pierce, who on being elected President, appointed Mr. Davis as Secretary at War. He was again elected as Senator in 1858; but the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and the consequent secession movement, caused him to withdraw. When the movement received shape and form, he was chosen Provisional President of the Confederate States, Feb. 4, 1861, inaugurated Feb. 22, and elected as President for six years in 1862. After the fall of Richmond, President Davis, while endeavouring to make his escape, was captured at Irwinsville, Georgia, May 10, 1865, and remained a prisoner for two years in Fortress Monroe, awaiting a trial. He was released on bail in the summer of 1867, and all proceedings against him were discontinued. After his release he visited Europe, and on his return took up his residence at Memphis, Tennessee, where he was for a time President of a Life Insurance Company. In 1881 he published "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," in 2 vols.

DAVIS, Sir John Francis, Bart., K.C.B., the eldest son of S. Davis, Esq., of Portland Place, was born in 1795. Entering the public service at an early age, he was attached to Lord Amherst's embassy to Pekin in 1816, and was joint commissioner with the late Lord Napier in 1834, for the purpose of arranging commercial and other matters with China. From 1843 to 1848 he was British Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong-Kong. He was created a baronet July 9, 1845, and a K.C.B. (civil division), June 12, 1854. Sir John F. Davis, who is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, is the author of "A Description of China and its Inhabitants," "Sketches of China," "Chinese Romance," "Chinese Moral Maxims," "Poëseos Sinicæ Commentarii," "China during the War and since the Peace," and "Chinese Miscellanies." In 1876 he gave to the university of Oxford £1666, Three per cent. Consols, for the purpose of endowing a scholarship for the encouragement of the study of Chinese. That university has conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L.

DAVISON, Mrs. (*See* Goddard, Arabella.)

DAVOUD PASHA, an Ottoman statesman, was born at Constantinople in March, 1816. He is a Catholic Armenian—that is, of the

sect of Armenians who, whilst retaining their own ancient rites and ceremonies, are in communion with the Roman Catholic church. After a complete university course at Berlin, where he gained more than one great prize medal by his writings and dissertations, he commenced his official career as professor of modern languages in the Ottoman Military College of Constantinople. He afterwards entered the diplomatic service as Secretary to the Ottoman Embassy at Berlin, then at Vienna, and subsequently at Paris, whence he returned to Berlin as Chargé d'Affaires, which post he held at various times during a period of nine years. In 1854 he accompanied A'ali Pasha, as chief secretary, to the Conference of Vienna. In 1855 he was Imperial Ottoman delegate on the commission for arranging the navigation of the Danube, and in 1858 went as chief secretary with Fuad Pasha to the Conference of Paris for the definite organization of Wallachia and Moldavia. In the following year Davoud Effendi was appointed Director-General of telegraphs, and under his auspices many of the great lines of telegraphic communication now completed throughout the Turkish empire were commenced. In 1861, after the civil war in Mount Lebanon between the Druses and Maronites, he was selected by the Porte and the five Powers to fill the very difficult post of Governor-General of the Lebanon, and during his seven years' rule, proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him. On that occasion he was created a Muchir or Pasha of the highest grade, being the first Christian raised to the rank of Muchir under the Sublime Porte. In 1868 he resigned the Governor-Generalship of Mount Lebanon, and returned to Constantinople, where he was appointed Minister of Public Works, a position, however, which ill-health obliged him to vacate on June 19, 1871. Davoud Pasha speaks Turkish, Armenian, Greek, Italian, German, English, and French, and in the last of these languages has published a "History of the Seven Years' War."

DAWES, William, architect, and author of several humorous works under the pseudonym of "Elijer Goff," was born at Gloucester, March 14, 1840, and received his education at Suffolk House, Gloucester, of which establishment Mr. Edward Green was then the principal. He was articled in the architectural profession in London in 1858, and subsequently practised in London, Denbigh, Birmingham, and Manchester offices until he became partner with Mr. W. H. Hayley, architect, of Manchester, in 1863, only five years from the commencement of his professional career. Mr. Hayley retired from the firm in 1867. Mr. Dawes' first building, won in competition, was a small church school in Oldham. His first book, "Elijer Goff's Trubbles, Travels, and other Amoozements," appeared in 1872, and ran through three editions. His second work, "Elijer Goff's Kristmus Book," followed in the winter of that year. His third book, "Elijer Goff's Kronikle of a King," was not published until 1878, owing to a long and severe pressure of professional work in the years 1873 to 1878, during which period Mr. Dawes' time was fully occupied with the Victoria Buildings and other important architectural works at Manchester. His more recent publications are "A Great Fite," 1881, and "Bore and Pigskin Papers, 1883. Mr. Dawes was a very frequent contributor to the *Building News* and *Builders' Journal* from 1860 to 1865. About 1873 he was appointed architect for the Manchester Cathedral restorations, which position he still occupies.

DAWKINS, William Boyd, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., geologist and osteologist, was born

Dec. 26, 1838, at Buttington Vicarage, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire. He received his education at Rossall school and at the University of Oxford, where he became a scholar of Jesus College, and first Burdett-Coutts geological scholar. He was appointed assistant geologist in Her Majesty's Geological Survey of Great Britain in 1862; geologist in 1867; Curator of the Manchester Museum, 1869; lecturer on geology in Owens College, Manchester, in 1870; Professor there in 1874; and President of the Manchester Geological Society in 1874. Professor Dawkins is the author of numerous essays in the "Proceedings" of the Geological, Anthropological, and Royal Societies, relating principally to fossil mammalia; "British Pleistocene Mammalia" in the "Proceedings" of the Palæontological Society, 1866-78; and "Cave-Hunting: Researches on the Evidences of Caves respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe," 1874. In 1875 he went round the world, by way of Australia and New Zealand. In 1880 he published a work on "Early Man in Britain, and his place in the Tertiary Period"; and gave a series of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Massachusetts. He was appointed, in 1882, a member of the scientific committee of the Channel Tunnel, and entrusted with the geological survey of the English and French coasts for that enterprise. He presided over the Anthropological section of the British Association at Southampton, in Aug., 1882; and on Oct. 17 in the same year he was elected an honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.

DAWSON, John William, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.; C.M.G., a geologist and naturalist, born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in Oct. 1820. He studied in the University of Edinburgh, and returning home devoted himself to the study of the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The results of these investigations are embodied in his "Acadian Geology" (3rd ed. 1880). In 1842, and again in 1852, he accompanied Sir Charles Lyell in his explorations in Nova Scotia, aiding him materially in his investigations. Since 1843 he has contributed largely to the "Proceedings" of the London Geological Society, and to scientific periodicals. He has also published numerous monographs on special subjects connected with geology. His two volumes on the "Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of Eastern North America," published by the Geological Survey of Canada, and illustrated from drawings by his daughter, are the most important contributions yet made to the palæozoic botany of North America; and he is the discoverer of the Eozoön Canadense, of the Laurentian limestones, the oldest known form of animal life. In 1850 he was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, and in 1855 became principal of the McGill University at Montreal, of which he is now Vice-Chancellor. He is a member of many learned societies in Europe and America. Among his works not already mentioned are: "Archaia, or Studies on the Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures," 1858, and "The Story of the Earth and Man," 1872, in which he combats the Darwinian theory of the origin of species. In 1875 he published "The Dawn of Life,"—an account of the oldest known fossil remains, and of their relations to geological time and the development of the animal kingdom; in 1877 appeared "The Origin of the World," and in 1878 "Fossil Men and their Modern Representatives." In 1880 appeared "The Change of Life in Geological Time,"—a sketch of the origin and succession of animals and plants. He has also contributed largely to the *Canadian Naturalist*, and to many educational,

scientific, and religious publications in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. In 1881 Dr. Dawson was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and in the following year was selected by the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, to take the Presidency of the Royal Society of Canada, an institution founded to aid the development of literary and scientific research in the Canadian Dominion.

DAY, The Hon. Sir John Charles, son of Captain John Day, of the 49th Regiment, by Emily, daughter of Jan Caspar Hartsinck, was born at the Hague, June 20, 1826. He was educated at Fribourg, and at the Benedictine College of St. Gregory, at Downside, near Bath, and graduated B.A. at the University of London. He entered the Middle Temple in 1845; was called to the bar in Jan. 1849; joined the Home (now the South-Eastern) circuit; was made a Queen's Counsel in 1872; and elected a bencher of his inn in 1873. For many years he enjoyed a very extensive practice both in London and on circuit. In June, 1882, he was appointed a judge in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, in succession to Mr. Justice Bowen, who had been elevated to the Court of Appeal; and he received the usual honour of knighthood. Mr. Justice Day is the editor of the "Common Law Procedure Acts," and "Roscoe's Nisi Prius."

DAY, The Right Rev. Maurice Fitzgerald, D.D., Bishop of Cashel, is the youngest son of the late Rev. John Day, rector of Kiltullagh, co. Kerry, by Arabella, daughter of Sir William Godfrey, of Bushfield, in the same county. He was born at Kiltullagh in 1816, and received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A., 1838; M.A., 1858). For several years he was chaplain of St. Matthias, Dublin; was appointed Dean of Limerick, and vicar of St. Mary's, Limerick, in 1868; and was chosen to succeed the late Dr. Daly in the united sees of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, in March, 1872, the consecration ceremony being performed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on April 13.

DE AMICIS, Edmondo, a popular Italian writer, born at Oneglia, Oct. 21, 1846, of a Genoese family. He began his studies at Cuneo, and after a preliminary training in the Istituto Candallero at Turin, he entered the military school of Modena, which he quitted in 1865 as sub-lieutenant in the 3rd regiment of the line. In 1866 he took part in the battle of Custozza. The following year he was established at Florence as director of the *Italia Militare*. After the seizure of Rome by the troops of King Victor Emmanuel, it appeared to him that his career as a volunteer in the army of Italian Independence had naturally come to an end. Weary of the monotony of garrison life, he then abandoned the profession of arms, took up his abode at Turin, and devoted his energies exclusively to literature, in which he had already made a mark by his sketches of military life — "La Vita militare: bozzetti" (Milan, 1868). After composing his "Ricordo del 1870-71," he wrote a volume of "Novelle," comprising "Gli Amici di collegio," "Camilla Furio," "Un gran Giorno," "Alberto," "Fortezza," and "La Casa paterna" (Florence, 1872; 2nd edit. Milan, 1879). A series of tours through Spain, Holland, and Morocco, with visits to London, Paris, and Constantinople, afforded him the materials for several works which, written in a lively and attractive style, increased the author's fame, had a wide circulation, and were translated into several European languages. Their titles are:— "La Spagna" (Florence, 1873); "Ricordi di Londra," 1874; "Olanda" (Florence, 1874); "Cos-

tantinopoli" (6th edit. 2 vols. Milan, 1877-8); "Marocco" (Milan, 1879); "Ricordi di Parigi" (3rd edit. Milan, 1879). Of these the following have appeared at London in English versions by Caroline Tilton:—"Constantinople," 1878; "Morocco, its people and places," 1879; and "Holland," 1880. Signor De Amicis has also published "Ritratti letterari" (Milan, 1881), and "Poesie" (2nd edit. Milan, 1881).

DECAZES, Louis Charles Élie Amanieu, Duc, eldest son of Élie, Duc Decazes, a well-known French statesman (who died in 1860), was born May 19, 1819. Entering the diplomatic service of his country, he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Madrid and Lisbon, but when the revolution of 1848 occurred, the Marquis Decazes, as he was then styled, retired from public life. Subsequently he was elected a member of the Conseil Général of the Gironde, and in 1869, at the elections for the Corps Législatif, he contested the fourth circonscription of that department, but was defeated by the Government candidate, M. Chaix d'Est-Ange, jun. After the fall of the empire he was more successful, for, renewing his candidature at the general election of Feb. 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly by the department of the Gironde, polling upwards of 100,000 votes. As one of the leading members of the Right Centre he has since taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the Assembly. He resisted all the attacks made by the monarchists on the Government of M. Thiers, and after the triumph of his friends he was sent as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's in Sept. 1873. Two months afterwards he was recalled from London, and entrusted with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which he held in several cabinets, in spite of the modifications which the policy of the Government from time to time underwent. At the elections of Feb.-March, 1876, his candidature at Villefranche (Aveyron) was unsuccessful, but he gained a seat in the Assembly, though not without difficulty, for the 8th arrondissement of Paris. On the opening of the session in April that year, the Duc Decazes took occasion to declare his profound respect for the laws which had organised the Government of the Republic and the powers of its illustrious President. He and all his colleagues in the Jules-Simon Cabinet sent in their resignations, May 16, 1877, but Marshal MacMahon declined to accept that of the Duc Decazes, who consequently continued to be Foreign Minister in the Broglie-Fourtou Cabinet. At the elections of Oct. 14, 1877, he was returned to the Assembly by the circonscription of Puget-Théniers (Alpes-Maritimes). He resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Oct. 30, 1877. The Duc Decazes is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, and is honorary chamberlain to the King of Denmark.

DECHAMPS, His Eminence Victor Auguste Isidore, Cardinal of the Roman Church, Archbishop of Mechlin, and Primate of Belgium, was born at Melle, in the diocese of Ghent, Dec. 6, 1810. In 1831 he entered the seminary of Tournai, and there commenced those theological studies which he completed in the Catholic University of Louvain. He was afterwards admitted at the convent of Saint Trond into the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. After having taught theology for two years at Wittem, near Aix-la-Chapelle, he devoted himself exclusively to preaching. He acquired great renown as a pulpit orator, and attracted large crowds of auditors at Liége, Brussels, Louvain, and Tournai. The constant fatigue of

preaching impaired his health, and to restore it he went to Italy in 1847, visited Rome and Naples, had several interviews with Pope Pius IX., and returned home by way of Vienna and Munich. He next became superior of a house of his order at Tournai. On Sept. 20, 1865, he was appointed Bishop of Namur, being consecrated in the Redemptorist church of St. Alfonso, on the Esquiline, Rome. He was advanced on the death of Cardinal Sterckx to the archbishopric of Mechlin, which he has filled since Dec. 20, 1867. Pope Pius IX. created him a Cardinal Priest, March, 15, 1875, the "title" assigned to him being that of St. Agnes without the Walls. Cardinal Dechamps has written many religious and controversial works in French.

DEFREGGER, Franz, an Austrian painter, born at Stronach, in the Tyrol, April 30, 1835; showed from his infancy a strong inclination for artistic pursuits, and received his first lessons from a sculptor at Innsprück in 1860. Then he went to Munich, entered the School of Arts there, and continued his artistic studies under the direction of Piloty. In 1863 he proceeded to Paris, where he stayed two years, and then returned to Munich, where he painted a series of genre pictures, representing the life of the people in his native country. Among his works may be mentioned "The Last Return of the Forester;" "The Poachers;" "Joseph Speckbacher and his Son;" and "The Zither Player." In 1882 the King of Bavaria raised this celebrated painter to noble rank, by bestowing on him the Bavarian Order of the Crown.

DEFRÉMERY, Charles, a French orientalist, born at Cambrai, in 1822. He went in 1840 to Paris, where he learnt Arabic and Persian under Caussin de Perceval and Quatremère. Since then he has gained a high reputation as an orientalist by publishing in the *Journal Asiatique de Paris* a large number of articles, the most important of which have been republished in a collected form, under the title of "Mémoires d'Histoire Orientale," 1854. He has also translated from the Persian language the following works:—"Histoire des Sultans Ghourides," by Mirkoud, 1844; "Histoire des Sassanides," by the same writer, 1845; "Histoire des Kans Mongols du Turkestan et de la Transoxiane," by Khoudémir, 1852; and "Gulistan," or the "Parterre des Roses," by Sadi, 1858. From the Arabic he has translated "Voyages d'Ibn Batoutah dans la Perse, l'Asie Centrale, et l'Asie Mineure," 2 vols., 1853-56. M. Defrémery has likewise edited the Persian text of the "Histoire des Sultans du Kharezm," by Mirkoud, 1842, with notes; and "Fragments de Géographes et d'Historiens Arabes et Persans inédits," 1849. M. Defrémery is a member of the Asiatic Society, and of the Institute, and assistant Professor of Arabic in the Collège de France. In 1869 he was appointed director of studies for the Persian and Oriental languages in the "École Pratique des hautes Études." He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Literature from the University of Leyden in Feb. 1875.

DE HAAS, Maurice F. H., marine painter, born at Rotterdam, Dec. 12, 1832. He studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, and was a pupil of Louis Meyer, and of other eminent artists. In 1857 he was made artist to the Dutch navy, and in 1859 he went to New York, where he has since lived. The subjects of his earlier pictures are chiefly from the English Channel and French coast; and among them are "Storm off the Isle of Jersey," "After the Wreck," "Seashore near Hastings," "Calm off Newport," "Wreck off St. Heliers," "Yacht Henrietta," "Clear-

ing Up," "British Channel," "The Rescue," "The Old Wreck," and "Moonrise at Sunset." His best known American work is "Farragut passing the Forts." He was elected an Associate of the National Academy in 1863, and an Academician in 1867, and was one of the original members of the American Society of Painters in Water-Colours.

DE LA RAMÉE, Louisa, a novelist, better known by her pseudonym of "Ouida," was born at Bury St. Edmunds, in 1840. She is of French extraction on the father's side. At an early age she came with her mother and maternal grandmother to reside in London, and soon began, under the *nom de guerre* of "Ouida" (a child's mispronunciation of Louisa), to write for periodicals. While still under age, she commenced her first novel in Colburn's *New Monthly Magazine*. This was "Granville de Vigne, a Tale of the Day," published separately two years later (1863) under the title of "Held in Bondage." It was followed by "Strathmore, a Romance" (1865); "Chandos" (1866); "Cecil Castlemaine's Gage, and other Novelettes," and "Idalia" (1867); "Tricotrin, a Story of a Waif and Stray" and "Under Two Flags" (1868); "Puck: his Vicissitudes, Adventures, &c." (1869); "Folle Farine" (1871); "A Dog of Flanders" and "A Leaf in the Storm" (1872); "Pascarel" (1873); "In a Winter City," a sketch (1876); "Signa" a story (1875); "Two Little Wooden Shoes," a sketch (1874); "Ariadne: the Story of a Dream" (1877); "Friendship" (1878); "Moths" (1880); "Pipistrello" (1880); "The Village Commune" (1881); "In Maremma" (1882); "Bimbi: Stories for Children" (1882); and "Wanda," 3 vols. (1883). Miss De la Ramée resides in the neighbourhood of Florence.

DE LA RUE, Warren, M.A., D.C.L., Ph.D., F.R.S., Corresponding member of the Institute of France (Académie des Sciences), Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, the Philomathic Society of Paris, the Royal Society of Upsala, the Society of Agriculture and Commerce, Caen, the Society of Natural Science, Cherbourg, Honorary Member of the Berlin Chemical Society, and past-President of the Royal Astronomical Society, past-President, now Vice-President of the Chemical Society, Commander of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Knight of the Order of the Rose, Brazil; is son of the late Mr. Thomas De La Rue, and was born in the Island of Guernsey, Jan. 18, 1815. He was educated at the College of St. Barbe, Paris, entered his father's business, and was for many years the head of the house of Thos. De La Rue & Co., now carried on by his sons. Here he applied his scientific knowledge to purposes of practical utility, and invented a great number of new processes and machines, some of which were patented. Among the former may be cited processes for utilizing earth-oils, and in the latter machinery for printing surface colouring paper, pasting cards, and for folding envelopes,—the last-mentioned in connection with Mr. Edwin Hill. He acted as a juror and reporter in the department of Class XXIX. in the Great Exhibition of 1851, was a juror in Class X. of the Paris Exhibition of 1855; and President of Section B, Class XXVIII., of the Exhibition of 1862. He was a member of the International Electrical Congress, consisting of all the most eminent physicists of all countries assembled in Paris, and of the jury of the Electrical Exhibition held there in 1861. He was also a member of the Consulting Council of the Electrical Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in 1862. Mr. De La Rue has made some impor-

tant scientific investigations, of which an account will be found in the publications of the Royal, Astronomical, Chemical, and other learned societies. He established an observatory at Cranford, Middlesex, but this was dismantled in 1873, and the instruments presented to the University of Oxford. Mr. De La Rue has distinguished himself by the eminent success with which he has applied photography to the recording of celestial phenomena. In 1860 he went to Spain with the "Himalaya expedition," and succeeded in obtaining a series of photographs of the total eclipse of the sun, July 18. These photographs, especially those obtained during the total eclipse, are of high scientific interest. The discussions of the results of the photographic expedition formed the subject of the Bakerian lecture, read at the Royal Society in April, 1862, and since published in their Transactions. He published, in connection with Mr. Balfour Stewart and Mr. B. Loewy, "Researches in Solar Physics," founded on observations made at the Kew Observatory under his directions. He also took an active part in making the preparations for the photographic observation of the transit of Venus in 1874. In that year he established a private Physical Laboratory in which he has, in conjunction with his friend, Dr. Hugo W. Müller, carried on an elaborate series of researches on the electrical discharge with the chloride-of-silver battery. The results obtained have been, from time to time, communicated to the Royal Society, and the Académie des Sciences, Paris. On Jan. 31, 1881, he delivered a most interesting lecture on "The Phenomena of the Electric Discharge," illustrated by a great number of beautiful experiments, at the Royal Institution. In this lecture, in which a full and epitomized account of his researches was given, he used 14,400 cells (14,832 volts). The battery now at work in his laboratory consists of 15,000 cells (15,450 volts), and gives a current of 0·4 Ampère. This battery has nearly five times the potential of any constructed previously by other workers in electricity. Mr. De la Rue acted for some time as Honorary Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, and has been its President, 1864-66. He was the President of the Chemical Society, 1867-69 and 1879-80; and is President of the London Institution. He was elected Secretary of the Royal Institution in 1878, in succession to Mr. William Spottiswoode, who had become President of the Royal Society. On Dec. 27, 1880, he was elected a corresponding member of the French Académie des Sciences, for the section of astronomy.

DENISON, The Ven. George Anthony, Archdeacon of Taunton, fourth son of the late John Denison, Esq., M.P., brother of the late Viscount Ossington, of the late Bishop of Salisbury, and of the late Sir William Denison, K.C.B., Governor of Madras, was born in 1805. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, taking a first-class in classical honours; in 1828 was elected Fellow of Oriel College; in the same year was University prizeman, gaining the Latin Essay, and the English Essay in 1829. He was curate of Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, from 1832 to 1838; married in 1838 Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P. for Oxon; and became vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset, whence he was transferred, in 1845, to the vicarage of East Brent, Somerset, and became Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who advanced him in 1851 to the Archdeaconry of Taunton. He has been an active member of the London and Bristol "Church Unions," and a strong opponent of all schemes of Government education. In 1853, in

consequence of a charge of unsound doctrine publicly made against him by Bishop Spencer, who was at that time discharging the functions of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Archdeacon resigned his Examining Chaplaincy, and preached in the Cathedral at Wells three sermons on "The Real Presence," which he published as his defence. Proceedings were taken against him on account of matter contained in these sermons, in Jan. 1854. In 1856 the Archdeacon was sentenced to deprivation of all his preferments by judgment of a court held at Bath, and presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury. This sentence was set aside, upon appeal to the Court of Arches, on a point of law; and the judgment of the Court of Arches was confirmed, on further appeal, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Feb. 6, 1858. The Archdeacon was editor of the *Church and State Review*, from its establishment in 1862 till Aug. 1865; and, as a member of the Lower House of Convocation in 1861 and 1864, was Chairman of the Committees, the Reports of which issued in the condemnation of "Essays and Reviews," and of Dr. Colenso's published writings. Archdeacon Denison published his autobiography under the title of "Notes of my Life," 1878.

DENMAN, The Hon. George, is the fourth son of Thomas, first Lord Denman (who was many years Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench), by Theodosia Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Vevers, rector of Kettering, Northamptonshire. He was born in Russell Square, London, Dec. 23, 1819, and was educated at Repton Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow. He took his B.A. degree in 1842 as senior classic. He was also "Captain of the Poll." As the son of a peer he was exempted from the general rule then in force, which made a place in the mathematical tripos a necessary qualification for competing for classical honours. He proceeded M.A. in 1845, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1846, and went the Home circuit. In addition to his circuit practice he held for some years the office of auditor of his former college. In 1857 he was appointed one of the University counsel. Mr. Denman unsuccessfully contested the University of Cambridge in 1856 and the borough of Tiverton in 1865. He was first elected member for Tiverton as Lord Palmerston's colleague in the Liberal interest in May, 1859, and represented the borough from that time until 1872, with the exception of a very brief interval in 1865-66, when he was out of Parliament. He promoted and carried a Bill in 1864 for assimilating the law on criminal trials to that on civil trials in certain matters of evidence and practice; and in 1869 a Bill for further amending the law of evidence by abolishing the disqualification of witnesses for want of religious belief and on other grounds. Mr. Denman was appointed one of the new governing body of the Charterhouse School in 1872. In Oct., 1872, he was chosen to succeed to the vacancy caused in the Court of Common Pleas by the death of Mr. Justice Willes; and in Nov., 1875, by the operation of the Judicature Act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. He published in 1871 a translation of "Gray's Elegy" into Greek elegiac verse; and in 1873 "The First Book of Pope's Homer's Iliad, translated into Latin elegiacs." He married in 1852 Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Hope, banker of Liverpool.

DENMARK, King of. (*See* Christian IX.)

DENTON, The Rev. William, M.A., born in March, 1815, at New-

port, Isle of Wight, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford (B.A., 1844; M.A., 1848). He was ordained in 1844 to the curacy of St. Andrew's, Bradfield, Berkshire, and presented in 1850 to the vicarage of St. Bartholomew, Cripplegate, London. He published in 1861 a pamphlet "On the Displacement of the Poor by Metropolitan Railways," which gave rise to two nights' debate in the House of Lords, and the introduction of a measure by the late Earl of Derby to investigate in part the acknowledged evil. His other works are a "Commentary on the Gospels in Communion Office," 3 vols., 8vo., 1860-63, 3rd edit., 1875-78; "Commentary on the Epistles in Communion Office," 2 vols.; "Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles," 2 vols.; "Commentary on the Lord's Prayer," 1864; "Servia and the Servians," 1862; "The Christians of Turkey," 1863, 2nd and 3rd edit., 1877, translated into German and Servian; "Montenegro; its People and their History," 1877; "St. Giles Without, Cripplegate, a History," 1882. Mr. Denton is a Knight Commander of the Servian Order of St. Saviour of Takhova.

DEPRETIS, Agostino, an Italian statesman, born at Stradella, Piedmont, in 1811, studied law in the University of Turin, and practised as an advocate in his native town. He took an active part in all the efforts made by Italian patriots to bring about the unification of their country; contributed to several Liberal newspapers; and was appointed in 1849 civil governor of Brescia. In the following year he sat in the Piedmontese Chamber on the Opposition Benches. In 1861, Cavour appointed him pro-dictator of Sicily, and in that capacity he there proclaimed the Italian constitution (August 3). From May 3 till the month of December 1862 he held office in the Ratazzi Cabinet as Minister of Public Works; and he entered the Ministry presided over by Signor Ricasoli, in 1866, first as Minister of Marine, and then as Minister of Finance. On the fall of that Ministry he resumed his seat in the Chamber, and after the death of Ratazzi became leader of the Opposition. When the Minghetti Cabinet resigned (March 19, 1876), in consequence of a vote of want of confidence having been carried in the Chamber, Signor Depretis was entrusted with the task of constituting a Ministry. He himself took the portfolio of Finance and the post of President of the Council. The question of the reform of the law relating to the grist tax immediately occupied his attention, and under his Ministry the creation of free ports was adopted, and religious processions outside the churches were prohibited. The elections consequent upon the Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies in 1876, gave a large majority to the Government. In the following year, however, Signor Depretis was replaced as chief of the Cabinet by Signor Cairoli. A few months later Signor Depretis was, in turn, summoned to succeed that statesman, and to form a coalition administration in which various groups of politicians in the Chamber of Deputies were represented (December, 1878). This Ministry was overthrown after half a year's tenure of power, and was succeeded, in July 1879, by a new combination of the Left, under Signor Cairoli, who was compelled, in November, to reconstruct his Ministry, and to bring in Signor Depretis as Minister of the Interior. On May 15, 1881, the Cairoli Ministry, which had become unpopular owing to the aggressive designs of the French in North Africa, resigned. The King sent for Signor Sella, who endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to form a Ministry which might reckon on a working majority. Signor Depretis was next entrusted with the task, which he promptly accomplished.

DERBY (Earl of), The Right Hon. Edward Henry Smith-Stanley, eldest son of the fourteenth earl of Derby, born at Knowsley, July 21, 1826, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a First Class in Classics in 1848. His lordship, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Lancaster in March, 1848, was during his absence in America elected Lord G. Bentinck's successor for Lynn Regis, which he continued to represent as Lord Stanley until he succeeded to the peerage; and having, after a tour in the West Indies, returned to England, he delivered in the House of Commons, during the summer of 1850, a very able speech on the subject of the sugar colonies. He paid a visit to the East, and when in India was nominated, in March, 1852, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration. In the spring of 1853 he submitted to the House of Commons a motion, which had for its object a more complete reform of Indian affairs than that contemplated by the Coalition Cabinet. The death of Sir W. Molesworth, in 1855, having created a vacancy in the Colonial Office, Lord Palmerston, sensible of Lord Stanley's talents and popularity, offered him the seals of that department; but the latter, although understood to be ambitious of serving his country as a minister of the Crown, remained true to his party, and declined the tempting proposal. He became Secretary of State for India, with a seat in the Cabinet, under Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858-9, and it was under his superintendence that the management of our Indian empire was transferred from the Board of Directors of the East India Company to the responsible advisers of her Majesty. His lordship was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and the tact with which he conducted the negotiations for the settlement of the Luxemburg difficulty rendered him exceedingly popular. He held the seals of the Foreign Office until the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in Dec. 1868. His lordship was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, April 1, 1869. The death of his father on Oct. 23, 1869, transferred him to the House of Peers, and he has since taken a prominent part in the discussions of that assembly. In Feb. 1874, when Mr. Disraeli formed his cabinet, Lord Derby was again entrusted with the seals of the Foreign Office. In consequence of the decision taken at the Cabinet Council of Jan. 23, 1878, to send up the British fleet to Constantinople, Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon tendered their resignations. That of Lord Carnarvon was accepted; but the order respecting the fleet having been countermanded, and explanations having been made with his colleagues, Lord Derby consented to resume his post. But differences again arose between him and the other members of the Cabinet, and on March 28 he announced in the House of Lords that he had resigned the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Beaconsfield stated on the same evening that Lord Derby had not differed from his colleagues with respect to the conditions they had laid down for the Congress, but in reference to the measures they had adopted in view of its probable failure. In the debate in the House of Lords on the Eastern Question, April 8, 1878, Lord Derby took occasion to observe:—"I have been referred to . . . . as having resigned office in consequence of the calling out of the Reserves. Now I feel bound to tell your lordships that whatever I may have thought of that step, it was not the sole, nor indeed the principal reason for the differences that unfortunately arose

between my colleagues and myself. What the other reasons are I cannot divulge until the propositions of the Government from which I dissented are made known." In the debate in the House of Lords on the Treaty of Berlin, July 18, 1878, he said:—"When I quitted the Government in the last days of March, I did so because it was said it was necessary to seize and occupy the island of Cyrpus, together with a point upon the Syrian coast, and that was to be done by means of a Syrian expedition sent out from India, with or without the consent of the Sultan, although undoubtedly part of the arrangements was that full compensation should be made to the Sultan of any loss he might incur." The correctness of this statement was however emphatically denied by the Marquis of Salisbury in the course of the same debate. In April, 1879, Lord Derby withdrew from the Lancashire Union of Conservative Associations in consequence of his disapproval of the foreign policy of the Government and his desire to remain aloof for a time from all party obligations; and in Oct. 1879, it became known that he had detached himself definitively from the Conservative organization. In a letter addressed to the Earl of Sefton, March 12, 1880, Lord Derby wrote:—"I have been long unwilling to separate from the political connection in which I was brought up, and with which, notwithstanding occasional differences on non-political questions, I have in the main acted for many years. But the present situation of parties and the avowed policy of the Conservative leader in reference to foreign relations leave me no choice. I cannot support the present Government, and as neutrality, however from personal feelings I might prefer it, is at a political crisis an evasion of public duty, I have no choice except to declare myself, however reluctantly, ranked among their opponents." He was sworn in as Secretary of State for the Colonies, in Mr. Gladstone's Administration, Dec. 16, 1882. The Earl of Derby was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh in Nov. 1874. Before his succession to the peerage his lordship served as a member of the Royal Commission on Army Purchase in 1856-7; of the Cambridge University Commission in 1856-60; of the Commission on the Organization of the Indian Army in 1858-9; Chairman of the Commission on the Sanitary State of the Indian Army in 1859-61; and of the Commission on Patents in 1863-4.

DERRY AND RAPHOE, BISHOP OF. (*See* ALEXANDER, DR.)

DERVISH PASHA, a Turkish general and diplomatist, was born in the year 1223 of the Hegira (1817), at Eyoub, a suburb of Constantinople, where his father exercised the functions of an Iman and primary school teacher. At the age of twelve he entered the preparatory School of Engineering which had been recently founded by the Sultan Mahmoud. He was one of the young Turks sent to Europe by that monarch to make special studies (1837). After spending several years in England, he proceeded to Paris, where he attended from 1839 to 1842 the lectures in the School of Mines. On his return to his native country he was nominated Engineer-in-Chief of the mines of Keban and Argana, in Asia Minor, and afterwards Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the Military School of Constantinople. At a somewhat later date he became Director of the same school, with the rank of General of Brigade. He was advanced to the grade of General of Division in 1849, and was appointed Ottoman Commissioner for settling the frontier line between Turkey and Persia. On his return from this mission, which lasted nearly four years, Dervish was sent to the Danubian Principalities (1854) in the capacity of

Plenipotentiary, in order to reinstate the Hospodars, Hirbey and Ghika. The following year he was appointed chief commander of all the military schools of the Turkish empire; and at the beginning of the year 1856 he was delegated by the Porte to attend the great council of war which had been summoned to assemble in Paris. After the treaty of March 30, he was nominated Commissioner of the Porte for the rectification of the frontiers of Bessarabia. When the new Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz created in Turkey a Special Administration of Mines and Forests, he entrusted the direction of it to Dervish Pasha (Aug. 1861). The following year Dervish Pasha was engaged in the military operations which took place in Montenegro, and in concert with Husein Pasha, he compelled by a series of successful encounters in the field the Prince Nicholas and his father Miako to sign the peace of Scutari in Aug. 1862. In Feb. 1866, he was sent to Syria as special commissioner charged with the pacification of the Lebanon. In the Russian war of 1878 Dervish Pasha was engaged in the military defence of Batoum, then besieged by the Russians, under Prince Mirsky. The siege was effectually repulsed; but it was finally stipulated by the treaty of peace concluded at Constantinople that Batoum should be ceded to Russia. The civil governor of Batoum, however, incited by the Lazis, 10,000 of whom were in arms, to defend the place, refused to surrender it to the enemy; and it became the task of Dervish Pasha to put down the Lazis, and to deliver Batoum over to the Russians. Two years later, in 1880, he was called upon to perform a very similar act in the case of Dulcigno. The Albanian League were in arms to prevent the delivery of that Adriatic seaport to Montenegro in accordance with the decision of the European Conference. The repugnance of Turkey to execute this promise was at last overcome either by the naval demonstration in the Adriatic, or by a menace of the seizure of the Customs revenues at Smyrna; and Dervish Pasha was then sent with a large Turkish force to put down the Albanian League. On April 20, 1881, the opposition of the Albanians was completely crushed by the decisive victory he gained over 10,000 troops of the League; and the rebellious Beys of Albania were mulcted in heavy sums of money with which the Porte was content. At the beginning of June, 1882, a week before the deplorable riot and massacre at Alexandria, the Sultan of Turkey sent Dervish Pasha as special commissioner to Egypt to settle the dispute between the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, and Arabi Pasha, leader of the military party, who had again forced himself on the Khedive as Minister of War.

DESMAREST, Ernest Léon Joseph, born at Paris, May 17, 1815, joined the bar in that city in 1837. Having been appointed lieutenant of the National Guard in 1848, for his services during the insurrection in June, he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour in August of that year, and for some time after the establishment of the Republic fulfilled the duties of Adjunct to the Mayor of the 2nd arrondissement. He is a member of the Council of the order of Barristers, and has distinguished himself in numerous political cases in which he has had to plead. At the banquet given to M. Berryer, Nov. 8, 1864, by the bar of England, M. Desmarest, as bâtonnier of the French bar, was present. After the collapse of the Empire in Sept. 1870, the Republican Government appointed him a member of the Council of State, which was temporarily substituted for the Imperial Council. He was also elected Maire of the ninth arrondissement of Paris. When the insurrection

of March 1871 broke out, he was returned to the Communist Assembly by the Conservatives of his arrondissement, but he declined to take his seat. Since then he has resumed practice at the bar. He wrote in *La France* while M. Emile de Girardin was editor of that journal (1875-76). M. Desmarest is the author of "De Constantine et de la Domination Française en Afrique," conjointly with M. H. Rodriguez, 1837; "Les Principes et les Hommes, Esquisses rétrospectives," 1840; and "Les Etats Provinciaux; Essai sur la Décentralisation," 1868.

DE VERE, Aubrey Thomas, a poet and political writer, third son of the late Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., of Curragh Chase, co. Limerick, was born in 1814, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He has published "The Waldenses; or the Fall of Rora: a lyrical tale," 1842; "The Search after Proserpine, Recollections of Greece, and other Poems," 1843; "Poems, Miscellaneous and Sacred," 1853; "May Carols," 1857 and 1881; "The Sisters; Inisfail; and other Poems," 1861; "The Infant Bridal, and other Poems," a selection from his poetry, 1864; "Irish Odes and other Poems," 1869; "The Legends of St. Patrick," 1872; "Alexander the Great, a Dramatic Poem," 1874; "St. Thomas of Canterbury, a Dramatic Poem," 1876; "Legends of the Saxon Saints," 1879; and "The Foray of Queen Meane, and other Legends of Ireland's Heroic Age," 1882. His prose works are: "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds," 1848; "Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey," 2 vols., 1850; "Ireland's Church Property and the right use of it," 1867; "Pleas for Secularization," 1867; "The Church Establishment of Ireland," 1867; "The Church Settlement of Ireland, or Hibernia Pacanda," 1868; "Constitutional and Unconstitutional Political Action," 1881. He edited in 1878 a correspondence on religious and philosophical subjects, under the title of "Proteus and Amadeus."

DEVON (Earl of), The Right Hon. William Reginald Courtenay, was born April 15, 1807, and succeeded his father March 19, 1859. The noble earl, who was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, was a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and is an Honorary D.C.L. of that University. He was called to the bar in 1832, and represented South Devon from July, 1841, till Jan., 1849. In the last-mentioned year he was appointed a Poor-Law Inspector, which office he held until the latter part of 1850. From 1850 to 1859 Lord Devon was Secretary of the Poor-Law Board. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Derby's third administration, from July, 1866, to May, 1867, and President of the Poor-Law Board from the latter date to Dec. 1868.

DEVONSHIRE (Duke of), Sir William Cavendish, K.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., grandson of the late Earl of Burlington, was born April 27, 1808, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1829, in which year he was returned as one of the members for the University of Cambridge. Rejected by this constituency in 1830, Lord Cavendish was returned for Maldon, and represented North Derbyshire from 1832 till he succeeded to the title of Earl of Burlington in May, 1834. Lord Burlington, who was Chancellor of the University of London from 1836 to 1856, succeeded his cousin in the dukedom, Jan. 17, 1858. His grace was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire in 1858, and succeeded the late Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1862. Like his predecessor, the duke is a great patron of the fine arts and of literature, and is the head of one of the great Whig houses which

have figured so prominently in our history.

DEWAR, James, M.A., F.R.S., was born in 1842 at Kincardine-on-Forth, Scotland, and was educated at Dollar Academy and the University of Edinburgh. About 1863 he was appointed assistant to Dr. Lyon Playfair, then Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, from whom he received his chemical training. Subsequently he studied at Ghent, under the celebrated Professor Auguste Kekerlie, now of Bonn. He was Demonstrator of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, Lecturer on Chemistry at the Dick Veterinary College, and Chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society. At present he is Jacksonian Professor of "Natural Experimental Philosophy" in the University of Cambridge, and Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. He is M.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh. Professor Dewar is the author of papers on organic and physical chemistry, viz., on "The Oxidation Products of Picoline," "Transformation of Chinoline into Aniline," "Physical Constants of Hydrogenien," and "Specific Heat of Carbon at High Temperature." He also published the well-known investigation on the "Physiological Action of Light," in connection with Professor McKendrick of Glasgow, wherein the authors proved that the effect of light on the living retina is to produce a sudden alteration of its electrical condition; and this was proved to hold through the whole Animal world.

DHULEEP SINGH, The Maharajah, G.C.S.I., son of the famous Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of the Punjaub, was born in 1838. Dhuleep was an infant when his father died, and the demoralized state of the regency and army induced the British ministry to annex the principality under certain conditions; one being that the young Maharajah should receive four lacs of rupees, equivalent to £40,000 sterling, per annum. Afterwards the Maharajah became a Christian, took up his abode in England, and was naturalized. His mother, the notorious Ranee, also resided in this country until her death in 1863, but resisted steadfastly all persuasion to become a convert to Christianity. It was at one time supposed that the Maharajah would take for a wife the Princess Victoria of Coorg; but in 1864 he was married at the British Consulate at Alexandria, to a young Protestant lady, a British subject. The Maharajah has purchased an estate near Thetford, where he resides.

DICEY, Edward, second son of the late T. E. Dicey, Esq., of Claybrook Hall, Liecestershire, born in May, 1832, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854. He has contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, *St. Paul's*, and *Macmillan's Magazine*, and other periodicals, and was for some years a constant contributor to the *Daily Telegraph*, for which he has acted as special correspondent in different parts of the continent. While travelling in the East, Mr. Dicey was asked to undertake the editorship of the *Daily News*. He held this post for about three months in 1870, but left it, as he stated in a communication which he addressed to the *Spectator* newspaper, "on account of a divergence of opinion between himself and its proprietary, as to the conditions under which he had accepted the editorship." Immediately on quitting the *Daily News* Mr. Dicey was offerred, and accepted, the editorship of the *Observer*, a position which he now holds. He is the author of "A Memoir of Cavour;" "Rome in 1860;" "The Schleswig-Holstein War," 1864; "The Battle-fields of 1866," published in 1866; "A Month in Russia during the Marriage of the

Czarewich," 1867; "The Morning Land," an account of three months' tour in the East, 1870; and "Victor Emmanuel" in the "New Plutarch Series," 1882.

DICKINSON, Anna Elizabeth, born in Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1842, She received her early education in the free schools of the Society of Friends, to which her family belonged. At the age of seventeen she left school, and for the next two years was a teacher. In Jan. 1860, she made her first public speech at a Friends' Meeting in Philadelphia, her subject being "Woman's Rights and Wrongs." From this period she was a frequent speaker in these meetings, usually upon temperance and slavery. In the meantime she obtained a situation in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, from which she was dismissed on account of some sharp remarks which she made respecting the battle of Ball's Bluff, one of the early engagements of the civil war. She then made lecturing her profession, speaking mainly on social and political topics, and attracting large audiences. In 1868 she published a novel, "What Answer?" continuing her career as a lecturer. About 1875 she resolved to enter upon the dramatic profession as author and actress. She has brought out two plays, "Mary Tudor" (1876), and "Anne Boleyn" (1877), in both of which she played the leading character, with only moderate success. In 1879 she published "A Ragged Register of People, Places, and Opinions."

DICKINSON, William Howship, M.D., was born June 9, 1832, at Brighton, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and St. George's Hospital, London. He was appointed Curator of the Pathological Museum, St. George's Hospital, 1861, subsequently assistant physician and lecturer; assistant physician (1861), and subsequently physician (1869) to the Hospital for Sick Children. Dr. Dickinson was formerly Examiner in Medicine at the University of Cambridge and Honorary Secretary to the Pathological Society. He has made extensive researches in connection with pathology, physiology, and practical medicine, of which the following are the more important:—On the Action of Digitalis upon the Uterus, describing for the first time its contractile effect upon that organ (1855); on the Pathology of the Kidney, distinguishing disease of the intertubular structures from that of the tubes, and asserting the intertubular origin of granular degeneration (1859, 1860, 1861); on the Function of the Cerebellum, assigning to this organ an especial effect upon the lower limbs (1865); on the Nature of the so-called Amyloid or Lardaceous Degenerations, pointing out its connection with Suppuration and consequent loss of Alkali (1867); on the Nature of the enlargement of the Viscera which occurs in Rickets, showing the affection of these Organs to be analogous to that of the Bones (1869); on the Futility of Counter-irritation as a Method of Treatment; on the Changes produced in the Nervous System by the Amputation of Limbs; on Chronic Hydrocephalus, pointing out the frequent origin of the disease in cranial relaxation; on Diabetes, showing the general presence of structural changes in the nervous system, and referring the symptoms to organic change, instead of, as hitherto, to functional derangement. Most of the preceding papers are published in the Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. Dr. Dickinson is also the author of a work "On the Pathology and Treatment of Albuminuria," 1869; and "Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Derangement," Part I., 1875.

DIERINGER, Francis Xavier, D.D., Canon in Cologne Cathedral and Professor of Theology in the University of Bonn, was born in

1811 at Rangendingen, in Hohenzollern-Hechingen, and studied theology in the university of Tübingen. In 1835 he became teacher of Homiletics in Freiburg; in 1840 Professor of Theology in the Seminary at Spires; in 1843 Professor in the same faculty at Bonn, where he still remains; and later University Preacher and Director of the Theological Seminary. Dr. Dieringer has written: "System der göttlichen Thaten des Christenthums," 2 vols., Mayence, 1841; "Pulpit Discourses," 2 vols., Mayence, 1844; "St. Karl Borromäus und die Kirchenverbesserung seiner Zeiten," Cologne, 1846; "Lehrbuch der Katholischen Dogmatik," 3rd ed., Mayence, 1853. He also edits the journal entitled *The Catholic*.

DILKE, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart., M.P., was born at Chelsea, Sept. 4, 1843, being son of the late Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, and grandson of Charles Wentworth Dilke, the critic, both of whom were noticed in previous editions of this work. He received his academical education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated as senior legalist in Jan. 1866. In the same year he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and soon afterwards he proceeded to Canada and the United States, where he travelled alone for some months. At the end of Aug. 1866, he met at St. Louis Mr. Hepworth Dixon, with whom he crossed the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains, and visited the Mormon cities. Parting at Salt Lake City from Mr. Dixon, who returned to England, and shortly afterwards dedicated to him "New America," Mr. Dilke passed on to Nevada and California, and, after a considerable stay at San Francisco, sailed for Panama, and thence to New Zealand, Tasmania, and Australia, where he visited all the colonies, and gathered much information as to their political present and their prospects of a great commercial future. Visiting Ceylon on his way, Mr. Dilke passed from West Australia to Madras and Calcutta, whence he crossed Upper India to Lahore, and returned to England by the Indus, Kurrachee, Bombay, and Egypt; thus completing the circuit of the globe. The result of those journeyings was the publication of "Greater Britain: a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries during 1866-7," 2 vols., 1868—a work which, treating the new subject of the influence of race on government, and of climatic conditions upon race, had perhaps the greatest success that ever attended the publication of an author's first work. It passed through four editions in a single year in England, and, having been republished by two firms in America, has also passed through a still larger number of editions there. One of its results was the election, in 1868, of its author, who is in politics a Radical, to represent the new borough of Chelsea. He was returned at the head of the poll, and by a majority of nearly two to one over Dr. W. H. Russell, and was at that time the youngest man who ever represented a metropolitan constituency. In Parliament he chiefly speaks upon foreign, Indian, and colonial affairs. Sir Charles Dilke has succeeded his father and grandfather in the proprietorship of the *Athenæum*, and is understood to have at one time followed his grandfather's example in assuming the editorship himself. He is also the proprietor of *Notes and Queries*, and the principal proprietor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. Having in 1871 been attacked for holding Republican opinions, he admitted publicly that he had always preferred a Republican form of government to constitutional monarchy. His re-election at Chelsea was in consequence violently opposed in Feb. 1874, but he was again returned at the head of the poll. Also in 1874

he published an anonymous satire, the authorship of which remained a secret for four months. It was called "The Fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco," and passed through three editions, and was translated into French. In 1875 he published the works of his grandfather, with a memoir, under the title of "Papers of a Critic." In the same year he again went round the world, and wrote on China and Japan in the monthly magazines. His chief legislative achievements have been the creation of School Boards, directly elected by the ratepayers (in place of committees of boards of guardians, as proposed by Mr. W. E. Forster), by an amendment of the Education Bill; the conferring of the municipal franchise on women; the abolition of the barbarous penalty of drawing and quartering; and, in 1878, the extension of the hours of polling at parliamentary elections in the metropolis by the measure known as "Dilke's Act." On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in May, 1880, Sir Charles Dilke was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and he held that office till Dec. 1882, when he was made President of the Local Government Board (with a seat in the Cabinet), in succession to Mr. Dodson, who had been transferred to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster.

DILLMANN, Christian Friedrich August, Ph.D., D.D., was born April 25, 1823, at Illingen, in the district of Maulbronn, in Würtemberg, and educated in the gymnasium at Stuttgart, and the Lower Evangelical Theological Seminary at Schönthal. From 1840 to 1844 he studied philosophy, oriental philology, and theology, in the University and in the Higher Theological Seminary at Tübingen. In the autumn of 1844 he passed the first theological official examination, and then devoted another year to the study of the oriental languages. In 1845 he became a parish vicar in Tersheim in the district of Vaihingen in Würtemberg. From 1846 to 1848 he made a scientific tour, visiting the libraries in Paris, and in London and Oxford, where he received from the authorities of the libraries the proposal that he should draw up catalogues of their Æthiopic MSS. In April, 1848, having returned to Würtemberg, he became Repetent in the Theological Seminary at Tübingen, and discharged at the same time as such the professorate of Old Testament Exegesis in the university for the four years, during which, through the departure of Ewald, the office was vacant. In 1852 he became Private Docent in the Theological Faculty of the university of Tübingen; and in 1853 was nominated by the King a Professor Extraordinary in the same Faculty. In 1854 he was called as Professor Extraordinary of Oriental Languages to the University of Kiel in Holstein (then belonging to Denmark), and on Dec. 2, 1859, was nominated by the King a Professor in Ordinary in the same department. Here Professor Dillmann remained until in 1864 he accepted a call as Professor in Ordinary of Theology to the Univesrity of Giessen, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, where he remained till Oct. 1869, having in the meanwhile twice filled the Office of Rector of the University. In Oct. 1869, he entered upon his new office as Professor in Ordinary of Old Testament Exegesis, in the Theological Faculty of the Metropolitical University of Berlin, which office he still holds. In May, 1846, he graduated as M.A. and Ph.D. in the University of Tübingen. In Oct. 1862, Professor Dillmann received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Leipsic. The learned Professor has written or edited: "Catalogus Codicum MSS. Orientalium qui in Museo Britannico asservantur. Pars III. codices Æthiopicos continens. Londini, impensis curatorum Musei Britannici," 1847; "Catalogus codi-

cum MSS. Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ Oxoniensis. Pars. VII., codices Æthiopici," 1848; "Liber Henoch, Æthiopice, ad quinque codicum fidem editus cum variis lectionibus," Leipsic, 1851; "The Book of Enoch translated and explained" (Das Buch Henoch übersetzt und erklärt von A. Dillmann, Leipsic, 1853); "The Book of the Jubilees or the little Genesis translated from the Æthiopic and elucidated by Observations," in Ewald's Yearbook of Biblical Science (II. 1849, pp. 230-256, and III. 1850-1851, pp. 1-96, Göttingen); and "The Christian Adam-book of the Orient translated from the Æthiopic," also in Ewald's *Jahrbuch der biblischen Wissenschaft* (V. 1853, pp. 1-144, Göttingen). Dr. Dillmann has also undertaken to edit the Old Testament in Æthiopic. Of this splendid work several portions have already been issued. In 1859 Professor Dillmann edited the Book of Jubilees in Æthiopic. Already in 1857 this indefatigable Orientalist had published his "Grammar of the Æthiopic Language" (Grammatik der Aethiopischen Sprache); and in 1865 followed his great work, the "Lexicon Linguæ Æthiopicæ cum indice Latino," (Leipsic) in large quarto size with 1522 columns of letter-press. In 1866 came his "Chrestomathia Æthiopica edita et glossario explanata," and in 1869 his commentary on the Book of Job, or "Job newly Explained," for the third edition of the "Brief Exegetical Handbook." Professor Dillmann's other works are too numerous to be mentioned here. He is a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Sciences in Göttingen, and a Chevalier of the first class of the Order of Merit of Philip the Magnanimous of Hesse.

DINDORF, WILLIAM, critic and philologist, was born in 1804, at Leipsic, where he was educated, and where he distinguished himself by his ability and zeal in the study of classical literature, and was afterwards appointed Professor of Literary History. He has published critical editions of Demosthenes, Aristotle, Athenæus, Procopius; of the Greek Scholiasts to Aristophanes, Demosthenes, Sophocles, and Æschylus; the Poetæ Scenici Græci, Lucian, and Josephus. His editions are the received text-books of the Greek tragedians, as well as of Aristophanes and Aristotle, at Oxford.

DITTMAR, WILLIAM, an eminent chemist, born April 14, 1833, at Umstadt, near Darmstadt, was educated at the Polytechnic School of Darmstadt. He passed his examination there as apothecary (pharmaceutist) in 1856. Subsequently he studied at Heidelberg under Bunsen, who appointed him to an assistantship in his laboratory. Afterwards he became assistant to Dr. H. E. Roscoe in Owens College, Manchester. From 1861 to 1869 he was Chief Assistant in the chemical laboratory of the University of Edinburgh. In March, 1873, he was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Owens College; and in Sept., 1874, Professor in Anderson's University, Glasgow. Professor Dittmar has published numerous chemical papers on original researches. He is also the author of articles in Watt's Dictionary, and in Liebig's "Handwörterbuch," and of part of *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Chemie* for 1870.

DOBSON, HENRY AUSTIN, poet, son of Mr. George Clarisse Dobson, civil engineer, was born at Plymouth Jan. 18, 1840. At the age of eight or nine he was taken by his parents to Holyhead, in the island of Anglesea; he was educated at Beaumaris, at Coventry, and finally at Strasburg, whence he returned, at the age of sixteen, with the intention of becoming a civil engineer. It was decided, however, that he should enter the civil service, and accordingly, in Dec. 1856, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Board of Trade, where he has

remained ever since. He has been a first-class clerk for some years. When Mr. Anthony Trollope first started his magazine, *St. Paul's*, in 1868, Mr. Dobson was one of the authors whom he first introduced to the public. In 1873 Mr. Dobson first collected his scattered lyrics in a volume dedicated to Mr. Trollope, and entitled "Vignettes in Rhyme, and Vers de Société." It was followed by "Proverbs in Porcelain" in 1877. A selection from the "Vignettes in Rhyme" was published at New York in 1880, and dedicated to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Mr. Dobson is also the author of a "Life of Hogarth," in the "Biographies of Great Artists," 1879; chapter on "Illustrated Books," in the "Library" by Andrew Lang ("Art at Home Series"), 1881; and "Eighteenth Century Essays," in the "Parchment Library," 1882. He was also one of the contributors to Ward's "English Poets," 1880; to which he supplied the critical sketches of Prior, Praed, Gay, and Hood. Mr. Dobson has also contributed to the *Cornhill, Blackwood, Century, Gentleman's, Good Words*, and other magazines. He was one of the first to introduce the French forms of verse now so popular in England and America—*i.e.*, Rondeau, Ballade, Villanelle, and so forth, and he contributed a chapter on these forms to Mr. Davenport Adams' "Latter Day Lyrics." Mr. Dobson is writing the "Life of Fielding" for Macmillan's "English Men of Letters," the series edited by Mr. John Morley; and he has written a long study of Bewick, the artist and wood engraver, for the *Century Magazine*. He is now (1883) engaged upon a selection from Cowper's Letters for the "Parchment Library."

DOBSON, William Charles Thomas, R.A., was born at Hamburg in 1817, being of English parentage on the male side only. His father, Mr. John Dobson, was for many years a merchant in Hamburg; but, having suffered severe losses, returned to London about 1826. The subject of this memoir had, from earliest childhood, evinced a great taste for drawing, which his friends fortunately encouraged. He began his studies from the antique in the British Museum about 1831, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1836. In 1843 he was appointed head master of the Government School of Design at Birmingham, where he taught pattern-drawing and flower-painting for two years. In 1845 he resigned this office and paid a visit to Italy; and after his return from that country he extended and diversified his course of study by proceeding to Germany, then the seat of an important movement in art. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1860, and became an Academician in Jan. 1872. In 1870 he was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and in 1875 a member of the same Society. His principal pictures are:—"Tobias, with Raphael, his guardian-angel, on their journey to Media," 1853; "The Charity of Dorcas," 1854; "The Alms Deeds of Dorcas," 1855, painted by command of the Queen; "The Parable of the Children in the Market-place" and "The Prosperous Days of Job," 1856; "Reading the Psalms," 1857, in the possession of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts; and "The child Jesus going down with his Parents to Nazareth," 1857, also in that lady's possession; "Fairy Tales," "The Holy Innocents," and "Hagar and Ishmael sent away," 1858; "Also he (David) bade them teach the children of Judah the use of the bow" (2 Samuel, chap. i.), and "Der Rosenkranz," 1859; "Die Heimkehr," "The Plough," "Bethlehem," and "Emilie aus Görwitz," 1860; "Drinking Fountain," "Flower-Girl," and "Bauer Mädchen," 1861; "Mamma's Birth-

day," "The Picture-Book," and "A Fancy Portrait," 1862; "Frühling," "At the Well," and "The Holy Family returned from Egypt," 1863; "Girl with Ferns" and "Morning," 1864; "Im Walde," "Girl with Fagots," and "The Good Shepherd," 1865; "In Memoriam" and "The Child Jesus in the Temple," 1866; "Stragglers" and "Peace be to this house," 1867; "Happy Thoughts," "Christ raiseth from death the widow's son of Nain," "Trespassing," and "Too tired," 1868; "Autumn's wreck supplies the winter store," "A Picture-Book," "The Casket," "Little Bo-peep," and "Summer," 1869; "Nunc Dimittis," "The Cottage Garden," "Cottagers," and "Kiss me for it," 1870; "Alms" and "Schwesterliebe," 1871; "The Crown to the Husband," and "Faith," 1872; "St. Paul at Philippi," deposited in the Academy on his election as an Academician, "Pyrrha," and "Kate Kearney," 1873; "Father's Welcome Home," "Tending Goats," and "Nursery Tales," 1874; "Children's children are the crown of old men" and "The Young Bather," 1875; "The Offering," "Rebecca," "On the Common," and "At the Well," 1876; "The Fern-Gatherer," "Una Fascina di Olive," and "Waiting," 1877; "At the Masquerade," "Mother and Child," and "Ligeia," 1878; "A Venetian Girl," 1879; "Mignon" and "Ione," 1880; "Ada with the Golden Hair" and "Kezia," 1881; "The Golden Age" and "Christmas Carols," 1882; "Morning," and "Bianca Capella," 1883. Many of the above have been engraved. Amongst his water-colour drawings may be mentioned "The Young Nurse," in the possession of Mr. Cookson; "The Camellia," 1873; and "Nursery Tales," 1874.

DODGE, Mary Abigail (known by her pseudonym of "Gail Hamilton," made up of the last syllable of her Christian name and the place of her birth), born at Hamilton, Massachusetts, about 1830. In 1851, and for two or three years thereafter, she was a teacher of physical science in the public High School at Hartford, Connecticut. She was at this time a contributor to several periodicals. She became a frequent writer for the *Atlantic Monthly* soon after its establishment, and has continued to write for that and other magazines and papers to the present time. She has published: "Country Living and Country Thinking," 1862; "Gala Days," 1863; "Stumbling Blocks," 1864; "A New Atmosphere," 1865; "Skirmishes and Sketches," 1865; "Red-Letter Days in Applethorpe," 1866; "Summer Rest," 1866; "Wool Gathering," 1867; "Woman's Wrongs," 1868; "Battle of the Books," 1870; "Little Folk Life," 1872; "Woman's Worth and Worthlessness," 1872; "Twelve Miles from a Lemon," 1874; "Nursery Noonings," 1874; "Sermons to the Clergy," 1875; "What think ye of Christ?" 1877; "First Love is Best," 1877; "Our Common School System," 1880; and "Divine Guidance, Memorial of Allen W. Dodge," 1881.

DODSON, The Right Hon. John George, M.P., only son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Dodson, by Frances Priscilla, daughter of George Pearson, Esq., M.D. was born in 1825. He was educated at Eton; where he gained the Prince Consort's prizes for modern languages in 1841 and 1842, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics in 1847. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1853. He unsuccessfully contested East Sussex in the Liberal interest in July, 1852, and March, 1857; was first elected for East Sussex in April, 1857, and sat for that constituency till Feb. 1874. He sat for Chester from the last date till April, 1880, when he was unseated on petition. After the election, which was declared void,

he had been re-elected, on his acceptance of the post of President of the Local Government Board, and consequently he remained a Member of Parliament, although he could neither sit nor vote. He has sat for Scarborough since July, 1880. Mr. Dodson was Chairman of Committees of the whole House from Feb. 1865, till April, 1872; Financial Secretary to the Treasury from Aug. 1873, to Feb. 1874; and President of the Local Government Board from April, 1880, till Dec. 1882, when he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He married in 1856, Florence, second daughter of Mr. W. J. Campion, of Danny, Sussex.

DOLBY. (*See* SAINTON-DOLBY.)

DÖLLINGER, JOHN JOSEPH IGNATIUS, a theologian and historian, born at Bamberg, in Bavaria, Feb. 28, 1799, became chaplain to the diocese of Bamberg almost immediately after receiving priest's orders in 1822. In 1826 he published a work on "The Doctrine of the Eucharist during the First Three Centuries," and was the same year invited to lecture before the University of Munich, on the History of the Church. The substance of his lectures before that institution was published in his "Manual of the History of the Church," in 1828; and in a more extended form in his "Treatise on the History of the Church," which appeared in 1838. In 1845 Döllinger turned his attention to politics, and represented the University of Munich in the Bavarian Parliament, and in 1851 was a delegate to that of Frankfort, where he voted for the absolute separation of the Church from the State. In 1861 he delivered some lectures advocating the abandonment of the temporal power by the Holy See, and he is the author of "Origins of Christianity," published in 1833-5; "The Religion of Mahomet," in 1838; "The Reformation; its Interior Development and its Effects," in 1846-8; "A Sketch of Luther," in 1851; "The Church and the Churches; or, the Papacy and the Temporal Power," of which a translation appeared in England in 1862; and several pamphlets. More recently Dr. Döllinger has obtained a world-wide notoriety by his persistent opposition to the decrees of the Vatican Council, and especially to that one which declares the Pope to be infallible when addressing the Church *ex cathedrâ* on questions of faith and morals. Dr. Döllinger has, in fact, become the acknowledged leader of all who, within the Church, are disaffected towards the Holy See. His conduct was approved by the Bavarian Government, although he was, on April 18, 1871; formally excommunicated by the Archbishop of Munich. The University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L., Jan. 6, 1871; and on the 29th of the following month he was elected Rector of the University of Munich by fifty-four votes against six. In 1872 the King of Bavaria decorated Dr. Döllinger with the Order of Merit, and the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was appointed President of the Royal Academy of Science at Munich in succession to Baron Liebig, in May, 1873. Early in the following year the Emperor rewarded him for his opposition to the Catholic party by conferring upon him the Order of the Red Eagle, second class. Dr. Döllinger presided over the "Old Catholic" conference convened at Bonn, in Sept. 1874; when it appeared that his views on ecclesiastical subjects had been greatly developed since his rupture with the Church, as he frankly declared that he and his colleagues did not consider themselves bound by the Council of Trent. He also introduced a declaration, which was adopted unanimously, that the Eucharistic celebration in the Church is not a continuous repeti-

tion or renewal of the great propitiatory Sacrifice. Dr. Döllinger's latest work, "Prophecies and the Prophetic Spirit in the Christian Era: an Historical Essay," was translated into English by Mr. Alfred Plummer, 1873.

DOMETT, Alfred, C.M.G., son of Mr. Nathaniel Domett, was born at Camberwell Grove, Surrey, May 20, 1811. He matriculated at Cambridge in 1829 as a member of St. John's College, but after three years' residence he left the university without graduating. In 1832 he published a volume of poems. He then travelled in America for a couple of years, and after his return to London about 1836-7, he contributed some poetical effusions to *Blackwood's Magazine*. One of these, "A Christmas Hymn," was greatly admired, and has been frequently reprinted. Mr. Domett afterwards spent two years in Italy, Switzerland, and other continental countries. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841. Having purchased some land of the New Zealand Company, he went among the earliest settlers to New Zealand, in May 1842. On the introduction of the new Constitution, framed by Lord Grey in 1848, Mr. Domett was appointed Colonial Secretary for the province of New Munster, and in 1851 he became Secretary for the whole of New Zealand. Later he resigned both these offices, and for a time accepted an inferior appointment, though with far more arduous duties, as Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Resident Magistrate at Hawke's Bay. Afterwards he was chosen to represent the town of Nelson in the House of Representatives, and in 1860 he was re-elected to the same post. In 1862, when affairs in New Zealand were in a most critical position, Mr. Domett was called upon to form a Government, and he succeeded in doing so. After the resignation of his Government, he was appointed Secretary for Crown Lands, with a seat in the Legislative Council; and to this there was added the post of Commissioner of Old Land Claims. In 1865 he became Registrar General of Land, and five years afterwards he was requested to undertake the Administration of Confiscated Lands. For the signal services rendered by him to the colony of New Zealand, he was created a Companion of the Order of SS. Michael and George (1880). He retired from public duties in 1871, and returned to England. Soon after reaching this country he published "Ranolf and Amohia, a South-Sea Day Dream" (1872), a poem descriptive of the scenery of New Zealand, and of the habits, legends, and character of the Maori inhabitants. In 1877 he published a volume of poems, under the title of "Flotsam and Jetsam, Rhymes Old and New." His other works are "Venice," a poem (1839); "Narrative of the Wairau Massacre," published by the New Zealand Company (1843); "Petition to the House of Commons for the Recall of Governor Fitzroy," published by the same company; and "Ordinances of New Zealand, classified," published by the New Zealand Government (1850).

DONALDSON, James, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., born April 26, 1831, at Aberdeen, was educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College and University in Aberdeen, New College in London, and the University of Berlin. He was appointed Greek tutor in Edinburgh University in 1852, Rector of the High School of Stirling in 1854, Classical Master in the High School of Edinburgh in 1856, Rector of the same school in 1866, and Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen in 1881. He has published a "Modern Greek Grammar for the use of Classical Students," 1853; "Lyra Græca: Specimens of the Greek Lyric Poets from Callinus to Soutsos," with

Critical Notes and a Biographical Introduction, 1854; "Critical History of Christian Literature and Doctrine from the Death of the Apostles to the Nicene Council," 3 vols., 1864-66; "The Ante-Nicene Christian Library," edited by him in conjunction with the Rev. Alexander Roberts, D.D., 24 vols., 1867-72; the article "Greek Language" in Kitto's "Cyclopædia," 3rd edit.; "Lectures on the History of Education in Prussia and England, and on kindred topics," 1874; the article "Education" in Chambers's "Information for the People," 1874; a paper "On the Expiatory and Substitutionary Sacrifices of the Greeks," read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, May 17, 1875; and articles on the Characters of Plautus, on the Position of Women in Ancient Greece, and on University Reform in the *Contemporary Review*. Besides these, he edited the *Museum, or English Journal of Education*, for several years, and he has contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and to various periodicals.

DONALDSON, Thomas Leverton, Ph. D., Emeritus Professor of Architecture in London University College, member of the Institute of France, and numerous other foreign academies of the fine arts, and ex-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1864), the son of an architect, was born Oct. 17, 1795. Early in his professional life he pursued his studies for five years in France, Italy, and Greece, and became a writer, and afterwards a lecturer, on architectural subjects,—a branch of learning in which his name stands deservedly high. He is the author of numerous works; among which the most remarkable are, "A Collection of the most approved Examples of Door-ways, from ancient and modern Buildings in Greece and Italy," 1833; "Pompeii Illustrated," 1837; "The Temple of Apollo Epicurus at Bassa, with other Antiquities of Peloponnesus, illustrated," in the supplementary volume of Stuart's Athens, 1838; "Architectural Maxims and Theories," 1847; "Architectura Numismatica," 1859; besides numerous articles in the Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and various pamphlets; a "Handbook of Specifications, or Practical Guide to the Architect and Surveyor," 1860. On his retirement from the Professorship at London University College in 1864, his professional brethren and pupils struck a medal "to commemorate his long and zealous services in promoting the study of architecture," and two silver impressions are given annually as prizes in the classes of architecture and construction at that college. He was architect of Trinity Church and University College Hall, Gordon Square; of Brompton Church, London; of various houses, churches, schools, &c., in the country; and of the Flaxman Hall and Library, University College. He was awarded the Royal Gold Medal of the R.I.B.A. in 1851, and a great gold medal of honour at the French Universal Exhibition, 1855. The King of the Belgians conferred on Professor Donaldson the rank of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold in 1872.

DOO, George Thomas, retired R.A., engraver, was born in Jan. 1800. Having studied under the best masters, he produced, in 1824, his first published engraving, "The Duke of York, after Sir Thomas Lawrence," for which he was appointed engraver to his royal highness. He went to Paris in 1825, and worked in the *atelier* of Suisse; visited the school of Gros, and learned his manner of teaching his pupils to draw the human figure. On his return home he assisted in the formation of an academy in the Savoy, for the study of the life model and the best examples of the antique, which lasted for some years. He lectured on engraving, its history, theory, and practice, at

Kensington Museum and Harrow, and at different places upon the dawn and maturity of painting in ancient Greece; on the revival of painting in Italy in the twelfth century, and subsequently in Western Europe. Mr. Doo was appointed Historical Engraver in Ordinary to William IV. in 1836, and to Queen Victoria in 1842. He is a member of the Society of Arts, Amsterdam; of the Academy of Fine Arts, Pennsylvania; member of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Parma. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1855, and a Royal Academician in 1856. Mr. Doo, like other eminent engravers, has often been engaged in translating the works of others; and his masterly transcripts of Raffaelle's "Infant Christ" and Correggio's "Ecce Homo," in our National Gallery; of Lawrence's "Calmady Children," entitled "Nature;" his Lady Meade, Lord Eldon, and Etty's noble "Combat," deserve special mention. His "Knox Preaching," after Wilkie, is the plate which has, perhaps, gained him most fame. "Pilgrims in Sight of the Holy City," after Eastlake, is another fine specimen of his art. He completed, in 1864, a large engraving of the great picture of the "Raising of Lazarus," by Sebastian del Piombo, in the National Gallery, intended to form one of the series of plates after Raffaelle, Titian, and Volterra, by Morghen, Anderloni, Schiavoni, Desnoyers, and Toschi. To this work he devoted eight years. He engraved Vandyck's "Gevartius" and five other plates for the "National Gallery Work," and six for the Elgin work published by the British Museum, with various published and private plates besides. In 1860 he was appointed chairman of the committee of Class 40 (engravings and etchings) of the London International Exhibition of 1862, and was chosen one of the four representatives of the Royal Academy of the Congrès Artistique, held at Antwerp; in 1861 he was elected President of the Artists' Annuity Fund; and in 1863 he gave evidence before the Royal Academy Commission, held at Westminster. The large engraving of "The Raising of Lazarus," and the "Portrait of Mrs. Hollond," after Ary Scheffer, were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864, and at the Paris International Exhibition in 1867 his "St. Augustine and St. Monica," after the same painter.

DORNER, Isaac August, D.D., a Lutheran divine, born at Neuhausen-ob-Eck (Würtemberg), June 20, 1809, after completing his studies at Tübingen, returned to his native village, and officiated as curate under his father, who was pastor of the parish. He subsequently visited Holland and England, in order to make himself acquainted, by personal observation, with the condition of the Protestant sects in those countries; and since then he has occupied in succession the chairs of Divinity at Tübingen (1838), Kiel (1839), Königsberg (1840-49), Bonn (1847), and Berlin. He is a Councillor of the Upper Consistory. Dr. Dorner is well known as a contributor to Herzog's "Encyclopädie für Protestantische Theologie," and as the author of several theological works, the principal one being entitled "The History of the Development of the Doctrine of the Person of Christ," Stuttgart, 1839; 2nd edit., 2 vols., 1854. An English translation, by D. W. Simon, was published in 2 vols., 1859, and forms the 10th and 11th volumes of Clark's "Foreign Theological Library." His "History of Protestant Theology, particularly in Germany, viewed according to its Fundamental Movement, and in connexion with the Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Life," has been translated into English by the Rev. George Robson, M.A., and Sophia Taylor, 2

vols., Edinburgh, 1872; Dr. Dorner is co-editor of the *Jahrbücher für deutsche Theologie.*

DOUGLAS, The Hon. and Right Rev. Arthur Gascoigne, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, is the youngest son of George Sholto, late Earl of Morton, by Frances Theodora, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, G.C.H., of Sandhills, Hants. He was born in January, 1827. He graduated at University College, Durham, taking his B.A. degree in 1849, and proceeding M.A. in 1850, in which year he was ordained deacon by Dr. Maltby, Bishop of Durham. He was admitted into priest's orders by the Bishop of Worcester, in 1851. Having held for a short time the curacy of Kidderminster, Mr. Douglas was appointed in 1855 to the rectory of St. Olave, Southwark, and in the following year was collated to the rectory of Scaldwell, Northamptonshire, which living he held till 1872, when he accepted the vicarage of Shapwick, in the diocese of Salisbury. On May 1, 1883, he was consecrated, in the church of St. Andrew, Aberdeen, to the Scottish Episcopal Bishopric of Aberdeen and Orkney, in succession to the late Bishop Suther. He married, in 1855, Anna Maria Harriett, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Richards, of Caerynwch, Merionethshire.

DOUGLAS, Robert Kennaway, was born Aug. 23, 1838, at Larkbear House, near Ottery St. Mary, Devon, and educated at a private school at Bath, and at the Blandford Grammar School. He was appointed by the Foreign Office Student Interpreter in the China Consular Service in 1858; in 1860 he became Secretary to the Allied Commission for the Government of the City of Canton; was temporarily attached to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Peking in 1861; was the same year appointed Interpreter on the staff of General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B.; was appointed Acting Vice-Consul at Taku in 1862, which post he held until his return to England on leave in 1864. In the following year he resigned his appointment in the Consular Service in order to take up the post of Assistant of the Upper Section of the 1st class in the Library of the British Museum, with special charge of the Chinese and Japanese Libraries; was promoted to the office of Assistant Keeper in 1880, with the additional charge of the Sub-Department of Maps; was appointed Professor of Chinese at King's College, London, in 1873. Professor Douglas is the author of "Two Lectures on the Language and Literature of China," 1875; "The Life of Jenghiz Khan," 1877; "Confucianism and Taonism," 1880; "China," 1882. He was honorary Secretary to the International Congress of Orientalists during the session in London in 1874, and edited the "Proceedings;" he also represented England, at the session held at St. Petersburg in 1876. He compiled and edited a catalogue of the Chinese books and manuscripts in the British Museum, which was printed by order of the Trustees in 1876. He is the author of several articles on China and the Far East, in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" he has also contributed linguistic and other articles relating to the same subjects in the periodicals of the day. Professor Douglas is a governor of Dulwich College.

DOUGLAS, Sir William Fettes, P.R.S.A., son of Mr. James Douglas, banker of Edinburgh, by Martha Brook, grand-niece of Sir William Fettes, Bart. (founder of the Fettes College), was born at Edinburgh March 29, 1822. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh. At the age of twenty-one he first exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy, and since that period he has continued

regularly to send his works to the annual exhibitions. In 1877 he was appointed principal Curator of the National Gallery of Scotland, which post he resigned on being elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy Jan. 30, 1882. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor May 17, 1882.

DOUGLASS, Frederick, born a slave (of a white father), at Tuckahoe, Maryland, about 1817. When about nine years old, his master "lent" him to one of his relatives, from whom he received kind treatment, and learned to read and write. In 1832 he was purchased by a Baltimore shipbuilder, and employed, first as a waiter on the workmen, and afterwards as a shipcaulker, paying his owner three dollars a week, and retaining the remainder of his earnings. After serving in this way for some years, he made his escape in Sept. 1838, and reached New Bedford, Massachusetts. Encouraged by William Lloyd Garrison in his efforts at self-education, he soon developed such power as an orator, that the opponents of slavery felt that he could serve their cause as a public lecturer. In 1841 he was employed by the American Anti-Slavery Society as one of their lecturers, and soon drew crowds to hear his portraitures of slavery. In 1845 he published "My Bondage and my Freedom," an autobiography, which he re-wrote and enlarged in 1855, and again in 1881. In 1859 he came to England, where his eloquence attracted great attention. His friends here raised £150, which was sent to his former master, and his legal emancipation thereby secured. After some years he removed to Rochester, New York, where he established a weekly newspaper, named *Fred. Douglass's Paper*, and subsequently *The North Star*. He was often consulted by President Lincoln in regard to the interests of the coloured race. In 1870 he commenced at Washington the publication of a journal entitled *The New National Era*. In 1871 he was appointed Secretary of the Commission to Santo Domingo, and upon his return was made a member of the Territorial Council of the District of Columbia. In 1872 he was chosen a Presidential Elector for the State of New York; and from 1877 to 1881 was U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia. Since May, 1881, he has held no official position.

DOVER, Bishop of. (*See* Parry.)

DOW, Neal, an ardent advocate of total abstinence, was born in Portland, Maine, in 1803, of Quaker parentage. While a member of the State legislature in 1851 he secured the passage of what is known as the "Maine Law," which prohibits, under severe penalties, the sale of all intoxicating liquors. He has been twice mayor of his native city, and served in the Civil War as a brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding in the department of the Gulf.

DOWN, CONNOR, and DROMORE, Bishop of. (*See* Knox, Dr.)

DOWSE, The Right Hon. Richard, is the son of the late Mr. William H. Dowse, of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, by Maria, daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Donaldson, of the same place. He was born in June, 1824, and received his early education at the Royal School, Dungannon; he afterwards went to Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a sizar, scholar (1848), and first honour man. He graduated as B.A. in 1850. In 1852 he was called to the bar in Ireland, and was nominated a Queen's Counsel in Feb. 1863. He was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest as member for Londonderry, at the general election of Nov. 1868, and in the following year received the appointment of Queen's Serjeant in Ireland. In 1870 he became Solicitor-General, on Mr. Barry being promoted to the Attorney-General-

ship, and he was then re-elected for Londonderry. As Mr. Barry failed to obtain a seat in Parliament during his tenure of the office of Attorney-General, Mr. Dowse took a prominent part in all the debates on Irish subjects during the sessions of 1870 and 1871, and materially assisted the Government in the defence of their legislative measures affecting the sister kingdom. On Mr. Barry being elevated to the judicial bench, Mr. Dowse succeeded him as Attorney-General for Ireland in Jan. 1872. Mr. Dowse withdrew from political life in Nov. 1872, on being appointed a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, in the room of the late Mr. Baron Hughes. Mr. Dowse is a member of the Royal Dublin Society, and a Fellow of the Zoological and Royal Geological Societies of Ireland.

DOYLE, Sir Francis Hastings Charles, Bart., born Aug. 22, 1810, at Nunappleton, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, being son of the first baronet; was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was appointed Receiver-General of Customs in 1846, a Commissioner of Customs in 1870, and Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1867, being re-elected June 20, 1872. He ceased to be Professor in 1877 on the expiration of the second term of five years' tenure of the chair. Together with the professorship, he held a fellowship of All Souls' College. He has published at different times a certain amount of poetry—not more unsuccessful than that of many other contemporary writers of verse—and three lectures on poetry in 1869.

DOYLE, Henry, C.B., is the third son of the late Mr. John Doyle (author of the "H. B." political sketches) by Marianne, daughter of Mr. James Conan, of Dublin. He was born in 1827, and educated as an artist. On the recommendation of Cardinal Wiseman he was appointed Commissioner for Rome at the International Exhibition of 1862 in London, and for his services in that capacity was nominated a Knight of the Order of Pius IX. He was Art Superintendent of the International Exhibition of 1865, in Dublin; and honorary secretary of the National Portrait Gallery in connection with that of 1872, in the same city. He was elected by the Board of Governors Director of the National Gallery of Ireland, in 1869, on the death of Mr. George Mulvany, R.H.A., the first holder of that office. He was also a member of the Committee of Advice for the three special exhibitions of national portraits from 1866 to 1868, and he is a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy. In 1880 he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He married in 1866 Jane, daughter of the Right Hon. Nicholas Ball, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

DOYLE, Richard, artist, born in London, in 1826, is a son of Mr. John Doyle, a gentleman of Irish extraction, and the reputed author of the celebrated "H. B." sketches. He first attracted attention by his sportive and graceful designs from the life and manners of the day, in *Punch*, to which he was a constant contributor for several years; but in 1850 he severed this connection in consequence of its incessant attacks upon his Roman Catholic brethren, and especially upon Cardinal Wiseman. By this step he voluntarily sacrificed, for conscience' sake, what was in itself a secure and handsome income. Mr. Doyle's fancy and feeling have been shown in his illustrations to the "Fairy Ring," to Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey," to Ruskin's "King of the Golden River," to Montalba's "Fairy Tales from all Nations," to "Jack the Giant-killer," and to similar books. In 1854 he published "The Continental Tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson," contribu-

ted the illustrations to "The Newcomes," by his friend Thackeray, and some capital sketches of modern English society to the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. Doyle published a Christmas book for 1869, called "In Fairy Land: Pictures from the Elf World."

DRAKE, Sir William Richard, F.S.A., born in 1817, was brought up to the legal profession, and has practised for many years as an attorney in Westminster. He was appointed Treasurer of County Courts in 1862. In 1867 he was created by the King of Italy a Commander of the Order of St. Maurizio and St. Lazzaro; in 1868 the Sultan conferred on him the (second-class) Order of the Medjidie; and the Emperor of Austria has also bestowed upon him the Order of Knighthood of the Iron Crown. On Sept. 6, 1869, he was knighted at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, as a personal recognition of the services rendered to the Liberal party by Mr. Drake during the several years of close and confidential relations which had existed between him and its recognized representatives. His "Notes on Venetian Ceramics," and his contributions to art literature and archæological literature, have made him known to the more retired class of students and scholars.

DROYSEN, John Gustavus, Professor of History at Berlin, was born July 6, 1808, at Treptow, in Pomerania, and in 1835 became Professor in the University of Berlin, in 1840 in Kiel, in 1848 was intrusted with a commission from the provisional government of the Elbe Duchies to Frankfort, and became at a later date Member of the Parliament at Frankfort, and Secretary of the Constitutional Committee. In 1851, Dr. Droysen was nominated a Professor in the University of Jena, and in 1859 returned to Berlin, where he still remains. He is a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and of the Order of the House of Ernest of Saxony. He has written a "History of Alexander the Great," 1837; "History of Hellenism," 2 vols., 1836-43; "Lectures on the History of the War of Freedom," 2 vols., 1846; "Life of F. Marshall, Count York of Wartenburg," 2 vols., 4th edit., 1863; "History of Danish Politics from Acts and Documents," conjointly with Samwer, 1850; and a "History of Prussian Politics," vols. i.-x., 1855-70. Dr. Droysen has also edited "A Translation of Æschylus," 3rd edit., 1868; and a "Translation of Aristophanes," 2nd edit. 1869.

DUBLIN, Archbishop of. (*See* Trench, Dr.)

DU BOIS-REYMOND, Emil Heinrich, Ph.D., Member and Perpetual Secretary of the Imperial Academy of Berlin, Imperial Privy Councillor, Professor in Ordinary of Physiology in the University of Berlin and Director of the Physiological Apparatus, and of the Physiological Laboratory, was born at Berlin, Nov. 7, 1818. In 1851 Dr. Du Bois-Reymond, who by his researches in the department of Animal Electricity has rendered the most important services to science, was elected a Member of the Imperial Academy. In 1858 he was nominated Professor of Physiology in the University, and afterwards was made a Perpetual Secretary of the Academy. He has written "Investigations on Animal Electricity" (vol. I., 1848, vol. II., Pt. I., 1849, Pt. II., 1860); "De fibræ muscularis reactione ut chemicis visa est acida," 1859; and other learned works.

DU CAMP, Maxime, son of a distinguished French surgeon, Théodore Joseph Du Camp (who died in 1824), was born at Paris, Feb. 8, 1822. On leaving college he travelled extensively in the East in 1844-45, and again in 1849-51. During his last journey he made a large collection of photographic negatives and scenes in Egypt,

Nubia, Palestine, and Asia Minor, which he has since published in connection with descriptive texts, in several volumes. In 1851 he was one of the five founders of the *Revue de Paris*, and he contributed to it, both in prose and verse, until its suspension in 1858. Besides his works of travel in the East, he has published "Les Chants modernes," poems, 1855; "Mes Convictions," poems, 1858; "En Hollande, lettres à un ami," 1859; "Expédition des Deux Siciles," 1861; "Paris, ses organes, ses fonctions, et sa vie," 6 vols., 1869-75, his most important work; and "L'Attentat Fieschi," 1877, being an account of the attempt, which, as a school-boy of twelve, he chanced to witness, that was made by Fieschi in the Boulevard du Temple on the life of Louis Philippe, July 28, 1835. M. Du Camp has been an officer of the Legion of Honour since 1853. He was elected a member of the French Academy Feb. 26, 1880, in the room of M. St. René Taillandier.

DU CANE, Sir Edmund Frederick, K.C.B., son of Major Richard Du Cane, by Eliza, daughter of Thomas Ware, Esq., of Woodfort, near Mallow, co. Cork, was born at Colchester, Essex, in 1830. He was educated at the Military Academy, Woolwich, and obtained his commission as second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers Dec. 19, 1848. In 1850 he was appointed to assist in preparing for and carrying out the Great Exhibition of 1851, and he appeared in the list of the Staff as assistant secretary to the jurors and assistant superintendent of the foreign side. At that time Lord Grey was forming a convict establishment in Western Australia to carry out a system embodying all the improvements which nearly a century of experience had suggested, and a company of Sappers, to which Lieutenant Du Cane was appointed, was sent out to assist in the operation. He was made a magistrate of the colony and a visiting magistrate of convict depôts, and directed the labour of the convicts, who were employed in developing the communications of the colony. In July, 1856, he was attached to the War Department for special service, and employed on the design of the large works of defence undertaken under the auspices of Lord Palmerston; the fortification of the western heights at Dover and the long line of works which protect the dockyard at Plymouth on the land side have been carried out on plans submitted by him to the Defence Committee. In February, 1854, he had been promoted to be first lieutenant, and on the 16th of April, 1858, he became second captain. In July, 1863, he was appointed by Sir George Grey a director of Convict Prisons when the Board was reconstructed after the death of Sir Joshua Jebb, and when the report of the Royal Commission on Penal Servitude suggested considerable modifications in the convict system. He was at the same time appointed by Lord Ripon to be Inspector of Military Prisons. In 1869, Captain du Cane was made Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons, Surveyor-General of Prisons, and Inspector-General of Military Prisons. In July, 1872, he was promoted to be Major, and on Dec. 11, 1873, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, having also in the same year been made a Companion of the Bath. The Emperor of Brazil has conferred on him the order of the Rose. In December, 1878 he was promoted to a Colonel. In July, 1877, he was created a K.C.B., and made Chairman of the Prison Commissioners, appointed by Royal Warrant under the Prisons Act, 1877, to undertake the difficult task of reorganizing and administering the county and borough prisons, which from April 1, 1878, came under the control of the Government.

DU CHAILLU, Paul Belloni, born in Paris, July 31, 1835. His

father was a trader on the west coast of Africa, whither Paul went at an early age, and where he acquired a knowledge of the languages and modes of life of the neighbouring tribes, also devoting much attention to natural history. In 1852 he went to the United States with a cargo of ebony, and published a series of papers on the Gaboon country. In 1855 he returned to Africa, and spent about four years exploring the then unknown region lying two degrees on each side of the equator, penetrating to about longitude 14° 15′ E. During this time he shot and stuffed a great number of birds and animals, among which were several gorillas, a species probably never before seen by any European. He returned to New York in 1859, taking with him a large collection of native arms and implements, and numerous specimens in natural history, which were publicly exhibited, and many of which were afterwards purchased by the British Museum. The history of this expedition was published under the title "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa" (1861; revised edition, 1871). A sharp controversy arose concerning the truthfulness of this book, and to vindicate himself Du Chaillu again visited Africa in 1863, where he remained until 1865. He published an account of this expedition under the title "A Journey to Ashango Land" (1867). He spent several subsequent years in the United States, where he lectured frequently, publishing in the meanwhile a series of books for the young, in which the salient points of his adventures were narrated, with perhaps some embellishments. This series comprises: "Stories of the Gorilla Country" (1868), "Wild Life under the Equator" (1869), "Lost in the Jungle" (1869), "My Apingi Kingdom" (1870), and "The Country of the Dwarfs" (1871). Subsequently he made a journey to Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Finland, which he described in "The Land of the Midnight Sun," 1881.

DUCKETT, Sir George Floyd, Bart., F.S.A., son of the late Sir George Duckett, Bart., F.R.S. (the translator from the German of Michaëlis's "Burial and Resurrection of our Saviour," of Herder on the "Revelation of St. John," of "Luther's Preface to St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans," &c.); born March 27, 1811, was educated at Harrow, and Christ Church, Oxford. He served for some years in the army, both in the cavalry and infantry, and succeeded to the title on his father's death, June 15, 1856. He is the author of a "Technological Military Dictionary in German, English, and French," which has been much praised by competent authorities, and for which he has received the "Great gold medal of science" from the Emperor of Austria; a gold medal from the Emperor of the French; and another, "the Great gold medal of science and art," from the late King of Prussia. Sir George is the author of a genealogical work entitled "Duchetiana," which forms a valuable and important addition to the county histories of Westmoreland, Wiltshire, and Cambridgeshire.

DUCKWORTH, The Rev. Robinson, M.A., second son of Robinson Duckworth, Esq., a Liverpool merchant, born in 1834, was elected to an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, in 1853, and graduated B.A. in first-class classical honours in 1857; he was afterwards elected a Fellow of Trinity, and was Assistant Master at Marlborough College from 1858 to 1860, and Tutor of Trinity College from 1860 to 1866. In 1864 he was appointed Examining Chaplain to the late bishop of Peterborough, and in 1866 was selected by her Majesty as instructor to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. In 1867 he was appointed Governor to his Royal Highness, and held that post for three years. On his retirement in

1870 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and presented to the crown living of St. Mark's, St. Marylebone. He was appointed a Canon of Westminster in succession to the late Rev. Charles Kingsley in March, 1875. In the same year he was appointed Vicar of St. Mark's, Hamilton Terrace, London, and Honorary Chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

DUCLERC, Charles Théodore Eugène, a French statesman, born at Bagnères-de-Bigorres (Hautes-Pyrénées), Nov. 9, 1812. Going to Paris to finish his studies, and to find a means of livelihood, he obtained a situation as "reader" in the office of *Le Bon Sens* in 1836, and was soon raised to the position of one of the principal editors of that journal. In 1838 he transferred his services to the *Revue du Progrès*, and at the same time he assisted in editing the *Dictionnaire Politique*. He became attached in 1840 to the staff of the *National*, and for a period of six years he contributed to that journal a remarkable series of articles on the railway question, besides numerous communications on political economy and finance. He left the *National* in 1846, and remained in retirement until the events of the year 1848 brought him again into public life. On Feb. 25, 1848, he was appointed deputy to the Mayor of Paris, M. Garnier-Pagès, with whom he was soon afterwards transferred to the Ministry of Finance, in the capacity of Under-Secretary of State. Being elected to the Constituent Assembly by the department of the Landes, he was a few days afterwards (May 10) appointed Minister of Finance in succession to M. Garnier-Pagès, who had resigned that office on his nomination as a member of the Executive Commission. He was one of the representatives who displayed the most energy in presence of the rising of the 15th of May. During the troublous days of June he exposed himself to great danger on several occasions, and afterwards he vigorously opposed the measures relating to the state of siege, and transportation without trial; and, finally, he protested against the adoption of those measures, retiring at the same time from office. Up to the end of the session he continued to take an active share in the work of legislation; but as soon as the Constituent Assembly had decreed its dissolution, he returned to private life, devoted much of his time to his favourite studies, and turned his attention to industrial pursuits. Summoned to Spain as one of the administrators of the canal works, in connexion with the river Ebro, he was placed at the head of the establishment of the Spanish Crédit Mobilier. He was residing near Bayonne when he was elected as a representative to the National Assembly (Feb. 8, 1871) by the departments of the Landes and the Basses-Pyrénées; he chose to sit for the latter constituency. As a member and president of the group of the Republican Left, he took part in the deliberations of the Budget Commissions, and spoke frequently on financial topics. In 1875 he was elected Vice-President of the National Assembly, and on Dec. 10, in the same year, he was elected a Senator for life. He followed the same line of policy in the new Senate, of which he was elected Vice-President, and he refused to vote the dissolution demanded by the De Broglie ministry in June, 1877. When the De Freycinet ministry was hurled from power in consequence of its Egyptian policy, the "Ministry of Affairs" succeeded under M. Duclerc (Aug. 7, 1882), and watched the proceedings of the English in the dominions of the Khedive with ill-concealed distrust. To all that was done or proposed it offered a passive resistance, on the ground that England was bound to secure for France everything that France declined to secure for her-

self. The Dual Control, however, had been condemned, not by England, but by events and the judgment of Europe, and its final disappearance left M. Duclerc in his attitude of hopeless protest. The fall of his ministry was precipitated by the manifesto which Prince Napoleon issued about the middle of January, 1883. The Prince was promptly arrested as an enemy of the Republic, and the alarm of the legislature found expression in a Bill for expelling from the country all pretenders to the throne of France. At the end of a month the ministry of M. Duclerc fell through sheer weakness, and was succeeded by that of M. Fallières, which released Prince Napoleon, endured for a fortnight, and then disappeared, to make room for the ministry of M. Ferry.

DUFF, The Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant, eldest son of the late James Cuninghame Grant Duff, Esq., of Eden, Aberdeenshire (formerly Resident at Sattara, and author of "The History of the Mahrattas"), by Jane Catherine, only child of the late Sir Whitelaw Ainslie, M.D. He was born in 1829, and educated at Edinburgh, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, and proceeded M.A. in 1853. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, having obtained a certificate of honour and a studentship in the preceding year. He entered the House of Commons in Dec., 1857, as member for the Elgin district of burghs, and he continued to represent that constituency, in the Liberal interest, till July, 1881. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for India in Dec., 1868, and he held that office till the downfall of Mr. Gladstone's administration in Feb., 1874. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's second administration in May, 1880, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and sworn of the Privy Council. This office he resigned, together with his seat in Parliament, in July, 1881, on being appointed Governor of Madras in the place of the late Mr. William Patrick Adam. Mr. Grant Duff was Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen from 1866 to 1872. He is the author of "Studies in European Politics;" "Elgin Speeches;" "A Political Survey;" and other works. He married, in 1859, Anna Julia, only child of Mr. Edward Webster, of Ealing, Middlesex.

DUFFERIN (Earl of), The Right Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., is the only son of Price, fourth Baron Dufferin, by Helen Selina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq. (she remarried in 1862 the Earl of Gifford, and died in 1867). From Eton School his lordship was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, but he left the University without taking a degree. He succeeded to his father's title July 21, 1841, while still in his minority; and for some years he was a lord-in-waiting on the Queen under Lord John Russell's first administration, and again in 1854-58. Accompanied by a friend he went from Oxford to Ireland at the time of the famine in 1846-47, and on his return published an account of his experiences under the title of "Narrative of a Journey from Oxford to Skibbereen, during the year of the Irish Famine." In Feb., 1855, he was specially attached to the mission undertaken by Lord John Russell to Vienna. In 1859 he made a yacht voyage to Iceland, a well-known narrative of which expedition he published in the following year under the title of "Letters from High Latitudes." He was sent to the East by Lord Palmerston in 1860 as British Commissioner in Syria, for the purpose of prosecuting inquiries into the massacre of the Christians there, in which capacity he acted with great firmness. For his services on that occasion he was nominated on his

return a K.C.B. (civil division). He was Under-Secretary of State for India from 1864 to the early part of 1866, and Under-Secretary for War from the latter date to the following June. On the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power in Dec., 1868, he was nominated Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and he held that office till April, 1872, when he was appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. In the summer of 1876 his lordship, who was accompanied by Lady Dufferin, made a most successful tour through British Columbia, where much discontent had prevailed in consequence of a belief that the conditions had been broken on which that remote province had joined the Dominion of Canada. He held the post of Governor-General of Canada till Oct. 1878, when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Lorne. In May, 1878, he was elected President of the Royal Geographical Society, and in the following month he attended the Harvard University Commemoration, when the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Dublin, Jan. 22, 1879, and that of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in the following June. In Feb. 1879, he was appointed ambassador at St. Petersburg in succession to Lord Augustus Loftus. He was transferred to Constantinople as ambassador to the Ottoman Porte in May, 1881, and he displayed rare diplomatic abilities in his conduct of the negotiations for a military convention with Turkey in reference to the Egyptian expedition (Sept., 1882). The negotiations came to an end in consequence of the success of our arms at Tel-el-Kebir, and the contemplated convention was never signed. On Oct. 30, 1882, he was directed by Her Majesty's Government to proceed from Constantinople to Cairo, there to assume the control of the whole body of our relations with Egypt, and the settlement of all questions growing out of Arabi's rebellion. He left Egypt in April, 1883. His lordship was created an English baron in 1850; nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1863; appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Down in 1864; sworn a Privy Councillor December 12, 1868; was made an Earl of the United Kingdom in November, 1871; and created a G.C.B. in 1883. In addition to the works already mentioned, the Earl of Dufferin has written several works in light literature, among them a satire on high life in the nineteenth century, entitled "The Honourable Impulsia Gushington." He is also the author of "Irish Emigration and the Tenure of Land in Ireland;" "Mr. Mill's Plan for the Pacification of Ireland examined;" and, "Contributions to an Inquiry into the State of Ireland." A collection of his "Speeches and Addresses" was published in 1882 under the editorship of Mr. Henry Milton. The earl married, in 1862, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Captain Archibald Rowan Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, co. Down, by whom he has several children.

DUFFY, The Hon. Sir Charles Gavan, K.C.M.G., was born in Monaghan in 1816, descended of a native family which produced eminent scholars and ecclesiastics. At the period of the English Invasion (1172), the Irish chiefs sent an embassy to Rome, consisting of two archbishops, one of whom bore the Celtic name which is Anglicised as Charles Duffy. In his twentieth year Mr. Duffy became sub-editor of the *Dublin Morning Register*, and a little later editor of an influential journal in Belfast. He returned to Dublin in 1842, and established the *Nation* in conjunction with Thomas Davis and John Dillon. The *Nation*, which was a journal of the largest circulation and the greatest influence that had appeared in Ireland, was the organ of what was

known as the Young Ireland Party, the most cultivated and independent section of the Irish organization in favour of legislative independence. A remarkable literature sprang up in connection with the *Nation*, one of Mr. Duffy's contributions to which, the "Ballad Poetry of Ireland," has run through forty editions. In 1844 Mr. Duffy was tried and convicted of sedition along with O'Connell; the conviction, however, was set aside, on appeal, by the House of Lords. In 1846 O'Connell quarrelled with the Young Ireland Party, and they established the Irish Confederation, of which Mr Duffy was one of the founders. He was tried with the other leaders of that body for treason-felony in 1848, but after four indictments it was found impossible to procure a conviction. He then revived the *Nation*, which had been suppressed, and opposed Sir Thomas Redington, Under-Secretary for Ireland in the Government which had prosecuted him, and defeated that gentleman at New Ross, for which borough Mr. Duffy was elected member in July, 1852. It should be mentioned that Mr. Duffy had been called to the bar in 1846; but he only practised for a short period. He was one of the founders of the Tenant League, and, in connection with Frederick Lucas and George Henry Moore, of the Independent Irish Party in the House of Commons, which sprang out of the League. The defection of a large section of that party induced him to resign his seat in Parliament in 1856, when he emigrated to Australia. He practised for some time at the bar in Melbourne, but was finally drawn back to politics, and in 1857 became Minister of Public Works in the first administration under responsible government in Victoria. In 1858 he became Minister of Lands, which office he again accepted in a third administration in 1862. Mr. Duffy was chairman of a parliamentary committee, and subsequently of a royal commission on the subject of Federation of the Australian Colonies, which obtained the assent of the leading statesmen of Australia to the principle of ultimate federation. After a visit of two years to Europe, he re-entered Parliament in Victoria, and became Prime Minister in 1871. Mr. Duffy having in June, 1872, suffered a parliamentary defeat, claimed the right of dissolution, but Viscount Canterbury, the governor of Victoria, did not think fit to comply with his request. Accordingly, Mr. Duffy resigned office. Subsequently he was asked, through Viscount Canterbury, whether a Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George would be acceptable to him; this he respectfully declined, but soon afterwards Viscount Canterbury wrote again, offering him knighthood, whereupon he overcame his scruples and was gazetted a knight, May 31, 1873. On his return to the colony at the commencement of the year 1876, after two years' absence in Europe, he was returned a member of the Legislative Assembly on the first vacancy occurring; and on the meeting of a new Parliament in May, 1877, he was unanimously elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. In the same year he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of Ss. Michael and George. Sir Gavan Duffy is Chairman of the Trustees of the National Gallery of Victoria, and has taken an active share in projects for encouraging art, literature, and industrial enterprise in that new country. He has recently published "Young Ireland: a Fragment of Irish History, 1840-1850," Lond. 1880; and "Four Years of Irish History, 1845-1849," published in 1883, being a sequel to "Young Ireland."

DUMAS, Alexandre, the younger, son of the late M. Alex-

andre Davy Dumas, novelist and dramatic writer, was born in Paris, July 28, 1824, and received his education in the Collége Bourbon, where he distinguished himself. He was early introduced into the society of literary men, actors, and actresses, and was conspicuous for his wit and precocity. At the age of seventeen he composed a collection of poems, "Les Péchés de Jeunesse," a work of small literary merit. He travelled with his father in Spain and in Africa, and on his return wrote "Les Aventures de Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet," published in 1846-7. He had early the sense to perceive that he could not excel as a poet, and has succeeded best as a dramatic writer, by his objective instincts, and a microscopical power of delineating and magnifying the worst side of society in his dramas. He may be said to belong to the sensuous school of French literature. His principal work of fiction, "La Dame aux Camélias," became one of the best-known productions of the day. A dramatic version was played in 1852, after having been interdicted by M. Léon Faucher, and, reproduced in Verdi's opera "La Traviata," created a still greater sensation. M. Dumas, who has written many dramatic pieces, is considered by the public the greatest living dramatist of the *Demi-monde*. A new comedy from his pen, entitled "Les Idées de Madame Aubray," was produced at Paris early in 1867. His "Visite de Noces" was brought out at the Gymnase Dramatique, Oct. 10, 1871, and "La Princesse Georges" at the same theatre on Dec. 2, 1871. In 1872 he published a pamphlet entitled "L'Homme-Femme," which caused a considerable sensation. It was elicited by the "Affaire Clémenceau," and a dramatic version of it was produced at the Gymnase, Jan. 16, 1873, under the title of "La Femme de Claude." M. Dumas was installed as a member of the French Academy, Feb. 11, 1875. His drama "Joseph Balsamo," based on his father's romance of "Cagliostro," was represented for the first time at the Odéon Theatre, March 18, 1878. He published in 1880, "Les Femmes que tuent et les Femmes qui volent." His comedy "La Princesse de Bagdad," was produced at the Théâtre Français, Jan. 31, 1881.

DUMAS, Jean-Baptiste, at one time Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Professor of Chemistry at the Sorbonne, in the School of Medicine, and member of the Institute, was born at Alais, July 14, 1800. When fourteen, M. Dumas went to Geneva to study chemistry, botany, and medicine, and his first publication was an essay in connection with De Candolle, then a professor in the Swiss city. The attention of scientific men was attracted by his researches in animal physiology, in which he was associated with M. Prévost. In 1823 he was appointed Teacher of Chemistry in the École Polytechnique, Paris. M. Dumas published a memoir on the relations existing between the specific weights of solid bodies and their atomic weight; and from that time to the present has been constantly adding to our stock of knowledge of organic chemistry. M. Dumas' theory of substitution is one of his most important works; and his treatise on chemistry, as applied to the arts, is another valuable offering to practical science. His "Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique," published in 1837, are popular, and as a lecturer he is one of the most distinguished in Paris. In May, 1849, he was elected to the National Assembly; and the President of the Republic summoned him, Oct. 31, to join the administration, intrusting him with the post of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, where his chemical knowledge enabled him to render public service. He originated annual meetings bearing on agriculture

commerce, and manufactures. M. Dumas was chairman of the jury, Class 2, in the Great Exhibition of 1851, in London; retired from the ministry Jan. 9, 1851; and was Vice-President of the Senate from 1861 to 1863. He has contributed to French literature a number of memoirs on chemical subjects; was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1845; Grand Officer, Dec. 29, 1855; and Grand Cross, Aug. 14, 1863. In 1868 he was elected permanent Secretary of the Academy of Sciences. M. Dumas delivered the first Faraday Lecture before the Chemical Society of London, June 17, 1869. He was a member of the International Monetary Commission (1875-76); and on June 1, 1876, he was installed a member of the French Academy in succession to the late M. Guizot.

DU MAURIER, George Louis Palmella Busson, artist, was born March 6, 1834, and educated in Paris, but is a British subject. His grandparents on his father's side were emigrés from Brittany during the Reign of Terror. He came over to England at the age of seventeen, and studied chemistry under Dr. Williamson at University College, London. Afterwards he studied painting in Paris under the famous Mr. Gleyre. He first began to draw on wood in England for *Once a Week*, afterwards for *Punch* and the *Cornhill Magazine*, and subsequently he joined the *Punch* staff. Mr. Du Maurier has illustrated "Esmond," "The Story of a Feather," and many other books.

DÜMICHEN, Johannes, Egyptologist, born Oct. 15, 1833, at Wissholz, near Grossglogan, in Silesia, where he received the first elements of culture from his father, who was a clergyman. He afterwards studied at the Glogan gymnasium, and at the universities of Berlin and Breslau, in theology and philology. After acting as private tutor for some years, he again resorted to Berlin for the purpose of studying the Egyptian language and antiquities under Prof. Lepsius. In Oct. 1862, he went upon an archæological expedition to Egypt, under the auspices of the Prussian government. When there, he extended his travels to Nubia and the Soudan, and spent several years altogether in the Nile valley, returning in April, 1865, with a bulky portfolio of the inscriptions he had copied, and copious notes of his wanderings. In 1868 he went to Egypt a second time at the command of the King of Prussia, and added considerably to the number of his photographs of the monuments. The results of these travels appeared in a splendid work published at Berlin in 2 vols., 1869-70. The opening of the Suez Canal afforded him a third opportunity of visiting the Nile countries at the special invitation of the Khedive. On this occasion he acted as the *cicerone* of the Prussian Crown Prince on his travels through Egypt. Besides the work already referred to should be mentioned his "Baukunde der Tempelanlagen von Dendera" (Leipzig, 1865); "Geographische Inschriften" (2 vols., Leipz., 1865-66, and a vol. of text); "Altägypt. Kalendarinschriften" (120 plates, Leipz., 1866); "Altägypt. Tempelinschriften" (2 vols., Leipz., 1867); "Die Flotte einer ägypt. Königin" (33 plates, with text, Leipz., 1868, and simultaneously in English, having been translated by the author's wife, who is an Englishwoman); "Historische Inschriften Altägypt. Denkmäler" (2 vols., fol., Leipz., 1867-69); "Eine Altägypt. Getreiderechnung" (Leipz., 1870), besides numerous contributions to Lepsius and Brugsch's "Journal for the Egyptian Language and Antiquities." Herr Dümichen is now Prof. of Egyptology at Strasburg.

DUMMLER, Ernst Ludwig, a German historian, was born at Berlin Jan. 2, 1830, studied at Bonn and Berlin, and settled in

1855 at Halle, where he was appointed extraordinary Professor of History in 1858, and ordinary Professor in 1866. He is a member of the Academy of Munich, and since 1871 he has been an ordinary member of the Historical Commission of Munich. He was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences March 30, 1882. Among his works we may mention:—"The Pilgrim of Passau, and the Archbishopric of Lorch," 1854; "On the Early History of the Slavs in Dalmatia," 1856; "The Formulary of Bishop Salomo III. of Constance," 1857; "History of the Kingdom of the Eastern Franks," 2 vols., 1862-65, his principal work, which was "crowned" with two prizes; "Auxilius and Bulgarius," 1866; "Anselm the Peripatetic," 1872; and "The Emperor Otho the Great," 1876.

DUNBAR, Sir William, Bart., of Mochrum, Wigtonshire, N.B., eldest son of the late James Dunbar, Esq., formerly of the 21st Light Dragoons, born March 2, 1812, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, was called to the Scotch bar in 1835, but has never practised. He succeeded as seventh baronet, on the death of his uncle, Sir William Rowe Dunbar, June 22, 1841. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Wigtown, and represented, in the Liberal interest, the Wigtown burghs from 1857 to 1865. In 1859 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, as owner of the Duchy of Cornwall; in 1863 he became Keeper of the Great Seal of the Prince of Wales, as Steward of Scotland, which office, though honorary and unsalaried, is one of high distinction, ranking next to that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall; and he was appointed Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and Chairman of the Board of Audit, July 27, 1865. On the abolition of the Board of Audit in April, 1867, he was appointed, by patent under the Great Seal, Comptroller-General of H.M.'s Exchequer and Auditor-General of public accounts.

DUNCAN, James Matthews, M.D., F.R.S.E., born April 29, 1826, at Aberdeen, was educated at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, Marischal College and University, spent one winter at the University of Edinburgh, and the next at the Medical School of Paris. He was formerly a member of Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and is at present a member of Council of the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Duncan took an active and intimate part in the discovery of the anæsthetic property of chloroform in 1847, contributing largely to the diffusion of knowledge regarding it; and was the means of extending the operation of the "Medical Benevolent Fund" to Scotland. In 1860 he began, with a few others, the Edinburgh Royal Hospital for Sick Children, which is now in successful operation, and is one of the largest and best hospitals of the kind in the world. Dr. Duncan began, in 1853, to lecture on midwifery, and diseases of women and children, in connection with the Surgeons' Hall Medical School; in 1870 he was a candidate for the chair of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, when his claims were supported by 420 former and present pupils. In consequence of his not getting the chair much public indignation was excited against the patrons, and a meeting was held in London, of those interested in the University of Edinburgh, to recommend and procure a change in the method of electing professors. In 1877 he was offered the offices of obstetric physician and lecturer in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, which he accepted, and he accordingly came to reside in London. Among his works are a treatise "On Perimetritis and Parametritis;" "Researches in Obstetrics;" "Fecun-

dity, Fertility, Sterility, and allied topics;" "On the Mortality of Childbed and Maternity Hospitals;" "Contributions to the Mechanism of Natural and Morbid Parturition."

DUNCKLEY, Henry, was born at Warwick, Dec. 24, 1823, and educated at the Baptist College, Accrington, and the University of Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. in 1848. In the same year he became minister of the Baptist Church, Great George Street, Salford, retiring from that position in 1855, to undertake the editorship of the Manchester *Examiner and Times*, of which he became a co-proprietor a few years later. In 1850 a First Prize, offered by the Religious Tract Society, was awarded to his essay on the condition of the working classes, entitled, "The Glory and the Shame of Britain." In 1853 a First Prize, offered by the Council of the Anti-Corn Law League for the best work, "showing the results of the repeal of the Corn-Laws, and the Free Trade policy, on the moral, the social, the commercial, and the political interests of the United Kingdom," was awarded to his essay, entitled, "The Charter of the Nations." In 1877 he began the publication in the *Manchester Weekly Times* of a series of weekly letters on current topics of the day, with the signature of "Verax," a pseudonym but slightly veiling the authorship. Five of these letters, suggested by the third volume of Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," and entitled, "The Crown and the Cabinet," were published separately, and reached a very wide circulation. A volume of "Letters" was published in 1878; and smaller selections have been published from time to time. In 1878 Mr. Dunckley was elected a member of the Reform Club, as a recognition of services rendered to the Liberal party. He has recently been a contributor to some of the leading periodicals. In 1883 the University of Glasgow conferred on Mr. Dunckley the honorary degree of LL.D.

DURHAM, Bishop of. (*See* Lightfoot, Dr.).

DURNFORD, The Right Rev. Richard, D.D., Bishop of Chichester, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Durnford, rector of Goodworth Clatford, Hampshire, by Louisa, daughter of Mr. William Mount, of Wasing Place, Berkshire, was born at Sandleford, Berkshire, in 1802. He received his education at Eton, where he was a contributor to the celebrated *Etonian*, of which the late Mr. Winthrop Mackworth Praed was editor; and many of his Latin verses appear in the "Musæ Etonenses." He passed in due course from Eton to Oxford, and was elected successively a Demy and a Fellow of Magdalen College, where he took his B.A. degree in 1826, obtaining a first class in classical honours, and proceeded M.A. in 1829. In 1835 he was appointed rector of Middleton, Lancashire. He was preferred to the archdeaconry of Manchester in 1867, and made a Canon of Manchester Cathedral in 1868. He was chosen to be one of the Proctors in Convocation. In 1870, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was nominated by the Crown to the bishopric of Chichester, being consecrated at Whitehall on May 8. Bishop Durnford has devoted himself earnestly to the prominent movements of the time within the Established Church, especially temperance, middle-class education, and the organised work of women. He has published some sermons and charges. He married in 1830, Emma, daughter of the late Rev. John Keate, D.D., headmaster of Eton and Canon of Windsor.

DURUY, Jean Victor, born at Paris in 1811, commenced his classical studies in 1823 at the Collége Rollin, then called Collége Sainte-Barbe; was admitted into the Nor-

mal School in 1830, was appointed to the class of history at the College of Rheims in 1833, and in the same year to a similar position in the College of Henry IV. at Paris, afterwards called the Collége Napoléon. About this time he published anonymously various elementary historical works. In 1853 he took the degree of Doctor "ès lettres," afterwards became Inspector of the Academy of Paris, Master of the Conferences at the École Normale, and Professor of History at the École Polytechnique, and by decree, June 23, 1863, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction. The changes and reforms which he introduced in his department, and his numerous programmes and circulars, gave rise to much discussion. Of course, the systematic opponents of the Government saw nothing good in what he did, and he was often severely criticised by such of them as belonged to his own profession. By the Catholic party, too, he was sharply attacked, and his "Synopsis of Contemporary History," for the use of the Lyceum, in which work several material points relating to the political events of our day were discussed, exposed him to severe censure. On resigning the office of Minister of Public Instruction in July, 1869, he was appointed a Senator, with a dotation of 30,000 francs. He sat in the Senate until the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870. His principal works are: "Géographie Politique de la République Romaine et de l'Empire," 1838; "Géographie Historique du Moyen Age," 1839; "Géographie de la France," 1840; "Atlas de Géographie Historique," 1841; "Histoire des Romains," 1840-4; "Histoire Romaine," 1848; "Histoire de France," 1852; "Histoire Grecque," 1851; "Histoire de la Grèce Ancienne," 1852—a work "crowned" by the French Academy; "Histoire Moderne," 1863; "Histoire Populaire de la France," 1863; "Histoire Populaire Contemporaine," 1864; "Introduction Générale à l'Histoire de France," 1865; and a second "Histoire des Romains depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à la fin du règne des Antonins," 5 vols., 1870-76. M. Duruy was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1845; promoted to the grade of Officer of that order, Aug. 12, 1863; to that of Commander, Aug. 13, 1864; and to that of Grand Officer, Aug. 4, 1867. He has been an Officer of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie since 1857.

DUVAL, Edgar Raoul, a French politician, born at Laon, April 9, 1832. His father was President of the Court of Bordeaux, and he himself entered the legal order at an early age. Under the Empire he was connected with the official lawyers at Nantes; was Advocate-General at Angers, Bordeaux, and Rouen; and was inscribed at the bar in the latter city. He was but little known in the political world when he was elected Deputy from the Seine Inférieure, July 2, 1871, by 58,387 votes, but he had no sooner entered the Assembly than he took position as one of the leaders of the Right. He first became noted on account of his frequent and vigorous attacks on M. Thiers. After the fall of the Thiers Ministry he turned round and attacked his old ally the Duc de Broglie. At the commencement of 1875 he joined the Bonapartists and in several remarkable speeches praised the much-vilified Second Empire, and prophesied its restoration. Thus he made himself the chief of the "Young Imperialist" party. In 1876 he was elected for Louviers, but at the elections of Oct. 14, 1877, he failed to secure his re-election. In 1876 he established at Paris *La Nation*, a new organ of the Bonapartist party.

DUVERNAY, Yolande-Marie-Louise, dancer, daughter of M. Jean-Louis Duvernay, was born in France, about 1815, and made her

first appearance in England at Drury Lane, Feb. 13, 1833, in a ballet called the "Sleeping Beauty." She was received with extraordinary favour, and afterwards performed in the "Maid of Cashmere," a ballet opera, adapted from "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," by M. Auber, the part having been rendered famous by Mdlle. Taglioni in Paris. In Dec. 1836 was produced the ballet of "The Devil on Two Sticks," in which Mdlle. Duvernay introduced to the English public the graceful dance with castanets, "La Cachuca," with which her name has been more especially identified. Her charming execution of this dance established her fame as the worthy compeer of Mdlles. Taglioni and Fanny Elssler. In 1845 she retired from the stage, having married Mr. Stephens Lyne Stephens, of Roehampton, Surrey, and Lyndford Hall, Norfolk, at one time member for Barnstaple, and was left a widow in 1860. This lady gave £20,000 to the Middlesex Hospital in 1866.

DYER, Thomas Henry, historian, was born May 4, 1804, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, in the city of London, and educated privately. He was engaged during the earlier part of his life in a West India house, and after the ruin of Jamaica, in consequence of Negro Emancipation, adopted the profession of literature. Mr. Dyer travelled extensively on the Continent, and particularly studied the topography and antiquities of Rome, Athens, and Pompeii. He was presented in 1865 with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of St. Andrews. He published in 1850 a "Life of Calvin," which was pirated in America; in 1861, a "History of Modern Europe," 4 vols.; in 1865, a "History of the City of Rome;" in 1867, an enlarged edition of "Pompeii;" in 1868, a "History of the Kings of Rome;" and in 1873, "Ancient Athens;" besides many articles in the *Classical Museum*, and in Dr. Smith's *Dictionaries of Biography and Geography*.

E.

EARLY, Jubal A., born in Virginia about 1815. He graduated in 1837 at the Military Academy at West Point, and was appointed a lieutenant of artillery, but soon resigned and studied law. During the war with Mexico he was a major in a Virginia volunteer regiment. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the Confederate service, and was present in several actions during the early part of the war. In May, 1863, he held the lines at Fredericksburg, while Lee was engaged with Hooker at Chancellorsville; and in July he commanded a division at Gettysburg. In 1864 he commanded in the Valley of the Shenandoah, where he was at first successful, but was finally routed by Sheridan. After the close of the war he came to Europe, but returning, resumed the practice of the law at Richmond. In 1867 he published "Memoirs of the Last Year of the War." He subsequently took up his residence at New Orleans, where, with Gen. Beauregard, he has been for some years manager of the Louisiana State Lottery.

EASTLAKE, Lady, widow of Sir Charles Lock Eastlake (who died Dec. 24, 1865), to whom she was married in 1849, is a daughter of the late Edward Rigby, Esq., M.D., of Norwich. She was born about 1816, and, as Miss Elizabeth Rigby, gained considerable literary reputation by a work published in 1841, entitled "Letters from the Shores of the Baltic," a pleasant and vivid record of a lengthened visit to a sister who was married to an Esthonian baron, and had settled on the shores of that sea. "Livonian Tales," comprising the three graphic stories of "The Disponent," "The Wolves," and "The Jewess," appeared in 1846.

She is also author of a "History of Our Lord," and the "Life of John Gibson, R.A." Lady Eastlake has been an occasional contributor to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, and two of her contributions on "Dress" and "Music" have been reprinted in "Murray's Home and Colonial Library."

EBERS, Georg, orientalist and novelist, born at Berlin, 1st March, 1837. His father, a banker, having died before the birth of his son, the latter received his early instruction from his mother, and subsequently studied in Fröbel's school at Keilhau. On entering the University of Göttingen he at first applied himself to the study of jurisprudence, but on removing to Berlin he gave the preference to oriental, philosophical, and archæological studies. Finally, he began to draw the limits of his researches still closer by making Egyptology his central study. At the termination of his academical career he visited the principal museums of Egyptian antiquities in Europe. In 1865, he established himself at Jena as a private tutor for the Egyptian language and antiquities, and in 1870 he was called as professor to Leipzig, where he has since remained. Apart from his scientific services, his thesis on obtaining the degree of Doctor "On the Twenty-sixth Egyptian Dynasty," and his larger work on "Egypt and the Books of Moses," and his "Scientific Journey to Egypt" (1869-70), were the cause of his promotion to that Chair. In his second journey to Egypt in 1872-73, he succeeded in discovering the Papyrus E, which was subsequently named after him. This Papyrus, although its contents primarily relate to medical subjects, is very important on account of the insight it gives into the language and culture of the ancient Egyptians. Ebers also discovered the important biographical inscription of the "Amen em Neb." In 1876, he had a severe attack of paralysis which still prevents him from walking. To this illness the further development of his literary activity is mainly attributable, for since the state of his health incapacitated him from pursuing more serious studies, he sought for and obtained a means of recreation and agreeable occupation in imaginative composition. This was the origin of "Uarda, a Romance of Ancient Egypt" (1877), which like several of Ebers' other works, has been translated into English by Clara Bell. This was the second of his works of fiction based upon facts in the history of Egypt, for he had previously, in 1864, published "An Egyptian Princess," which has been translated into English by E. Grove, and which gives in the attractive form of a romance, a description of popular life in Egypt about the time of the Persian war of conquest. The extraordinary success achieved by "Uarda," the design of which was based upon an epoch extending back to the most remote period, and which obtained effect by the cleverly used and fully developed charm of the grey mists of antiquity, induced the author to turn his Egyptian studies still further to account for literary purposes. He composed in succession "Homo Sum," a novel (1878); "The Sisters," a romance (1880); and "The Emperor" (1881), the scene of all these works being laid in Egypt. Meanwhile, Ebers did not neglect the acquisition of solid learning. It is true that his splendid work on "Egypt—descriptive, historical, and picturesque" (1878; English translation, by Clara Bell, with introduction and notes by Dr. Birch, 1880) is of a popular character, as are also his previous publication "Through Goschen to Sinai" (1872), and his work, written in collaboration with Guthe, on "Palestine—descriptive, historical, and picturesque" (1881). On the other hand, his numerous articles in

periodicals on the Egyptian language and antiquities, his remarkable treatise on "Papyrus E, a hieratic manual of Egyptian Medicine" (2 vols., 1872), afford ample proof of the most profound scientific study. His latest work of fiction is "The Burgomaster's Wife: a Tale of the Siege of Leyden," of which a translation, by Clara Bell, appeared at London, in 1882.

EBURY (Lord), The Right Hon. Robert Grosvenor, third son of Robert, second Earl Grosvenor, and first Marquis of Westminster, born April 24, 1801, received his education at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1821. He was returned to the House of Commons for Shaftesbury in 1822, and represented Chester from 1826 till 1847, when he succeeded Mr. George Byng as member for Middlesex, which he continued to represent till he was raised to the peerage, Sept. 10, 1857. In the House of Commons he supported measures for the advancement of civil, religious, and commercial liberty, took an active part in the struggles to obtain the Ten Hours Factory Bill, in the reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, the Irish Church, and in endeavouring to secure purity of election; and in order to effect the latter object, proposed and carried, after a severe fight, the bill reducing the county polls to one day. He introduced a bill to relieve nonconformists from the payment of rates, one for prohibiting the payment of voters' expenses by the candidate, and another for imposing upon the constituencies all outlay connected with the taking of the poll. Lord Ebury held the office of Comptroller of the Royal Household from Nov., 1830, till the retirement of Earl Grey's ministry, in the autumn of 1834, and that of Treasurer of the Household from July, 1846, to July, 1847. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1831. His lordship, who is a magistrate for Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Cheshire, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter county as well as for Middlesex, has, since his elevation to the House of Peers, laboured constantly to obtain from Parliament such a revision of the Book of Common Prayer as he believes will render it more in harmony with the feelings of the nation at large upon religious questions; and the repeal of the Parliamentary test imposed upon clergymen by the Act of 1662.

ECCARIUS, Johann Georg, was born Aug. 23, 1818, at Friedrichroda, in the duchy of Gotha. His father being a tailor, he was set down to tailoring at the age of ten; five consecutive hours of schooling in the forenoon and seven to ten hours tailoring in the afternoon, made up his juvenile days. In 1835, at the first public examination, he received the first silver medal for being the best Sunday scholar in the town in mathematics and geometry, and subsequently he officiated as teacher to the junior classes. In the autumn of 1846 he turned up amongst the latest arrivals from the fatherland in the Londoner Arbeiter Bildungs Verein. In 1850 he made his *début* in the press by a German article on London tailoring, published in the September number of the *Revue der Neuen Rheinischen Zeitung*. An English article on the same subject, published in Julian Harney's *Red Republican*, opened to him the columns of the Chartist press, to which he remained a gratis contributor till the extinction of Ernest Jones's *People's Paper*. He took an active part in the foundation of the International Working Men's Association in 1864. He was a member of the first executive of the Reform League in 1865, but afterwards resigned. In Feb., 1866, he was appointed paid editor of the *Commonwealth*, but was soon dismissed from that post, and had to return to shop-board. In 1867 he published, under the title of "A Working Man's Refutation

of Stuart Mill," a series of articles which had originally appeared in the *Commonwealth*. An enlarged edition has since been published in German by Eichhoff, Berlin, 1869. In July, 1867, he was elected General Secretary of the International Working Men's Association.

EDEN, The Right Rev. Robert, D.D., Bishop of the united diocese of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, and Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, was born in 1804, being third son of the late Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. From Westminster school he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. He held the rectory of Leigh, Essex, from 1837 to 1853; was consecrated Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness in 1851; and was elected Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland in 1862. Bishop Eden married in 1827 Emma, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Allan Park, Justice of the Common Pleas. (She died Nov. 24, 1880.)

EDEN, The Rev. Robert, M.A., son of the late Rev. Thomas Eden, born at Whitehall, near Bristol, was educated at a private school near that city. Having first entered at St. John's College, Oxford, as Bible Clerk, he became Scholar, and afterwards Fellow of Corpus Christi College, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1827. He was appointed an Examiner at Oxford in 1828-9, was successively Head Master of Hackney and Camberwell Collegiate Schools between 1829 and 1838; and held the post of Examiner for the East India Civil Service from 1839 to 1856; was Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich in 1849; Vicar of North Walsham in 1851; Honorary Canon of Norwich in 1852; and Vicar of Wymondham in 1854. Canon Eden is the author of the "Churchman's Theological Dictionary;" "The Examination and Writings of Archdeacon Philpot, with Biography," for the Parker Society, and "Some Thoughts on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures," 1864. He edited, in 1842, for the Clarendon Press, Bishop Bilson's "Perpetual Government of Christ's Church, with Life of the Author;" "The Moderation of the Church of England," by Timothy Puller, D.D., with Introductory Essay; "Faithfulness to its Scriptural Principles the Safeguard of our Church," 1870; and in 1848, Dean Stanley's "Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man." He wrote in the *Christian Observer* for some years; and has published "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, and on other public occasions."

EDHEM PASHA, a Turkish statesman, born in 1823. He studied in Paris, where for three years he attended the lectures in the School of Mines. On returning to Turkey he was attached to the staff of the army with the rank of captain, rapidly attained to that of colonel, and was appointed a member of the Council of Mines at the time of its formation. Having been appointed aide-de-camp to the Sultan in 1849, he soon was placed at the head of His Majesty's household troops. Meanwhile he had been promoted General of Brigade, and then General of Division. In 1854 he was charged, in the capacity of Government Commissioner, to convey to the Prince Alexander Karageorgovitz of Servia, the hattisheriff confirming the immunities accorded to that country. In 1856 he resigned the functions which he had fulfilled at the palace, and was appointed a member of the council of the Tanzimat, and afterwards Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the rank of Muchir. He only held that post for one year. Subsequently he played an important part in the affairs of his country, where he was nominated President of the Council of State. He was also for some time ambassador at Berlin. At the Conference of Constantinople (1876-77) he acted as the second Turkish plenipotentiary, and he was appointed to succeed

Midhat Pasha as Grand Vizier Feb. 5, 1877.

EDINBURGH, Bishop of. (*See* Cotterill, Dr.)

EDINBURGH (Duke of), H.R.H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, K.G., K.P., the second son of Her most gracious Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert, was born at Windsor Castle, Aug. 6, 1844. His early education was entrusted to the Rev. H. M. Birch; from 1852 to F. W. Gibbs, Esq., C.B.; and in 1856 the Prince was placed under the special care of Major Cowell, R.E., and spent the winter of 1856-7 at Geneva, studying modern languages. Having decided upon joining the naval service, Prince Alfred was placed under the Rev. W. R. Jolly, at Alverbank, near Gosport, where he pursued the preparatory studies for his profession during the summer of 1858. He entered the service, after a strict and searching examination, Aug. 31, 1858, was appointed a Naval Cadet, and joined her Majesty's screw steam-frigate *Euryalus*, 51 guns, Capt. John Walter Tarleton, C.B. After a leave of absence of a few weeks, Prince Alfred joined his ship for active sea-service, Oct. 27, 1858, and served in the *St. George* on various foreign stations, visited many of the countries on the shores of the Mediterranean, and extended his travels to America and the West Indies. In Dec. 1862, Prince Alfred declined the offer made to him of the throne of Greece. In Feb. 1866, Parliament granted him £15,000 a year, payable from the day on which he attained his majority, with an additional £10,000 on his marriage. He was created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster in the peerage of the United Kingdom, May 24, 1866, and took his seat in the House of Lords, June 8. His Royal Highness was sworn in Master of the Trinity House, March 21, 1866, and received the freedom of the City of London, June 8. Early in 1867 the Duke was appointed to the command of the frigate *Galatea*, which sailed from Plymouth Sound Feb. 26. Since then he has visited nearly every country in the world, proceeding first to Australia, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception on the part of the inhabitants; and great indignation was felt at the dastardly attempt of an Irishman, named O'Farrell, to assassinate the Prince at a picnic held at Clontarf, near Port Jackson, New South Wales, on March 12, 1868. The Prince, however, was only slightly wounded by a pistol-shot in the back. O'Farrell was tried on March 31, found guilty, and executed on April 21. His Royal Highness subsequently visited Japan (where he was received both publicly and privately by the Mikado), China, and India. In 1873 he went to Italy, and on April 20 had an audience with the Pope at Rome. On Jan. 23, 1874, his marriage with the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, was celebrated with great pomp at St. Petersburg; and on March 12, the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen, made a public entry into London amid much popular enthusiasm. On Oct. 15, 1874, the Duchess gave birth at Buckingham Palace to a son, who, on the 23rd of the following month, was baptized by the names of Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, the sponsors being Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, the Prince of Wales, the Crown-Princess of Germany, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Duke of Edinburgh's other children are the Princess Marie Alexandra Victoria, born Oct. 29, 1875; and the Princess Victoria Melita, born at Malta, Nov. 25, 1876; and a princess born in 1878. His Royal Highness is Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg-

Gotha. In Nov. 1882, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's fleet.

EDISON, Thomas Alva, inventor, born in Ohio in 1847. The deficiencies of his education (limited to a school attendance of eight weeks) were in part compensated for by the care of his mother and by his early passion for reading, which took particularly the direction of chemistry. He became when still very young a newsboy on a railway, where he was able to continue his reading, and even to make some experiments in chemistry, and to finally publish an amateur paper. Becoming interested in telegraphy he studied it late at night in a railway station, and in a few months became so expert an operator that he was successively employed at Port Huron, Michigan, Stratford, Canada, and Adrian, Michigan. At this last place he fitted up a small shop for the repair of telegraph instruments, and for the manufacture of novel machinery. From Adrian he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he invented his automatic repeater. After brief stays at various places he settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the age of twenty had acquired some little reputation as a successful inventor, but was soon called to Boston on telegraphic business, where he set up a shop for his experiments. Not long afterwards he was made superintendent of the Gold Indicator Co. in New York, and while in that position established his factory for experiments in Newark, New Jersey. In 1876 he resigned his superintendency in order to devote his entire time to research and invention, locating himself for this purpose about twenty-five miles from New York, at a place called Menlo Park. He remained there until 1882, when he was obliged to return to New York to personally supervise the introduction of electric light into the city. Mr. Edison's inventions, which number about three hundred, include the carbon telephone, the phonograph, the micro-tasimeter, the aërophone, the megaphone, the phonometer, the electric pen, and the quadruplex system of telegraphing.

EDMUNDS, George F., lawyer and politician, was born in Richmond, Vermont, Feb. 1, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and by a private tutor, studied law at an early age, and began the practice in 1849. In 1851 he removed to Burlington, Vermont. From 1854 to 1859 he was a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature, serving as Speaker for three of these years. In 1861-2, he was a State Senator acting as Speaker *pro tempore*. On the death of Mr. Foote in 1866, he was appointed to the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, which position he has continued to fill by successive re-elections. He is one of the prominent Republican leaders of that body, and has been a member of some of its most important committees. He was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1876, which decided the Presidential controversy between Mr. Hayes and Mr. Tilden. At the National Convention in 1880, he received some votes for the nomination to the Presidency.

EDWARD, Thomas, son of a private in the Fifeshire Militia, was born at Gosport in 1814, and after his parents' return to Scotland, was brought up by them at Aberdeen. His education, such as it was, terminated when he was six years old. For the next four years he earned his own bread by working at Grandholm Factory, and then he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and he worked at this trade till 1875. In 1837 he married, gave up the idea of emigration, which for some time he had seriously entertained, and settled at Banff. From his earliest boyhood he displayed the greatest enthusiasm for the study of natural history. After

settling at Banff he gave his days to his handicraft, and his nights to the study of nature. His nocturnal ramblings made him acquainted with much that never falls within the ken of the ordinary observer; he became familiar with the habits of owls, bats, badgers, and foxes. Later on the kindness of a neighbouring minister supplied him with some books on natural history, from which he not only gained the special information he sought, but also learned to write good and vigorous English. The result of his ardour and perseverance was a valuable collection of zoological specimens stuffed by himself, which he exhibited, first at Banff, and then at Aberdeen, not without a hope that it might bring him more than mere pecuniary aid. But it failed to do even this, and he had to dispose of it at a serious loss. Again and again did he renew his collections, making each more perfect than the last, but he was obliged to part with them under the pressure of sickness and increasing wants. He contributed well-written articles on natural history to the *Zoologist* and similar publications; and in 1866 he was elected an Associate of the Linnæan Society. He also obtained the curatorship of the Banff Museum at a salary first of £2 2*s.*, and afterwards of £4 4*s.* a year. In 1874 Mr. Samuel Smiles, and Mr. Reid, a Scotch artist, found this aged man of science living in great poverty at Banff, maintaining himself as a cobbler, whilst, as long as his strength lasted, he devoted all his leisure time to his favourite scientific pursuits. A biography of him, published by Mr. Smiles in 1876, drew the attention of the general public to his merits, one gratifying result being that a pension of £50 a year was granted by the Queen to Mr. Edward. The intimation was conveyed to him by the following letter:—"2, Whitehall Gardens, Christmas Day, 1876. Sir,—The Queen has been much interested in reading your biography by Mr. Smiles, and is touched by your successful pursuit of natural science under all the cares and trouble of daily toil. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on you a pension of £50 a year. I am, &c., yours faithfully, Beaconsfield." In Dec. 1877, Mr. Edward was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh. His name appears as a "reference" or "authority" on page after page of such classical treatises as Westwood and Bate's "Sessile-eyed Crustacea," Couch's "British Fishes," and Norman's "Echinoderms," and many new species have been named after him. Of crustacea alone—not to speak of birds, fishes, insects, zoophytes, and other kinds of animals—he seems to have rooted out something like two hundred species, many of them wholly new to science, and nearly all of them new to his part of the country.

EDWARDS, Miss Amelia Blandford is the daughter of a Peninsula officer, and is maternally descended from the family of Walpole. Her taste for art and literature was evidenced from an early age, and in 1853, while yet very young, she began to be known to the public as a contributor to periodical literature. Since that time, though best known as a novelist and traveller, she has written many juvenile and educational works, besides contributing art and dramatic criticisms, literary reviews, and political leaders to certain of our foremost weekly and daily papers. The following are among Miss A. B. Edwards's best-known novels:—"My Brother's Wife" (1855); "Hand and Glove" (1859); "Barbara's History" (1864); "Half a Million of Money," which first appeared as a serial in *All the Year Round* (1865); "Debenham's Vow," first passed through the columns of *Good Words* (1870);

"In the Days of My Youth" (1873); "Monsieur Maurice," a novelette (1873). "Miss Carew" (1865) consists of short tales chiefly. Besides the foregoing, Miss Amelia B. Edwards is the author of "An Abridgment of French History," published in Messrs. Routledge's *Useful Library;* of the biographical letterpress to Messrs. Colnaghi's *Photographic Historical Portrait Gallery;* of a volume of "Ballads" (1865); and of a record of travel in the then little known Dolomite region, entitled "Untrodden Peaks and unfrequented Valleys" (1873), with illustrations by the author. This was followed at the beginning of 1877 by "A Thousand Miles up the Nile," illustrated with upwards of eighty wood engravings from drawings by the author, made and finished on the spot, in Egypt and Nubia. This work, which occupied Miss Edwards's pen and pencil for more than two years after her return from the East, contains a full account of the remarkable discoveries made at Aboo-Simbel (forty miles below the Second Cataract) by Miss Edwards's party, together with a ground-plan of the temple which they excavated, and facsimiles of the inscriptions found upon its walls. A series of selections from English poets and English prose writers was compiled by Miss Edwards expressly for the Tauchnitz Library.

EDWARDS, Edward, born in London in 1812; after having been for many years employed on the new general catalogue of the printed books in the British Museum, became in 1851 principal librarian of the Free Libraries of the City of Manchester—the first established in this country under the Act of 1850—and held the office until 1858. He edited "The Great Seals of England," 1836: and "The Napoleon Medals," 1837—works which first introduced to the English public the method of metallic engraving, invented in France by M. Achille Collas. He is the author of "Remarks on the Ministerial Plan of a Central University Examining Board," 1836; "A Descriptive Catalogue of a Series of French Medals in the Cabinet of the British Museum," 1838; "The Economy of the Fine Arts in England," 1840; "A Letter on the Present State of the Education Question," 1846; and of various publications on the question of Public Libraries in this country and in the United States. Mr. Edwards contributed several biographical and other articles to the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and wrote "A View of the Various Schemes which have been proposed for the Classification of Human Knowledge," published in the Transactions of the Liverpool Historical Society.

EDWARDS, Henri Milne, naturalist, of Belgian origin, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, born at Bruges, Oct. 23, 1800, studied medicine at Paris, and obtained his degree of Doctor in July, 1823. After holding the Professorship of Natural History at the Lycée Henri IV., he was appointed in 1841 to a similar position at the Museum of the Faculty of Sciences, of which he became Dean, and was made Professor of Zoology to the Museum, in place of M. Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, May 28, 1862. In 1838 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences (section of Anatomy and Zoology) as successor to M. Cuvier; was elected an associate of the Academy of Medicine in 1854; created an officer of the Legion of Honour in April, 1847, and was promoted to the rank of Commander, Aug. 13, 1861. He is the author of "Recherches Anatomiques sur les Crustacés," 1828, "crowned" by the Academy of Sciences; "Manuel de Matière Médicale," 1832; "Nouveau Formulaire Pratique des Hôpitaux," 1840; "Histoire Naturelle des

Crustacés," 1837-41; "Leçons sur la Physiologie et l'Anatomie comparée de l'Homme et des Animaux," 1855-60; and other works. M. Edwards superintended the publication of a new edition of Lamarck's "L'Histoire Naturelle des non-Vertébrés," 1838-1845; and has contributed to various scientific reviews, dictionaries, and periodicals. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Leyden in Feb. 1875. In 1878 the King of Portugal conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ.

EDWARDS, Henry Sutherland, born in 1828, was educated at one of the branch schools of King's College, London, and in France, where he lived many years. In 1856 he visited Russia, on the occasion of the coronation of Alexander II., and, remaining some months in Moscow, studied the Russian language. He published, in 1858, a collection of "Sketches and Studies" (contributed originally to a magazine), under the title of the "Russians at Home." This was followed, in 1862, by a "History of the Opera." In that year Mr. Edwards went to Poland, where an insurrection seemed to be preparing, and to Russia, where measures were being taken for the emancipation of the serfs, as special correspondent of the *Times;* and, on his return to England, published "The Polish Captivity." In 1863, immediately after the rising in Poland, he was again sent out by the *Times*. He took part in and described some of the principal expeditions from Galicia into the kingdom of Poland; went, at the crisis of the insurrection, to Warsaw, and, soon after his arrival, was ordered to quit the city within twenty-four hours. Allowed to choose his route, he proceeded to St. Petersburg, and thence to Moscow, and the South of Russia, returning to Galicia through Kieff and Volhynia. In 1864 he published the "Private History of a Polish Insurrection;" was special correspondent of the *Times* at Luxemburg, when, in 1867, the "Luxemburg Question" threatened to produce war; and in July, 1870, when war between France and Prussia actually broke out, was appointed one of the special correspondents of the *Times* on the German side. In that capacity he followed the King's head-quarters from Saarbrück to the neighbourhood of Beaumont; went through the battle of Beaumont with a Bavarian Infantry Regiment; after Beaumont and Sedan, joined General von Werder before Strasburg, and on the fall of Strasburg, traversed the occupied country from Alsace to Normandy, remaining at Rouen and Amiens, with the Army of the North, until the end of the war. He has written a few novels, and many pieces for the stage. His latest novel is "Malvina," 3 vols., 1871. He has since published a translation of the "Statistics of All Countries" compiled by Dr. Otto Hübner, the Director of the Prussian Statistical Archives, 1872; and "The Germans in France," 1874. In 1879 he delivered in public at Steinway Hall a lecture on "The Opera."

EDWARDS, Miss Matilda Barbara Betham, born at Westerfield, Suffolk, in 1836, on the maternal side, of a good old north-country family, the De Bethams of Betham, near Kendal, Westmoreland. From the Bethams, this lady inherited literary tastes; her grandfather, the Rev. W. Betham, Rector of Stonham Aspall, Suffolk, her uncle, Sir William Betham, Ulster King-at-Arms, and her aunt, Matilda Betham, having all won for themselves an honourable place in literature. On her father's side, Miss Betham Edwards came of a highly respectable Suffolk family, the elder branches having been landed proprietors for many generations. Her first effort in fiction, a story, "The White House by the Sea," pub-

lished when she was nineteen, has since been many times reprinted in popular editions, and since that time she has devoted herself entirely to literature, contributing to *Punch*, the *Graphic*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Fraser's Magazine*, and other leading periodicals, and publishing several novels, the most popular of which are "Doctor Jacob," and "Kitty;" but all have been reprinted in America, and on the Continent, and in several editions at home. Among her miscellaneous contributions to literature may be mentioned "A Winter with the Swallows in Algeria," "A Year in Western France," "Mrs. Punch's Letters to Her Daughter," in *Punch*, "History of the International Working-Men's Association," in *Fraser's Magazine*, besides a vast number of critical and social papers, and several works for the young. Miss Betham-Edwards is cousin to Amelia Blandford Edwards, author of "Barbara's History."

EGGER, Emile, member of the Institute, born at Paris, July 18, 1813, is of German extraction. He received his degree of Doctor in Letters in 1833; was professor in various colleges in Paris, and first became known by his editorship of new editions of the works of Varro, Longinus, and fragments of Festus and Verrius Flaccus. In 1839 he gained the prize offered by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres for "Examen Critique des Historiens Anciens de la Vie et du Règne d'Auguste," which was published at Paris in 1844. He was appointed Maître de Conférences at the Normal School, and Assistant Professor of Greek literature to the Paris Faculty of Letters; was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres in 1854, in place of M. Guérard, and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1845, was advanced to the grade of Officer in 1866, and to that of Commander in 1879. M. Egger is the author of "Latini Sermonis Vetustioris Reliquiæ Selectæ," published in 1843; "Méthode pour étudier l'Accentuation Grecque," in 1844, in conjunction with M. Galusky; "Aperçu sur les Origines de la Littérature Grecque," in 1846; "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Critique chez les Grecs," in 1850; "Notions Elémentaires de Grammaire comparée, pour servir à l'étude des trois langues classiques," in 1852; "Apollonius Dyscole," in 1854; "Considérations Historiques sur les Traités Internationaux chez les Grecs et chez les Romains," in 1856; "Mémoires de Littérature Ancienne," in 1862; "Mémoires d'Histoire Ancienne et de Philologie," in 1863; "Observations sur un Procédé de Dérivation très-fréquent dans la Langue Française," in 1864; and other works. M. Egger has contributed articles to various reviews and periodicals.

EGGLESTON, Edward, D.D., born at Vevay, Indiana, Dec. 10, 1837. He attended various schools and academies until his seventeenth year, but continued ill-health prevented a regular attendance at any of them, and finally compelled him to substitute home study for a collegiate course. He began preaching at a very early age; but his first regular pastorate was at St. Peter, Minnesota (then on the Indian frontier), in 1857-8. He was appointed a general agent of the Bible Society in 1858; pastor of the Market Street Methodist Church in St. Paul, Minnesota, 1859-60; of the Methodist Church at Stillwater, 1860-61; of the Jackson Street Methodist Church in St. Paul, 1862-63; and of the Methodist Church at Winona, Minnesota, 1864-65. From 1866 to 1870 he was editor of the *Little Corporal*, the *National Sunday School Teacher*, and other periodicals in Chicago. In 1870 he removed to Brooklyn, New York, and became literary editor of the New York

Independent, a religious weekly, of which he had previously been the western correspondent. A few months later he was made superintending editor, which position he resigned in July, 1871, to take charge of *The Hearth and Home*. His first two novels, contributed as serials to this latter paper, having opened a new and tempting path to him, he resigned the editorship of *The Hearth and Home* about the end of 1872, and has not since attached himself editorially to any periodical. In 1874 he carried out a long-cherished plan of establishing an Independent Church without a creed. To do this he accepted the call of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, conditioned on its acceptance of this platform, or lack of platform. He was obliged in 1879 to resign this pastorate on account of the complete breaking down of his health; and since his recovery he has wholly given up preaching and all public speaking, and has devoted himself entirely to letters. Mr. Eggleston paid a brief visit to Europe in 1877, and spent about a year here, from 1879 to 1880. Since his return to America he has resided at Lake George, New York. He has published "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," 1871; "The End of the World," 1872; "Mystery of Metropolisville," 1873; "The Circuit Rider," 1874; "Schoolmaster's Stories for Boys and Girls," 1874; and "Roxy," 1878. In connection with Mrs. L. E. Seelye he began in 1879 a series of American biographies, of which there have been issued up to the present "Brandt and Red Jacket," "Pocahontas," "Tecumseh and the Shawnee Prophet," "Montezuma and the Conquest of Mexico," and "Red Eagle and the Wars with the Creek Indians."

EGYPT, Viceroy of. (*See* Tewfik Pasha.)

EICHTHAL, Gustave d', publicist, descended from a family of rich bankers of Jewish origin, was born at Nancy in 1804; studied economical questions upon leaving college, and joined the Saint-Simonian school. Taking part in the association which had for its head M. Enfantin, he assisted in the editorship of the *Globe* and *Organisateur*. Upon the dispersion of the sect, M. Eichthal, who had sacrificed a large portion of his fortune in the promotion of his ideas, went to Greece, became a member of the bureau of Political Economy, and published anonymously a work entitled "Les Deux Mondes," which served as an introduction to that on Turkey by Mr. Urquhart. He is one of the principal founders of the Société d'Ethnologie, of which he became Secretary, and in the Transactions of which he has published a work entitled "Histoire et Origine des Poulhas ou Fellans," which appeared in a separate form in 1842; and another, entitled "Étude sur l'Histoire Primitive des Races Océaniennes et Américaines." In concert with M. Ismayl Urbain, he published, in 1839, "Lettres sur la Race Noire et Blanche." M. d'Eichthal, who had previously been appointed a member of the central committee of the Société Géographique, assisted in 1848 in the editorship of the journal *Le Crédit*, and since that time has devoted himself to social questions, and the amelioration of the condition of the human race. In 1863 M. d'Eichthal published an exegetical work, entitled "Les Évangiles," and in the *Revue Archéologique*, "Études sur les Origines Boudhiques de la Civilisation Américaine." These were followed by "Examen Critique et Comparatif des trois premiers Évangiles;" "Étude sur la Philosophie de la Justice Platon;" and "De l'Usage Pratique de la Langue Grecque," conjointly with M. Renieri, of Athens, 1864; and "Les trois Grands Peuples Méditerranéens et le Christianisme," 1865. After the

downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty M. Eichthal sought refuge in London, but he soon returned to France, where he has since published "La Sortie d'Egypte d'après les Récits combinés du Pentateuque et de Manethon," 1872; "Mémoire sur le texte primitif du premier Récit de la Création," 1875; and "Le Site de Troie, selon M. Lechevalier ou selon M. Schliemann," 1875.

EISENLOHR, August, Ph. D., Egyptologist, was born Oct. 6, 1832, at Mannheim in the Grand Duchy of Baden, where his father was a physician. After a preliminary training in the lyceum of his native town he entered the University of Heidelberg in 1850, applying himself to the study of Protestant theology, which he continued at Göttingen till 1853, when he returned to Heidelberg, and entered the theological seminary. Illness compelled him to avoid serious study for several years, and on his recovery he abandoned theology, and devoted his attention to the natural sciences, especially chemistry, under the instruction of Professors R. Bunsen and Erlenmeyer. He graduated Ph.D. in 1859, and afterwards established a chemical manufactory. By commercial intercourse with China he became acquainted with the Chinese language, and was thus led to the study of hieroglyphics, which he has prosecuted with great zeal since 1864, aided by the advice of MM. Chabas and Brugsch. On giving up commercial pursuits, he entered, after some years, the academical career as Privatdocent of the Egyptian language and Archæology by a dissertation "Die analytische Erklärung des demotischen Theils der Rosettana," Theil i. Leipsic, 1869. In the same year he undertook, generously aided by the Grand Duke of Baden, a scientific exploration of Egypt. Having been present at the inauguration of the Suez Canal, he sailed up the Nile to the second cataract of Wadi Halfa, studying, copying, and photographing the inscriptions. On this occasion he had the good fortune to be allowed to study the Great Harris Papyrus in the House of the late Consul Harris, at Alexandria, and to make extracts from it, which he afterwards translated. In March, 1870, he left Egypt and returned home. Coming to this country in 1872, he assisted Miss Harris in selling to the British Museum for £3,300 her valuable collection of Greek and Egyptian papyri. Of this collection, and especially of the Great Harris Papyrus, he gave a description, translation, and commentary in a pamphlet "Der grosse Papyrus Harris. Ein wichtiger Beitrag zur Aegyptischen Geschichte, ein 3000 Jahr alte Zeugniss für die Mosaische Religionstiftung enthaltend," Leipsic, 1872. He treated the same subject with the original text in the Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology (vol. i., part ii., 1872), "On the political condition of Egypt before the reign of Rameses III." His explanations were, however, sharply criticised by M. Chabas, in his "Recherches pour servir à l'Histoire de la XIX^{e} Dynastie" (Châlons and Paris, 1873). Dr. Eisenlohr replied to M. Chabas in an article in the *Aegyptische Zeitschrift*, 1873. In the same periodical he published a translation of the whole of the great Harris Papyrus. In Dec. 1872, he was nominated a Professor Extraordinary in the University of Heidelberg, and was elected an honorary member of the Society of Biblical Archæology at London, and of the Society "El Chark" at Constantinople. He attended the International Congress of Orientalists held in London in 1874.

ELIOT, Charles William, LL.D., was born at Boston, Massachusetts, March 20, 1834. He was prepared for college at the Boston Public Latin School, and graduated (A.B.) at Harvard in

1853. He was Tutor in Mathematics at Harvard, 1854-58; Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry, 1858-61; of Chemistry, 1861-63; Professor of Chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1865-69; and was chosen President of Harvard May, 1869. In conjunction with F. H. Storer he has written a "Manual of Inorganic Chemistry," 1866, and a "Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis," 1869, besides various contributions to scientific journals.

ELIOT, Samuel, LL.D., born in Boston, Dec. 22, 1821. He graduated at Harvard College in 1839; was for two years engaged in mercantile business in Boston, and subsequently travelled in Europe. In 1847 he published some "Passages from the History of Liberty," that were intended to form a part of a "History of Liberty," which he had meditated for several years. The first instalment appeared in 1849, under the title of "The Liberty of Rome," altered to that of "History of Liberty, Part I., the Ancient Romans;" followed in 1853 by Part II., "The Early Christians." In 1856 he published "A Manual of the United States History between the years 1792 and 1850;" and in 1880 a selection of "Poetry for Children." He was Professor of History and Political Science in Trinity College, Hartford, from 1856 to 1864, and President of the College from 1860 to 1864. In 1871-3 he was Lecturer at Harvard; from 1872-76 Head-Master of Girls' High School in Boston; and from 1878 to 1880 Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools.

ELLICOTT, The Right Rev. Charles John, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, was born April 25, 1819, at Whitwell, near Stamford, of which parish his father, the Rev. Charles Spencer Ellicott, was rector. He received his early education at Oakham and Stamford schools, and then proceeded to Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. with honours in 1841, and was elected a Fellow of St. John's College. In 1842 he carried off the first Member's prize, and in the following year the Hulsean prize on "The History and Obligation of the Sabbath." In 1848 he was collated to the rectory of Pilton, in Rutlandshire, but he resigned this small living ten years later on being chosen to succeed Dr. Trench, the present Archbishop of Dublin, as Professor of Divinity in King's College, London. In 1859 he was appointed Hulsean Lecturer, and in the following year was elected Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. The Hulsean Lectures for 1860 "On the Life of our Lord Jesus Christ" displayed profound theological erudition, and showed that their author possessed a critical knowledge of the Greek language. They attracted much attention even beyond the limits of the university, and it became obvious that Dr. Ellicott would be selected for high preferment in the church. He was nominated by the Crown to the Deanery of Exeter in 1861, and in 1863 to the united sees of Gloucester and Bristol, which had been vacated by the translation of Bishop Thomson to York. A principal feature of Bishop Ellicott's episcopate is said to be his hearty sympathy with the clergy of different theological "schools of thought." To him the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol owes its Theological College, and the city of Bristol its "Church Aid Fund" for supplying spiritual help of a missionary kind to its overgrown parishes. He has also instituted a plan of issuing every year a Pastoral Letter, in which he comments on passing ecclesiastical events, without waiting to deal with them for the first time in a Triennial Charge. His lordship takes an active part in the deliberations of the Upper House of the Convocation of

the Province of Canterbury. Besides his Hulsean Lectures, already referred to, which have reached a 5th edition (1869), Bishop Ellicott has published "The History and Obligation of the Sabbath," a dissertation which obtained the Hulsean Prize for 1843, Camb., 1844; a "Treatise on Analytical Statics," 1851; "Critical and Grammatical Commentaries" on the Epistles to the Galatians (1854), and Ephesians (1855), Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Philemon, and on the "Pastoral Epistles" (1858); an essay on the "Apocryphal Gospels" in *Cambridge Essays*, 1856; "The Destiny of the Creature, and other sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge," 1858; an article on "Scripture, and its Interpretation" in Archbishop Thomson's "Aids to Faith," 1861; "The Broad Way and the Narrow Way," 2 sermons, 1863; "Considerations on the Revision of the English Version of the New Testament," 1870; "Six Addresses on Modern Scepticism," published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1877; "Six Addresses on The Being of God," published by the same society, 1879; papers in the publications of the Christian Evidence Society; and annual addresses to the clergy of his diocese, published under the title of "Diocesan Progress" (1879-1883). The bishop was for eleven years the chairman of the Company of the Revisers of the Authorized Version of the New Testament, published in 1881. He is also the editor of "A New Testament Commentary for English readers, by various Writers," in 3 volumes; and of a "Commentary on the Old Testament," on a similar plan, of which three volumes have recently appeared (1883).

ELLIOT, The Very Rev. Gilbert, D.D., a son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, and brother of Sir C. Elliot, K.C.B., born in 1800, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1822; M.A., 1824). Having held some inferior preferments, including the incumbency of Trinity Church, Marylebone, he was nominated in 1850 to the Deanery of Bristol. Dr. Elliot, who is well known as a leader of the Low Church party, took an active part as prolocutor in the Lower House of Convocation from 1857 till 1864, when he resigned. He is the author of one or two volumes of sermons.

ELLIOT, The Right Hon. Sir Henry George, G.C.B., second surviving son of the second Earl of Minto, by Mary, eldest daughter of Patrick Brydone, Esq., was born in 1817. He was educated at Eton, and held the post of secretary and aide-de-camp to Sir John Franklin in Tasmania from 1836 to 1839. He was appointed a précis writer in the Foreign Office in 1840; an attaché to the embassy at St. Petersburg in 1841; Secretary of Legation at the Hague in 1848; transferred to Vienna in 1853; and nominated Envoy to Denmark, March 31, 1858. In 1859 he was sent on a special mission to the king of the Two Sicilies, and in 1862 to the king of Greece; was appointed Envoy to the king of Italy, Sept. 12, 1863, in succession to Sir James Hudson; and Ambassador to the Sublime Ottoman Porte in 1867. Shortly afterwards he was sworn of the Privy Council, and on Nov. 22, 1869, he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He was associated with the Marquis of Salisbury as joint-plenipotentiary at the Conference of the representatives of the great Powers held at Constantinople in 1876-77 for the purpose of considering the critical position of affairs in the East. At the close of that Conference the plenipotentiaries returned to England, and Sir Henry Elliot, who happened to be extremely unpopular among the section of the Liberal party who sympathised with Russia, was not sent back to the Sublime Porte as Ambassador, that post being conferred on Mr. Layard. On Dec. 31, 1877,

however, he was appointed Ambassador at Vienna.

ELLIOTT, Charles Wyllys, born at Guildford, Connecticut, May 27, 1817. After spending some years in mercantile pursuits, he studied horticulture and landscape gardening, and from 1840 to 1848 practised these pursuits in Cincinnati. He then returned to New York, and engaged with his brother in the iron business, but devoted much time to literary and philanthropic labour. In 1857 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to lay out the Central Park in New York. He now resides at Guildford, Connecticut. Besides contributions to periodicals he has published: "Cottages and Cottage Life" (1848); "Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural" (1852); "St. Domingo, its Revolution and its Hero" (1855); "The New England History" (1857); "Remarkable Characters and Places in the Holy Land" (1867); "Wind and Whirlwind," a novel (1868); "American Interiors" (1877); and "Pottery and Porcelain" (1877).

ELLIS, Alexander John, F.R.S., F.S.A., formerly Sharpe, the name having been changed by royal license in 1825, was born June 14, 1814, at Hoxton, and educated at Shewsbury, Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a scholar in 1835, and graduated B.A., being sixth wrangler, and first in the second-class in classics in 1837. He was elected a Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society in 1837, of the Royal Society in 1864 (having been a member of the Council for 1830-2), of the Society of Antiquaries in 1870, and of the College of Preceptors in 1873. He was President of the Philological Society during 1872-4, and also 1880-2, of which Society he is now a Vice-President. Mr. Ellis is also a member of the Mathematical Society of London, and in 1825 entered the Middle Temple as a student, of which he is still a member, though he has never been called to the bar. He is the author of "Alphabet of Nature," 1845; "Essentials of Phonetics," 1848; "Plea for Phonetic Spelling," second edition, 1848; "Universal Writing and Printing," 1856; "Early English Pronunciation, with especial reference to Chaucer and Shakspere," Parts I. and II. 1869, Part III. 1871, Part IV. (to p. 1432), 1875, (Parts V. and VI. in preparation); "Glossic," 1870; "Practical Hints on the Quantitative Pronunciation of Latin," 1874; "On the English, Dionysian, and Hellenic Pronunciation of Greek," 1877; "Pronunciation for Singers," 1877; "Speech in Song," 1878; with numerous other works and tracts on Phonetics, Mr. Ellis having been the proprietor, editor, and chief writer of the "Phonetic News," 1849; "Only English Proclamation of Henry III.," 1868; translation of Professor M. Ohm's "Spirit of Mathematical Analysis," 1843; "Self-proving Examples in Arithmetic," 1855; "Algebra identified with Geometry," 1874; "How to teach Proportion without reference to Commensurability," 1877; translation of Prof. Helmholtz's "Sensations of Tone as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music," with an additional appendix, 1875; "Basis of Music," 1877; "Logic for Children" (printed 1872-3, published 1882); numerous papers on Music, Barometic Hypsometry, Logic, and the Geometrical Meaning of Imaginaries, Stigmatics, and the Calculation of Logarithms, &c., in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, 1859-80, and on Phonologic Philology, with five Annual Presidential Addresses in the Transactions of the Philological Society, 1866-74; besides various lectures on logic and educational subjects in the "Educational Times," 1869-79, and in the "Journal of the Society of Arts," 1870; and in the latter "On the Measurement and

Settlement of Musical Pitch," 1877; and again "On the History of Musical Pitch," 1880, for each of which he received a silver medal from the Society of Arts.

ELLIS, George Edward, D.D., born in Boston, Aug. 8, 1814. He graduated at Harvard College in 1833, studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School, and after travelling for a year in Europe, was in 1838 ordained pastor of the Harvard Church (Unitarian), Charlestown, Massachusetts, a position which he resigned in 1869. In the meanwhile, from 1857 to 1864, he was Professor of Doctrinal Theology in the Cambridge Divinity School. He is now at the Tremont Temple, Boston. For a long time he edited the *Christian Register*, the organ of the Unitarians of Massachusetts, and in conjunction with the Rev. George Putnam, D.D., the *Christian Examiner*. He has published many sermons and addresses, has contributed largely to periodicals, and in 1864 delivered a course of Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity. He wrote the lives of John Mason, Ann Hutchinson, and William Penn, in Sparks's "American Biography," and has published "The Half Century of the Unitarian Controversy" (1857), "The Aims and Purposes of the Founders of Massachusetts" (1869), "Memoir of Jared Sparks" (1869), "Memoirs of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford" (1871), "History of the Battle of Bunker's Hill" (1875), "Memoir of Jacob Bigelon" (1881), and "The Red Man and the White Man" (1882).

ELLIS, Robinson, son of James Ellis, Esq., born Sept. 5, 1834, at Barming, near Maidstone, Kent, was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Rugby School, then at Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1858, and appointed Professor of Latin in University College, London, Jan. 8, 1870. Professor Ellis published a small edition of Catullus in 1866, a larger and more elaborate one in 1867; "The Poems and Fragments of Catullus, translated in the Metres of the Original," 1871. He is a contributor to the *Cambridge Journal of Philology*, and to the *Academy*. The University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in July, 1882.

ELVEY, Sir George Job, Mus. Doc., son of the late Mr. John Elvey, of Canterbury, was born in that city March 27, 1816. He commenced his musical education as a chorister of Canterbury Cathedral, under Mr. Highmore Skeats, the organist. In 1834, he gained the Gresham prize medal for his anthem, "Bow down thine ear." In the following year he was appointed to succeed Mr. Skeats as organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and in 1837 he was appointed organist to the Queen. Mr. Elvey entered New College, Oxford, and graduated as Bachelor of Music in 1838, his exercise being a short oratorio, "The Resurrection and Ascension," which was afterwards produced in London by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Dec. 2, 1840, and which has also been rendered at Boston, in the United States, and at Glasgow. He proceeded to the degree of Doctor of Music at Oxford in 1841, having obtained a dispensation from the late Duke of Wellington by which he was enabled to take his degree two years earlier than the statutes of the University would permit. His exercise on this occasion was an anthem, "The ways of Zion do mourn." He composed an anthem for voices and orchestra, "The Lord is King," for the Gloucester Musical Festival of 1853, and a similar one, "Sing, O Heavens," for the Worcester Festival of 1857. Sir G. Elvey's compositions are all of an ecclesiastical character; many of his anthems have been published. He composed a "Festal March" for the wedding of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise in 1871,

which was afterwards performed in public. In the same year he received, from the hands of the Queen, the honour of knighthood. His tune for the harvest hymn, "Come, ye thankful people," is generally admired. He married first in 1838 Harriette, daughter of Mr. Highmore Skeats; secondly, in 1854, Isabella Georgina, daughter of the late J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.; thirdly, in 1865, Elenora Grace, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Jarvis, of Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park; and, fourthly, in June, 1882, Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Savory, of Buckhurst Park, Sunningdale, Berkshire. On the occasion of his last marriage, he resigned the post of organist to the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor.

ELWIN, The Rev. Whitwell, M.A., a member of a good family in Norfolk, born Feb. 26, 1816, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839. He held for some years the curacy of Hemington-with-Hardington, Somerset, and was appointed, in 1849, rector of Booton, Norfolk, a living in the patronage of his family. He became in July, 1853, editor of the *Quarterly Review* in succession to Mr. Lockhart, and resigned the post in July, 1860. Since then he has been engaged in preparing a new edition of "The Works of Alexander Pope," the eighth volume of which appeared in 1872.

ELY, Bishop of. (*See* Woodford, Dr.)

EMLY (Lord), The Right Hon. William Monsell, eldest son of the late William Monsell, Esq., of Tervoe, co. Limerick, born in 1812, and educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Limerick, for which he served as High Sheriff in 1835. He sat as one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for the county of Limerick from Aug. 1847, until his elevation to the peerage. Mr. Monsell joined the Catholic Church in 1850. He was Clerk of the Ordnance from Dec. 1852, till Feb. 1857, when he was transferred to the Presidentship of the Board of Health, which he held till Sept.; was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855; was Vice-President of the Board of Trade from Feb. till July, 1866; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Dec. 1868, till 1870; and Postmaster-General from the latter date till 1873, when he was created a peer.

ÉNAULT, Louis, journalist and author, born at Isigny, Calvados, in 1824, studied law at Paris, and became an advocate. He was imprisoned a short time after the revolution of 1848, on account of his connection with the Legitimist party, and on his release he quitted France and visited England, Scotland, the Hebrides, and Germany. Returning to Paris in 1851, he engaged in literary pursuits; in 1863 made a journey to the East; and in 1854 was intrusted by the Government with a mission, having for its object the examination of the north of Europe, including the shores of the Baltic, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. M. Énault was for some time engaged upon the *Constitutionnel* and *Le Nord*, as literary critic, and has contributed to the *Revue Contemporaine*, *Le Pays*, *L'Illustration*, *Figaro*, *La Correspondance Littéraire*, and *La Revue Française* either in his own name or under the pseudonym of Louis de Vermond. He is the author of "Promenade en Belgique et sur les Bords du Rhin," published in 1852; "La Terre Sainte," in 1854; "Constantinople et la Turquie, Tableau historique," in 1855: "Voyage en Laponie et en Norvége," in 1857; "De la Littérature des Indous," in 1860; and "La Méditerranée, ses Îles et ses Bords," in 1862. Many of M. Énault's works are romances, the scenes being laid in places he has visited. Amongst

them may be named "Christine," 1857; "La Vierge du Libau," 1858; "L'Amour en Voyage," and "Un Amour en Laponie," 1861; "Stella," 1863; "En Province," and "Olga," 1864; "Irène," "Un Mariage Impromptu," "Deux Villes Mortes," 1865; "Un Drame Intime," 1866; "Le Roman d'une Veuve," 1867; "Frantz Muller, Axel, le Rouet d'Or," tales, 1868; "Le Secret de la Confession," 1870; and "La Vie à Deux," 1874. He has translated for the *Pays*, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom;" "Werther," in 1855; and has edited the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame d'Epinay." M. Énault was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1861.

ENFIELD (Viscount), the courtesy title borne by the Right Hon. George Henry Charles Byng, Lord Strafford. He is the son and heir of the Right Hon. George Stevens Byng, second Earl of Strafford, and was born in London in 1830. He received his education at Eton and at Oxford. He represented Tavistock in the Liberal interest from 1852 till Sept. 1857, and sat for Middlesex from the latter date till Jan. 1874, when he was summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony. In 1855 he was attached to Earl Russell's special mission to Vienna. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board from 1865 till July, 1866. In Dec. 1870, he was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and in Sept. 1880, Under-Secretary of State for India. The latter office he resigned in Dec. 1882. The appointment of Lord Kimberley as Secretary of State rendered this step necessary in order that one of the political offices connected with the home administration of India might be represented in the House of Commons. Viscount Enfield was succeeded by Mr. J. K. Cross in the office of Under-Secretary.

ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN, the compound name of two French novelists, who have always written in collaboration with each other, and whose names are as indissolubly united as those of our own Beaumont and Fletcher. Émile Erckmann was born at Phalsbourg in the department of the Meurthe, May 20, 1822. He was the son of a bookseller, and after studying by fits and starts in the college of his native town, he proceeded to Paris to study law, but never practised that profession. He resolved to earn a living with his pen, and accordingly commenced a series of works of fiction in conjunction with M. Alexandre Chatrian, who was born in the hamlet of Soldatenthal in the commune of Abreschwiller, in the department of the Meurthe, Dec. 18, 1826, and who was an usher in the college at Phalsbourg, when M. Erckmann made his acquaintance in 1847. From that time the two friends composed numerous tales, all signed "Erckmann-Chatrian," and characterized by such unity of composition, that no one doubted they were the production of a single individual. At first they contributed feuilletons, which attracted little attention, to provincial journals, and wrote some dramatic pieces, which were failures. They at length despaired of being able to gain a subsistence by their literary efforts, and accordingly M. Erckmann returned to his law books, while M. Chatrian obtained a situation in the offices of the Eastern Railway Company. It was not until 1859 that the publication of "L'Illustre Docteur Mathéus" gave a certain amount of popularity to the name of Erckmann-Chatrian. Since then their reputation as writers of romances has been constantly and steadily increasing in consequence of a series of works containing faithful and graphic narratives of the manners and customs of Germany, and of the glories and military reverses of the Revolution and the First

Empire. The titles of these works are—"Contes Fantastiques," 1860; "Contes de la Montagne," 1860; "Maître Daniel Rock," 1861; "Contes des Bords du Rhin," 1862; "Le Fou Yégof," 1862; "Le Joueur de Clarinette," 1863; "La Taverne du Jambon de Mayence," 1863; "Madame Thérèse, ou les Volontaires de '92," 1863, originally published in the *Journal des Débats;* "L'Ami Fritz," 1864; "Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813," 1864, translated into English under the title of "The Conscript; a Tale of the French War of 1813;" "L'Invasion —Waterloo," 1865, translated under the title of "Waterloo, a Story of the Hundred Days;" "Histoire d'un Homme du Peuple," 1865; "La Maison Forestière," 1866; "La Guerre," 1866; "Le Blocus," 1867, translated under the title of "The Blockade of Phalsburg; an Episode of the Fall of the First French Empire;" "Histoire d'un Paysan," 1868, an historical romance, which has also been translated into English; and "Le Juif Polonais," a play brought out successfully at the Théâtre de Cluny in 1869. Among their more recent productions are—"The Story of the Plébiscite, related by one of the 7,500,000 who voted 'Yes'" (translated into English 1872); "Brigadier Frederic: A Story of an Alsatian Exile" (translated into English 1875); "Maître Gaspard Fix; suivi de l'Education d'un Féodal;" "Histoire d'un Conservateur;" "L'Isthme de Suez;" and "Souvenirs d'un ancien Chef de Chantier; suivi de l'Exilé," 1876. Their three-act comedy "L'Ami Fritz," was brought out successfully at the Théâtre Français, Dec. 4, 1876, notwithstanding the discredit which the Bonapartists had endeavoured to cast beforehand on the piece by accusing the authors of want of patriotism, and sympathy with Germany. Their novel, "Les Vieux de la Vielle," was published in 1882.

ERICHSEN, John Eric, F.R.S., was born in 1818, and educated at the Mansion House, Hammersmith, and at University College, London. He became a Fellow and a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of various other learned and scientific institutions, home and foreign. He was appointed Professor of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery at University College, and surgeon to the hospital in 1850. Mr. Erichsen is now Emeritus Professor of Surgery and consulting surgeon to the hospital, and to many other medical charities. He has been President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England—of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Surgical Section of the Great International Medical Congress of 1881. He was appointed Secretary to the Physiological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1844; was member of the Royal Commission on Vivisection in 1875, and is Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen. Mr. Erichsen is the author of many works and essays on physiology and surgery—more especially of the "Science and Art of Surgery," which has gone through eight large editions in this country, and many editions in America, besides being translated into several foreign languages. This work, from its extensive circulation, has probably exercised more influence on the progress of surgery in all English-speaking countries, than any other publication of the day. Mr. Erichsen has been largely engaged as a consulting and operating surgeon for many years, and has devoted much attention to surgery in its medico-legal aspects.

ERICSSON, John, born in the province of Wermeland, Sweden, in 1803. He entered the navy as ensign in 1820, was employed in surveys in Northern Sweden, and rose to the rank of captain. In

1826 he came to England to introduce his invention of a "flame engine," but owing to the circumstances under which it was tried, it proved unsuccessful. Soon afterwards he resigned his commission in the Swedish navy, and devoted himself, in England, to mechanical inventions, including that of the steam boiler, on the principle of artificial draught. This principle was applied in the "Novelty," a locomotive engine, which he constructed to compete for a prize offered in 1829 by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the lightest and fastest locomotive engine. The "Novelty" failed, by an accident, to meet the conditions of the prize, which was awarded to George Stephenson. In 1839 he went to New York, where he was, in 1841, employed to construct the war steamer *Princeton*, the first ever built in which the propelling machinery was below the water line, and out of the reach of shot. To the London Exhibition of 1851 he sent several inventions, for which he received prizes. In 1852 he built the *Ericsson*, a steamer of 2,000 tons, fitted with caloric engines, which he had previously invented while in England, in 1833. Although the experiment was satisfactory in several respects, the engines did not develop sufficient power to give a requisite rate of speed, and he thereupon turned his attention to the manufacture of stationary caloric engines, for purposes in which no great amount of power was required. He will be best known in connection with the "monitors" (so called from the name of the first one)—iron ships with revolving iron turrets for the guns. The *Monitor*, a small vessel built by him in 100 days, proved more than a match for the Confederate iron-clad *Merrimack*, which had just before (in March, 1862) easily destroyed the two finest frigates in the United States navy. Of late years he has been trying to perfect the solar engine. He still resides in New York.

ERNEST II. (Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha). Augustus-Ernest Charles John Leopold Alexander Edward, who reigns as Ernest II., was born June 21, 1818, succeeded his father Jan. 29, 1844, and married the Princess Alexandrina, daughter of the late Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, brother of the late Prince Consort, May 3, 1842. In 1863 his name was put forward as a candidate for the vacant crown of Greece, but for state reasons he declined it. Duke Ernest, who has laboured to promote German unity, gave the stimulus to those liberal movements which induced the Emperor of Austria to make concessions to his subjects. He is an accomplished musician, and has composed several operas which have been produced in Germany with success.

ESCOSURA, Don Patricio de la, politician and author, born at Madrid, Nov. 5, 1807, passed his early years in Portugal, his father serving in the army of Castaños. Having studied at Valladolid, he returned in 1820 to Madrid, and studied under Lista. In 1824, in consequence of his connection with the secret society of the "Numantinos," he retired to Paris, studied mathematics under Lacroix, and afterwards repaired to London. On his return to Spain in 1826, he entered a regiment of artillery, and was promoted in 1829 to the rank of officer. During this period he devoted himself to literary pursuits and politics. In 1834 he was exiled as a Carlist to Olivera; in 1835 he was appointed aide-de-camp and secretary to Gen. Cordova, upon whose retirement in 1836 he obtained his discharge. Upon the accession of Gen. Espartero to power, Escosura was again exiled, and retired to France. Returning to Madrid in 1843, he was appointed a Secretary of State, and held office under the Narvaez ministry, retiring tem-

porarily from public affairs in 1846. After having been for some time Under-Secretary of State, in the Sotomayor Ministry in 1847, he accepted the post of Envoy Extraordinary to Portugal in 1855, and became in the following year Minister of the Interior in the Espartero Cabinet, which was soon succeeded by that of O'Donnell. He was Ambassador to the German Empire from 1872 to 1874. He has obtained reputation as a poet, dramatist, and novelist, and is the author of the following poems:—"El Bulto vestido de Negro Capuz," and "Hernan Cortés en Cholula;" dramas, "Corte del Buen retiro," played in 1837; "Barbara Blomberg," "Don Jaime el Conquistador," "La Aurora del Colon," "El Higuamota," in 1838; "Las Mocedades de Hernan Cortés," "Roger de Flor," &c., in 1844-6; has written two historical romances, viz., "El Conde de Candespina," published in 1832; and "Ni Rey, ni Roque," in 1835; a political romance, entitled "El Patriarca del Valle," in 1846; and "Historia Constitucional de Inglaterra," in 1859.

ESCOTT, Thomas Hay Sweet, was born at Taunton, April 26, 1844, being the eldest son of the Rev. Hay S. Escott, and member of a very old West Somerset family, whose seat is Hartrow Manor, near Taunton. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated second class in the final examination *in Litteris Humanioribus* in June, 1865. Mr. Escott was lecturer in logic at King's College, London, from 1868 till 1872, and during the year 1870 he acted as Professor Lonsdale's deputy as Professor of Classics. He adopted journalism as a profession immediately after he came up to London, in 1865, from Oxford, and he has been closely and actively connected with the London daily and weekly press ever since. He has also written much for the chief monthly magazines, for the most part anonymously. He published, in 1879, "England, its people, polity, and pursuits," since translated into most European languages, and accepted as a standard work. Mr. Escott was appointed editor of the *Fortnightly Review* in Oct., 1882, on the resignation of Mr. John Morley.

ÉTEX, Antoine, sculptor, born at Paris, March 28, 1806, studied in the ateliers of MM. Dupaty and Pradier, receiving at the same time lessons from MM. Ingres and Duban. From 1827 to 1829 he competed for the prize at Rome; obtained a second prize in 1828, the subject being "Le Jeune Hyacinthe tué par Apollon;" and visited Italy, Algeria, Corsica, Spain, Germany, and England. At the "Salon" of 1833 he exhibited, amongst other important works, a colossal "Cain," which attracted much attention, and led to his receiving the commission to execute two of the groups for the Arc de l'Étoile. Several of his works having been rejected for exhibition at the "Salon," he did not again compete until 1841, when he was again successful. M. Étex, in addition to being a sculptor, has achieved renown as a painter, engraver, and architect; obtained a first class medal for sculpture in 1833, and the decoration in June, 1841. He is the author of "Essai sur le Beau," published in 1851; "Cours Élémentaire de Dessin," and "J. Pradier, Ary Scheffer, Études," in 1859.

EU (Comte d'), Prince Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston d'Orléans, born at the château de Neuilly, in the department of the Seine, April 28, 1842, is the eldest son of the Duke de Nemours, and one of the grandsons of King Louis Philippe. Brought up in exile, he was educated for the military profession, and went to take service in South America. In 1864 he married Isabella, the eldest daughter of Dom Pedro II. of Brazil, heiress apparent of that vast empire. Domesticated in the palace of the

male branch of the House of Braganza, and distinguished by the title of Marshal of the Empire, he took the command of the Brazilian forces as they were straining every nerve for a supreme effort in Paraguay, and brought to a happy termination a campaign which, were its particulars entrusted to the treatment of a great poet, might rank among the most epic exploits of our times. The struggle with Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, lasted for six years with varying success, and was closed by the death of Lopez on March 1, 1870, when General Camara, of the Brazilian cavalry, overtook the Dictator at Aquidubon, and, as he refused to surrender, he was cut down, sword in hand, at the head of a small body of troops, who manifested their attachment to their leader till the last. The Comte d'Eu afterwards made a triumphant entry into Rio de Janeiro with the *élite* of his victorious troops. He has had the direction of affairs in Brazil during the frequent and protracted visits of the Emperor Pedro II. to Europe.

EUGÉNIE, EX-EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH. EUGÉNIE-MARIE DE GUZMAN, COUNTESS OF TÉBA, born May 5, 1826, is the daughter of Doña Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, countess-dowager de Montijos, whose father was English consul at Malaga at the period of her marriage with the Count de Montijos, an officer in the Spanish army, connected, more or less closely, with the houses of the duke de Frias, representative of the ancient admirals of Castile, of the duke of Fyars, and others of the highest rank, including the descendants of the kings of Aragon. On the death of the count de Montijos, his widow was left with a fortune adequate to the maintenance of her position, and two daughters, one of whom married the Duke of Alba and Berwick, lineally descended from James II. and Miss Churchill. For Eugénie, the second, a still higher destiny was reserved. In 1851, the Countess Téba, accompanied by her mother, paid a lengthened visit to Paris, and was distinguished at the various entertainments given at the Tuileries by the dignity and elegance of her demeanour, and by great personal beauty,—of the aristocratic English rather than the Spanish style. Her mental gifts were not less attractive; for her education, partly conducted in England, was very superior to that generally bestowed upon Spanish women, who seldom quit their native country. Shortly after the opposition of the higher Northern Powers had put an end to the idea of a union between the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Princess Carola Wasa of Sweden, he apprised the council of ministers of his intended marriage with the daughter of the Countess Montijos; a measure which excited some disapproval among them, and even led to their temporary withdrawal from office. During the short time which intervened between the public announcement of the approaching event and its realization, the Countess Téba and her mother took up their abode in the palace of the Elysée. The marriage was celebrated with much magnificence on Jan. 29, 1853, at Notre Dame. The life of the Empress Eugénie after her marriage was comparatively uneventful, being passed chiefly in the ordinary routine of state etiquette; in visits to the various royal *maisons de plaisance*, varied by an extended progress through France in company with her husband; by an annual sojourn for the benefit of her health at Biarritz, in the Pyrenees, the favourite summer resort of her family in the days of her girlhood; by a journey to England and Scotland, in the autumn of 1861, and in 1864 to some of the German baths. The Empress Eugénie, who became the mother of an heir to the house

of Bonaparte, March 16, 1856, was a devoted supporter of the claims of the Holy See, and to her influence much of the policy of the emperor towards Italy has been attributed. Accompanied by the emperor, she visited the cholera hospitals in Paris, in Oct., 1865, and her conduct on this occasion was very highly commended. In July, 1866, she made, with the Prince Imperial, an official tour in Lorraine, and was present at the *fête* held at Nancy in commemoration of the reunion of that province with France. On the occasion of the centenary of Napoleon I., in Aug., 1869, she proceeded with the Prince Imperial to Corsica. In Oct. of the same year her Majesty made a voyage to the East on board the steam yacht *l'Aigle*. She went first to Venice, thence to Constantinople, next to Port Saïd, where she was present at the formal opening of the Suez Canal (Nov. 17), visited the most interesting places in Turkey and Egypt, and returned to France at the end of November. At the commencement of the war between France and Germany she was appointed Regent (July 27, 1870) during the absence of the Emperor. Immediately after the revolution in Paris, on the 4th of Sept., she hurriedly left the Tuileries, and escaped from France. She landed at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, Sept. 9, 1870, and shortly afterwards proceeded to join the Prince Imperial at Hastings. Camden House, Chislehurst, was subsequently selected as a residence by the Imperial exiles. In Oct., 1871, the Empress went to Spain on a visit to her mother. The Emperor died at Chislehurst, Jan. 9, 1873. At the beginning of the year 1881 the Empress removed from Camden House to the Farnborough estate in Hampshire, close to the borders of the county of Surrey. The estate, which was purchased for £50,000, consists of about 257 acres, with a picturesque mansion.

EVANS, John, Hon., D.C.L., Oxford, and LL.D., Dublin, Treas. and V.P.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., &c., is son of the late Rev. A. B. Evans, D.D., who was head master of Market Bosworth Grammar School, Leicestershire. He was born in 1823, and educated by his father. In 1864 he published "The Coins of the Ancient Britons," and in 1872, "The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain," which was translated into French and published in Paris in 1875. "The Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland," appeared in 1881, and a French translation of it in the following year. He has also written on the "Flint Implements in the Drift," in the "Archæologia," vols. 38 and 39; and a variety of Papers in the "Archæologia," and in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, of which he is one of the editors. He was President of the Geological Society in 1875-6, and of the Anthropological Institute in 1878-79, and has been President of the Numismatic Society since 1875. He is a J.P. and D.L. for Hertfordshire, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1881-82.

EVANS, Sebastian, LL.D., youngest son of the late Arthur Benoni Evans, D.D., born at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, March 2, 1830, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1853, M.A. in 1857, and LL.D. in 1868. He became manager of the artistic department in Messrs. Chance Brothers & Co.'s glass works in 1857, in which capacity he designed the "Robin Hood" window exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862, and lithographed by Mr. Waring in his "Masterpieces of Industrial Art." In 1865 he published a volume entitled "Brother Fabian's MS. and other Poems," and in 1875, a second, "In the Studio, a decade of Poems." In 1867 he became editor of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, and in 1868 unsuccessfully contested the

borough of Birmingham in the Conservative interest. He resigned the editorship in Oct., 1870, and was called to the bar in 1873, when he joined the Oxford Circuit. After practising for some years in Birmingham he removed to London in 1878, and took an active part in the organization of the Conservative party in connection with the National Union of Conservative Associations. In Oct., 1881, he undertook the editorship of a new Conservative Sunday newspaper, the *People*, which, under his management, has become an important organ of the party. Dr. Evans is author of a number of essays and poems, which have appeared in various periodicals. Several of his lectures have also been separately published.

EVARTS, William Maxwell, LL.D., born in Boston, Feb. 6, 1818. He graduated at Yale College in 1837, studied at the Harvard Law School, and in 1841 was admitted to the New York bar, where he soon took a high position. From 1849 to 1853 he was Deputy U. S. District Attorney. In the Impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, in the spring of 1868, Mr. Evarts was the leading counsel for the defendant, and from July, 1868, to the close of Mr. Johnsou's administration, he was Attorney-General of the United States. In 1872 he was counsel for the United States in the tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama claims at Geneva; and in the celebrated Tilton-Beecher case, in 1875 he was at the head of Mr. Beecher's counsel. He also argued the Republican side of the case before the Electoral Commission in 1877. Upon the accession, in March, 1877, of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency, he was made Secretary of State, a position which he retained until the close of Mr. Hayes' term, 1881. Although an accomplished cholar and able speaker, he has ublished only a few occasional iscourses and addresses. Among these are the "Centennial Oration before the Linonian Society of Yale College" (1853), an "Address before the New England Society" (1854), a Eulogy on Chief Justice Chase, the Centennial Oration at Philadelphia, and at unveiling the statues of Webster and Seward in New York.

EVERETT, Joseph David, F.R.S., was born at Rushmere, near Ipswich, Sept. 11, 1831. In 1854 he entered the University of Glasgow, where he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A., with honours in all the subjects of the curriculum. After successively occupying the posts of Secretary to the Meteorological Society of Scotland, Professor of Mathematics at King's College, Nova Scotia, and Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow, he was appointed in 1867 Professor of Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, Belfast. He was secretary to the Units Committee of the British Association, and published in 1875 a volume of "Illustrations," which has largely contributed to the general adoption of the system of units recommended. He was made secretary to the Underground Temperature Committee at its appointment in 1877, and has directed the observations which have since been taken in various places for determining the rate at which temperature increases downwards in the earth. He has contributed to the Greenwich Observations and to the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and London, papers on Underground Temperature, on Atmospheric Electricity, and on Rigidity. His papers on Mirage in the *Philosophical Magazine* for 1873, cleared up several points which had previously been obscure. Professor Everett published in 1870-72 a version of Deschanel's "Traité de Physique," partly translated and partly re-written; in 1877 an Elementary Text Book of Physics; and in 1882 a work on Vibratory Motion

and Sound. He is a skilled shorthand writer on a system invented by himself, which was published in 1877, and has attracted much attention.

EVERSLEY (Viscount), The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, D.C.L., the eldest son of the late Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P. for Reading (who assumed the name of Lefevre in addition to Shaw on marrying a lady of that name, whose ancestors were among the French refugee families that fled to England at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes), born Feb. 22, 1794, and educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in due course, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but did not practise. In 1830 he was returned to the House of Commons for the now disfranchised borough of Downton, sat for Hampshire in 1831-2, and represented the northern division of that county from the passing of the Reform Act till his elevation to the peerage. He was chosen in May, 1839, Speaker of the House of Commons, in succession to the late Mr. Abercrombie (afterwards Lord Dunfermline), and retired after an eighteen years' tenure of office, in 1857. In this capacity his dignified and courteous demeanour, strict impartiality, and thorough acquaintance with the forms and rules of the House, secured him the confidence and respect of all parties, and even under Sir R. Peel's Conservative administration no attempt was made to substitute another in his place, though he professed Liberal politics. His Lordship, who was created Viscount Eversley on his retirement from the Speakership, April 11, 1857, is High Steward of Winchester, Governor of the Isle of Wight, honorary Lieut.-Col. of the Hants Yeomanry, and an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen for the Yeomanry service, with the rank of Col. in that force. In 1858 he was appointed a Commissioner of Church Estates, which office he resigned in 1859, when he was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner.

EXETER, Bishop of. (*See* Temple.)

EYRE, The Most Rev. Charles, a Catholic prelate, son of the late John Lewis Eyre, Esq. (Count Eyre in the Papal dominions), and brother of the late Very Rev. Monsignor Eyre of Hampstead, was born in 1817, at Askam Bryan Hall, York, and educated at Ushaw College, Durham, and in Rome. He was appointed assistant priest at St. Andrew's church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1843; removed to St. Mary's, Newcastle, in 1844; became senior priest at St. Mary's Cathedral, Newcastle, in 1847, and remained there, with a short interval, till Christmas, 1868. He was for many years canon of the diocese of Hexham and Newcastle; and for some time was Vicar-General; was appointed Archbishop for the Western district, and Delegate-Apostolic for Scotland in December, 1868; and was consecrated in the church of St. Andrea della Valle, Rome, Jan. 31, 1869, by the title of Archbishop of Anazarba, *in partibus infidelium*. When the ancient hierarchy was restored in Scotland by Pope Leo XIII., on March 4, 1878, Mgr. Eyre was appointed Archbishop of Glasgow. The Letters Apostolic constituting the new dioceses in Scotland ordain that while, in consideration of its antiquity, importance, and ancient archiepiscopal dignity, Glasgow is erected into an Archbishopric, it shall not, until it is otherwise decreed by his Holiness or his successors, possess any real prerogatives of an archiepiscopal or metropolitan See, and that, while he remains without suffragans, the Archbishop of Glasgow shall take his seat with the Archbishop and Bishops of the province of St. Andrews and Edinburgh in the Provincial Synod of Scotland.

Archbishop Eyre is the author of a "History of St. Cuthbert," 1849 (2nd Edit. 1858).

EYRE, EDWARD JOHN, some time Governor of Jamaica, born in Aug., 1815, son of the late Rev. Anthony Eyre, vicar of Hornsea and Long Riston, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, finished his education at the Louth and Sedbergh grammar-schools. Failing to obtain a commission in the army at seventeen years of age, he determined to try his fortune in Australia, and having arrived at Sydney about 1833, with a capital of £400, engaged in sheep-farming and the transporting of cattle. He was successful, and invested the profits in the purchase of an estate situated on the lower Murray, upon which he settled and remained for several years, during which period he was appointed resident magistrate of his district, and Protector of the Aborigines. In the numerons disputes which arose between the European settlers and the aborigines, he acted with much discretion, and upheld as much as possible the lawful rights of the wandering native tribes. In a work entitled "Discoveries in Central Australia," published in 1845, he earnestly pleads their cause. In the meantime he distinguished himself as an Australian explorer of the then unknown shore, extending from 118 deg. to 134 deg. of east longitude between King George's Sound, in West Australia, and Port Lincoln, in South Australia. Mr. Eyre had strongly opposed the notion that a practical road existed in that direction for sending sheep and cattle to West Australia, though he believed that there were fertile lands in the interior beyond a salt marsh called Lake Torrens. An expedition to test this idea was set on foot, which started June 20, 1840, Mr. Eyre being at its head. After experiencing innumerable difficulties and privations, and having been considered as lost, he reached Albany, King George's Sound, July 7, 1841. His journey proved the enormous difficulty and practical uselessness of the Western route. In 1845 Mr. Eyre returned to England, and in 1846 received from Earl Grey, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the appointment of Lieut.-Governor of New Zealand, as second to the Governor, Sir George Grey. He remained there six years, residing generally at Wellington, but administering the government of the middle Island, in which the provinces of Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago are situated. While in New Zealand he married a daughter of Captain Ormond, R.N., by which lady he has several children. Having served his full term as a colonial governor, he returned to England in 1853, and about a twelvemonth afterwards was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the island of St. Vincent. This post he held for six years; and in the years 1859 and 1860 he was in the island of Antigua, filling the place of the Governor of the Leeward Islands, who was on leave of absence. In 1860, upon the termination of his Governorship of Antigua, Mr. Eyre returned to England to recruit his health, which had become much impaired by his long residence in tropical climates and overwork. The rest he obtained was, however, short, for in 1862 he was chosen by the late Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to administer the Government-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies during the absence of Governor Darling, who had returned to England on account of ill-health. When Mr. Eyre reached Jamaica he had a difficult task before him. The island was in a state of retrogression. Cuba had usurped its trade, several of the richest estates were uncultivated, and demagogues used inflammatory language in order to excite the negroes to rebellion. In consequence of the non-return of

Governor Darling, Mr. Eyre was appointed Captain-General and Governor, General-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of the Island of Jamaica, July 15, 1864: and an insurrection having broken out in Oct., 1865, he proclaimed martial law, and used very vigorous measures for its suppression. His policy was completely successful, and what was believed to be a dangerous insurrection was crushed. His measures, more especially in the trial by court-martial, and condemnation to death of George William Gordon, a mulatto of property, excited much resentment among certain sections at home, and a commission of inquiry was despatched to Jamaica, Governor Eyre being superseded, and Sir Henry Storks temporarily appointed in his place. The report of the committee, published in June, 1866, exonerated Governor Eyre from the heavy charges brought against him, but he was recalled, and Sir P. Grant appointed his successor. Mr. Eyre, who reached Southampton, Aug. 12, was entertained at a banquet there, Aug. 21. In the meantime, large funds were collected by an association of persons who styled themselves "The Jamaica Committee," for the prosecution of the ex-Governor, and some of the officers who acted under him. Immediately a numerous and influential committee of noblemen and gentlemen, presided over by the Earl of Shrewsbury, was formed for the protection and defence of Mr. Eyre, and funds were liberally subscribed by the public. Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand were charged with murder, but the Grand Jury, after a very exhaustive charge from the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, threw out the bills, April 11, 1867; and the magistrates at Market Drayton, before whom Mr. Eyre was arraigned, also on a charge of murder, refused to commit him. Numerous other legal proceedings, both criminal and civil, were instituted against Mr. Eyre, extending over a period of about four years, and entailing an expenditure connected with his defence of over £10,000. In every instance, however, the proceedings instituted failed to substantiate any case against Mr. Eyre.

F.

FAED, John, R.S.A., artist, born in 1820, at Burley Mill, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, where his father was an engineer and millwright, showed an early taste for art, and, encouraged by a successful painting, which he finished at the age of twelve, began to paint miniatures in his own neighbourhood. He repaired, in 1841, to Edinburgh, where he exhibited, in 1850, some pictures of humble life, which met with a ready sale. His principal works are—"Shakespeare and his Contemporaries;" and two series of drawings illustrating "The Cotter's Saturday Night," and "The Soldier's Return." Since coming to London in 1864 Mr. Faed has painted "The Wappenschaw; or Shooting Match;" "Catherine Sefton;" "The Old Style;" "Tam O'Shanter;" "Haddon Hall of Old;" "The Ballad;" "Old Age;" "The Stirrup Cup;" "The Old Crockery Man;" "John Anderson, my Jo';" "Parting of Evangeline and Gabriel;" "The Old Brocade;" "Auld Mare Maggie;" "Gamekeeper's Daughter;" and "The Hiring Fair."

FAED, Thomas, R.A. (brother of Mr. John Faed), born at Burley Mill, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in 1826, lost his father in his boyhood, but, aided by his brother, who was working his way to reputation as an artist in Edinburgh, resolved to follow the bent of his genius. While a student at the School of Design in Edinburgh, where for a short period he was under the tuition of Sir W. Allan,

he was annually successful at the competition for prizes in various departments. The earliest work of art he exhibited in public was a drawing in water-colours from the "Old English Baron." He soon after commenced oil-painting, exercising his brush on such subjects as draught-players and shepherd boys. Mr. Faed became an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1849, and after executing, among other approved works of art, the popular picture of "Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford," settled permanently in London in 1852, and began to exhibit at the Royal Academy. In 1855 his work, "The Mitherless Bairn," elicited from critics the praise of being "the picture of the season." In 1856 Mr. Faed exhibited "Home and the Homeless;" and in 1857, "The First Break in the Family;" his more recent pictures being "Sunday in the Backwoods," "His only Pair," "From Dawn to Sunset," "Baith Faither and Mither," and "The Last o' the Clan." Mr. Faed was made A.R.A. in 1859, and R.A. in 1864. He was elected an honorary member of the Vienna Royal Academy in Jan., 1875.

FAGGE, Charles Hilton, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Hythe, Kent, in 1838, and educated at Guy's Hospital. He graduated M.B. in the University of London, with high honours, in 1861, and proceeded to the degree of M.D. in the following year. In 1870 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He was appointed Assistant-Physician at Guy's Hospital in 1867; Physician in 1880; Lecturer on Pathology in 1873; and Examiner in Medicine in the University of London in 1879. He is the author of many original papers and memoirs in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, the Guy's Hospital Reports, the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, and the Medical Journals; and editor of "The Guy's Hospital Reports;" and translator of Hebra's work on "Diseases of the Skin," for the New Sydenham Society.

FAIDHERBE, Louis Léon César, a French general, born at Lille, June 3, 1818, studied first at the college of his native town, entered the Polytechnic School at Paris, and next proceeded to that of Metz, which he left in 1842, with the rank of lieutenant in the first regiment of engineers. He commenced his military career in Algeria, where he was stationed during the years 1844 and 1845; and in 1848 he went to Guadaloupe with the rank of captain. Being habituated to life in the tropics, and acquainted with questions of colonization, which he had thoroughly studied during his residence in the Antilles, he addressed in 1850 a demand to the Ministry of War to be attached to the staff at Senegal; but as there happened to be no vacancy at the time, he returned to Algeria, where he constructed the advanced fort of Bou-Saada, took part in the campaign against the Kabyles under General Saint-Arnaud, 1851; and in the expedition in the highlands under General Bosquet, 1852. The services he rendered at the time of the disaster which brought this last expedition to an end, procured for him the Cross of the Legion of Honour. At the end of the same year he was, in consequence of his reiterated requests, sent to Senegal, and after a residence of two years there he had acquired such an extensive and accurate knowledge of the wants, the dangers, the economy, and the practical policy of the colony, that M. Ducos, the Minister of Marine, did not hesitate to entrust him, in 1854, with the supreme government of the French possessions in Senegal. M. Faidherbe therefore devoted his whole energies to the task he had so long desired to undertake, namely, the renovation of the colony, and it took him no less than seven years to accomplish it. After a warfare of four years'

duration, he recaptured from the Moors the left bank of the river Trarza, 1858; annexed the coasts of Baol, Sine, Saloum, and Casamanza; established a system of fortresses, forts, and wooden blockhouses, which guaranteed the security of the country, and also a network of electric telegraphs; opened new factories at Dagana, Podor, Matan, and Saldé; and finally waged a war of extermination against the Prophet El-Hadji-Omar, who had conceived the vast project of founding an immense Mussulman empire in Central Africa, by driving out the foreigners, and uniting the native tribes in a kind of confederation. This war, which was a question of life or death for the colony, and which spread over a territory no less than 300 leagues in extent, is the chief military exploit of M. Faidherbe. It terminated in 1860 by the submission of the Apostle of Islam. After having crowned his undertaking by establishing regular relations with Caylor, a powerful state which separates the two important French establishments at St. Louis and Goree, he quitted Senegal in order to take the command of the subdivision at Sidi-bel-Abbès, having been previously appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers in 1855, and Colonel in 1858. During his absence from the coast of the Atlantic, the programme drawn up by him was disregarded by the authorities, and affairs came to a crisis. Consequently, on May 20, 1863, the Minister of Marine again sought the intervention of M. Faidherbe, who, raised to the rank of General of Brigade, resumed the reins of government in Senegal. Two years later the state of his health compelled him to return to a less deadly climate, and accordingly he was appointed to the chief command of the subdivision of Bona, in Algeria. During the disastrous war between France and Germany, General Faidherbe acted a conspicuous part, being nominated in Nov., 1870, to the chief command of the Army of the North (22nd corps). In July, 1871, he was returned to the Assembly for three departments—the Nord, the Pas-de-Calais, and the Somme—but in the following month he resigned his position as deputy, in consequence of his conviction that the Assembly was assuming duties other than those conferred upon it by the electors, and also because he entirely disapproved the disbanding of the National Guards. He was afterwards sent by the French Government on a scientific mission to Upper Egypt, and on his return the towns of Saint-Quentin and Amiens presented him with a sword of honour. He was elected a Senator in Jan., 1879. General Faidherbe is the author of "Notice sur la Colonie du Sénégal et sur les Pays qui sont en relations avec elle," 1859; "L'Avenir du Sahara et du Soudan," 1863; "Chapitres de Géographie sur le Nord-Ouest de l'Afrique, avec une carte de ces contrées, à l'usage des écoles de la Sénégambie," 1865; "Recherches Anthropologiques sur les Dolmens d'Algérie," 1868; "Inscriptions Lybiques et Aperçus Ethnographiques sur les Numides," 1870; "Campagne de l'Armée du Nord en 1870-71," Paris, 1871; "Essai sur la langue Poule," 1875; and a large number of articles in periodical publications.

FAIRBAIRN, Sir Thomas, Bart., eldest surviving son of the late Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S., was born in Manchester in 1823, and received a private education. A long residence in Italy afforded him opportunities for the study and appreciation of art, and induced him to make efforts for its encouragement in this country, especially in connection with education. Under the signature of "Amicus" he has contributed, during many years, to the *Times* newspaper, on the relations between employers and employed,

the social progress of England, Trade Unionism, and other subjects. Mr. Thomas Fairbairn was chairman of the Exhibition of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom at Manchester in 1857, and on her Majesty's visit in June was offered the honour of knighthood, which he declined. He was one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and took an active part in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1862, in the same capacity. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Aug. 18, 1874. Sir Thomas Fairbairn is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire and Hampshire, and was High Sheriff of the latter county in 1870.

FAITHFULL, Miss Emily, daughter of the late Rev. Ferdinand Faithfull, was born at Headley rectory, Surrey, in 1835, and educated in a school at Kensington, where she early showed that singular firmness and independence which have since characterised her. She was presented at court in her twenty-first year, and entered for a short time into the gaieties of London life. On becoming interested in the condition of women, she devoted herself to the extension of their remunerative spheres of labour. In 1860 she collected a band of female compositors, and, in spite of great difficulties, founded a typographical establishment in Great Coram-street, in which women (as compositors) were employed, and for which she obtained the approval of her Majesty. Among many other specimens of first-rate workmanship produced at the Victoria Press is the "Victoria Regia," dedicated, by special permission, to the Queen, who was pleased to signify her approbation by giving a warrant appointing Miss Faithfull printer and publisher in ordinary to her Majesty. In May, 1863, Miss Faithfull commenced a monthly publication entitled *The Victoria Magazine*, in which the views she seeks to advocate, and the claims of women to remunerative employment, were earnestly set forth. In the spring of 1868 Miss Faithfull published a novel, entitled "Change upon Change," which ran into a second edition within a month of its publication, and was received with great favour by the press, "as abounding in clever pictures of social life of the higher class." Shortly after this Miss Faithfull made her *début* at the Hanover Square Rooms as a lecturer. She has achieved a marked success in this capacity, and frequently lectures in our leading literary and philosophical institutions. In 1872-73 Miss Faithfull visited the United States, and received the most unique reception in Steinway Hall ever accorded to a woman.

FALK, Dr. Adalbert, a German statesman, born at Metschkau, in Silesia, in 1827, is the son of a Lutheran minister, who was a "liberal theologian." He studied first in the "Realschule" of Landeshut, then at the Gymnasium in Breslau, and finally at the University of the latter city. In 1847 he began his legal career; in 1850 he became an assistant of the Public Prosecutor in Breslau; in 1853 chief of this office at Lyck; in 1861 he assumed the same functions before the *Kammergericht* or Superior Court, with duties in the Ministry of Justice; in 1862 he became Judge of the Court of Appeals at Glogau; and in 1868 he was permanently assigned as Privy Councillor, or *Geheimrath*, to the Ministry of Justice. He sat in the Prussian House of Deputies from 1858 to 1861; he was elected to the Constituent North German Reichstag in 1867; and he has been a member of the Imperial Parliament ever since its establishment. When Prince Bismarck resolved to weaken the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia, he caused Dr. Falk to be nominated Minister of

Public Worship (Jan. 22, 1872), in succession to Dr. Von Mühler. Since then Dr. Falk has succeeded in passing various repressive laws directed against the hierarchy and the clergy, and his name has thus become known beyond the limits of the German Empire. He resigned the post of Minister of Public Worship July 14, 1879, and was succeeded by Herr von Puttkamer.

FALKENSTEIN, Edward Vogel von, a German general, born Jan. 5, 1797, in Silesia, was destined for the clerical vocation, but in 1813 he entered as a volunteer Jäger into the West Prussian Grenadier regiment, and before the termination of the year became second lieutenant of his regiment, with which he took part in the campaign of 1813, and particularly in the battles of Grossgörschen, Bautzen, Katzbach, Bischofswerde, and Potczaplitz. In the campaign of 1814 he led, as junior lieutenant, his battalion out of the fight in the battle of Montmirail, where all the other officers were wounded, and received, in recognition of his conduct, the Iron Cross. He moreover took part, during this campaign, in the battle of Château Thierry, in the blockade of Thionville, and in the affairs at Mercy and Laon, and received the Prussian Order of St. George of the fifth class. In the campaign of 1815 he took part in the Emperor Francis's Grenadier Guards regiment, and marched into Paris. In 1821 he became First Lieutenant, and was ordered to the Typographical Bureau, where he continued until the end of 1824. In 1829 he became Captain and chief of a company, in 1841 Major, then Commandant of the combined reserve battalion of the Guards, and afterwards of the first battalion of the Emperor Francis's Grenadier Guards regiment, in which character he led his battalion against the insurgents during the days of the Berlin revolution of 1848. On March 18, 1848, he was wounded in a street fight. He had scarcely recovered when he entered on the campaign in Schleswig-Holstein, taking part particularly in the affair of Schleswig, for which he received the Order of the Red Eagle (third-class with swords). In 1849 he became Lieutenant-Colonel; in 1850, Chief of the General Staff of the Third Army-Corps; in 1851, Colonel; in 1855, Commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade; and later of the 3rd Guards Brigade; and in 1855, Major-General. In 1856 he was placed at the disposal of the Government as Director of the Department of Military Economy. Having become, in 1858, Lieutenant-General and Commander of the Fifth Division, and later of the Second Division of the Infantry Guards, he was ordered, in Dec., 1863, as Chief of the General Staff, to the command of the troops in Holstein, in which capacity he took part in the campaign in Schleswig and Jütland, particularly in the battles of Fredericia and Düppel. He also received the supreme command over the two Prussian Divisions then in Jütland, and the rank of Military Governor of Jütland. His services were rewarded by the Order pour le Mérite. After the peace he undertook the command of the Seventh (Westphalian) Army Corps, and attained, on June 18, 1865, to the grade of a General of Infantry. In 1866, on the outbreak of the war with Austria, Vogel von Falkenstein was nominated to the command of the so-called Main army, with which he marched rapidly into Hanover, took possession of the whole country, and sent a division under General von Beyer against Cassel, of which he took possession, and barred the way to the march of the Hanoverian army southwards, so as to effect a junction with the South-German troops. After the Hanoverian army had capitulated at Langensalza, Vogel von Falkenstein hastened with the main army *viâ* Fulda and through

the Rhone; on July 10, gave battle to the Bavarians at Hammelberg, Kissingen, Waldaschach; and on July 16 took possession of Frankfort. He had brilliantly discharged the difficult task committed to him, and on July 19 was relieved of the command of the Main army, and nominated Military Commander of Bohemia, in order that he might thence conduct the operations against Bavaria. On the conclusion of peace, General von Falkenstein undertook the command of the First Army Corps, and received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, with swords, in recognition of his splendid services. On the outbreak of the war with France, in 1870, Vogel von Falkenstein received the supreme command as Military Governor of the Home troops, to which was committed the defence of the German coast against expected invasion.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, Bishop of the. (*See* Stirling, Dr.)

FALLOUX, Alfred Frédéric Pierre, Comte de, a French politician, born May 7, 1811, at Angers, is the son of a merchant, who, at the Restoration, received a patent of nobility as a reward for his zeal in the cause of the monarchy. The son showed by his two earliest works—Histories of Louis XVI. and of Pope St. Pius V.—published respectively in 1840 and 1844, that he inherited the Legitimist principles of his family, and their ardent love of the cause of order and religion. The department of Maine-et-Loire returned him in 1846 to the Chamber of Deputies, where he became conspicuous by his zealous advocacy of liberty of religious teaching. After the flight and abdication of King Louis Philippe, in 1848, M. de Falloux was returned to the Constituent Assembly, and laboured there with an amount of zeal and political courage which extorted admiration even from his opponents. He was one of the deputies who organized the resistance to the insurgents of the 15th of May, and on the 29th, being appointed reporter in the question of national workshops, he moved the dissolution of the Chamber, which was the signal for the uprising of the Red Republicans in June. After the election of Louis Napoleon as President of the Republic, M. de Falloux was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, Dec. 20, 1848, and held that post until the end of Oct., 1849, when he resigned in consequence of his being censured for submitting to the Assembly an organic measure relating to education without having first brought it under the notice of the Council of State. Thereupon he took his place in the Legislative Assembly, to which he had been again returned by the department of Maine-et-Loire, and, acting in concert with Montalembert, provoked the most violent recriminations from the Left. After the *coup d'état*, withdrawing from the arena of politics, he occupied himself with agricultural pursuits, but his name continued to be brought very frequently under the notice of the public in connection with his extreme Catholic sentiments. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Catholic Congress held at Mechlin in 1867. In 1869 he attempted to re-enter the Assembly for the 3rd circonscription of La Vendée, but was defeated by the official nominee. The Count de Falloux, who was elected a member of the French Academy in 1856, has written a vast number of articles in the *Correspondant*, of which he is one of the editors, and also the following works:—"Histoire de Louis XVI.," 1840, 2nd edit. 1843; "Histoire de Saint Pie V., Pape, de l'ordre des Frères Prêcheurs," 2 vols., 1844, 3rd edit. 1859; "Souvenirs de Charité," 1857; "Madame Swetchine, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 2 vols., 1859; "Méditations et Prières," 1863; "La Convention du 15 Septembre," 1864; "Itinéraire

de Turin à Rome," 1865; "Agriculture et Politique," 1868; and "Les Elections prochaines," 1869. He has also edited the Letters of Madame Swetchine and some devotional works by the same author. In 1882 there were published two volumes containing the political speeches and writings summing up his political life.

FARLEY, James Lewis, only son of the late Mr. Thomas Farley, of Meiltran, co. Cavan, was born at Dublin, Sept. 9, 1823. He was originally destined for the legal profession, and studied at Trinity College. After the Crimean war and the Peace of Paris, in 1856, the attention of English capitalists was directed to Turkey, and the Ottoman Bank was formed. Mr. Farley accepted the post of Chief Accountant of the branch at Beyrout, which he assisted in successfully establishing. In 1860 he was appointed Accountant-General of the State Bank of Turkey at Constantinople, which subsequently became merged in the Imperial Ottoman Bank. He has been a frequent contributor to the newspaper press on questions relative to the trade and finances of Turkey, and was special correspondent for the *Daily News* during the Sultan's visit to Egypt in 1863, and during the Imperial and Royal visits to Constantinople in 1869. He is also the author of "Two Years in Syria," 1858; "The Druses and Maronites," 1861; "The Resources of Turkey," 1862; "Banking in Turkey," 1863; and "Turkey," 1866. In recognition of his literary services to the Turkish empire, he was, in March, 1870, appointed Consul at Bristol for his Imperial Majesty the Sultan. Since then he has contributed a series of "Letters on Turkey" to one of the Bristol journals, and made considerable efforts in developing the trade between that port and the Levant. He is a Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, and a Corresponding Member of the Institut Égyptien, founded by the First Napoleon in Alexandria.

FARNALL, Harry Burrard, C.B., eldest son of the late Captain Harry Farnall, R.N., born in 1802, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Downing College, Cambridge. He has held for some years the post of an Inspector of Poor Laws, and during the distress in the manufacturing districts, caused by the civil war in the United States, was appointed Special Commissioner by Lord Palmerston's government, and administered with much success and ability the funds raised for the relief of the Lancashire operatives. Mr. Farnall is a Deputy Lieutenant for Dorsetshire, a Magistrate for both Devon and Kent, and Lieut.-Col. in the 1st battalion of Kent Rifle Volunteers. He was made a C.B. in Dec. 1865.

FARRAR, The Ven. Frederic William, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Westminster, son of the Rev. C. R. Farrar, rector of Sidcup, Kent, was born in the Fort, Bombay, Aug. 7, 1831. He received his education at King William's College, in the Isle of Man, and at King's College, London. He became a classical exhibitioner of the University of London in 1850, graduated B.A. there, and was appointed a University scholar in 1852. Mr. Farrar was successively a scholar and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1854 he took his Bachelor's degree in that University as fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos, and a Junior Optime in mathematics. He had already obtained the Chancellor's Prize for English Verse by his poem on "The Arctic Regions," and he subsequently gained the Le Bas Classical Prize, and became also Norrisian Prizeman. In 1854 he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Salisbury, and in 1857 he was admitted into priest's orders by the Bishop of Ely. For many years he was one of the Assistant Masters at Harrow under Dr. Vaughan, and under his

successor Dr. Butler; and he held, with great distinction, the Head Mastership of Marlborough College from Jan., 1871, till April, 1876. Dr. Farrar was a select preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1868, and again in 1874-5, and he preached the Hulsean Lectures in 1870. He was an Honorary Chaplain to the Queen from 1869 to 1873, when he was nominated one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. In April, 1876, he was appointed to a canonry in Westminster Abbey and the rectory of St. Margaret's, vacant by the death of Canon Conway. He was appointed Archdeacon of Westminster, April 24, 1883. Dr. Farrar is the author of the following works of fiction:—"Eric, or Little by Little," 1858; "Julian Home," 1859; and "St. Winifred's, or the World of School," 1863. His philological works are—"The Origin of Language," 1860; "Chapters on Language," 1865; "Greek Grammar Rules," 6th edition, 1865; "Greek Syntax," 3rd edition, 1867; "Families of Speech," 1870; and "Language and Languages," being a revised edition of "Chapters on Language" and "Families of Speech," comprised in one volume, 1878. He has also published "A Lecture (before the Royal Institution) on Public School Education," with notes, 1867; and edited "Essays on a Liberal Education," 2nd edition, 1868. His theological works are—"The Fall of Man and other Sermons," 1865; "Seekers after God" (Sunday Library), 1869; "The Witness of History to Christ; being the Hulsean Lectures for 1870," 1871; "The Silence and the Voices of God," a volume of sermons, 1873; "The Life of Christ," 2 vols., 1874, which reached its twelfth edition in a single year; "Eternal Hope," a volume of sermons, 1878; "Life of St. Paul," 1879; and "The Early Days of Christianity," 2 vols., 1882. Besides these works, Dr. Farrar has been a contributor to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," Kitto's "Biblical Cyclopædia," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the "Transactions of the Ethnological Society," and the "Quarterly Review;" and published papers and lectures delivered before the Royal Institution, Sion College, the British Association, and the Church Congress; some of which have led to important modifications in the training given in our public schools. Archdeacon Farrar is Honorary Chaplain of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

FARRAR, The Rev. John, a Wesleyan Minister, born at Alnwick, Northumberland, July 29, 1802, and educated at Woodhouse Grove School, near Leeds. He became a Wesleyan minister in Aug. 1822; governor and tutor of Abney House Wesleyan Theological Institution in 1839; classical tutor in Richmond College in 1843; governor of Woodhouse Grove School in 1858; governor of Headingley College in 1868; secretary of the Wesleyan Conference from 1851 to 1853, and from 1859 to 1869; and president of the Wesleyan Conference in 1854 and 1870. He is the author of a "Biblical and Theological Dictionary," an "Ecclesiastical Dictionary;" "Proper Names of Scripture;" and a "Manual of Biblical Geography."

FARRE, Arthur, M.D., F.R.S., son of the late John Richard Farre, M.D., was born in London, March 6, 1811. He received his general education at the Charterhouse and at Cambridge, and his medical education at that University and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He graduated at Cambridge, M.B. in 1833, and M.D. in 1841. He became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1838, and was elected a Fellow in 1843. He was lecturer on Comparative Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital (1836-37), and on Forensic Medicine (1838-40); Professor of Obstetric Medicine, King's College, and Physician-Accoucheur, King's College Hospital, from 1841

to 1862. He was appointed consulting physician to King's College Hospital in 1863. He held the offices of Censor, Examiner, and Councillor in the Royal College of Physicians for the usual periods, and was appointed Harveian Orator in 1872. He was examiner in Midwifery in the Royal College of Surgeons during twenty-four years. Dr. Farre is Physician-Extraordinary to the Queen; Physician-Accoucheur to the Princess of Wales; the Duchess of Edinburgh (Grand Duchess Marie of Russia); the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain); and the Princess of Leiningen, and attended in her first confinement the late Princess Alice of Hesse Darmstadt. He was President of the Royal Microscopical Society during 1851 and 1852. Dr. Farre is also Honorary President of the Obstetrical Society. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1839. He is author of the article "Uterus and its Appendages," forming Parts XLIX. and L. of the Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, and of physiological papers in the Transactions of the Royal and of the Royal Microscopical Societies. Dr. Farre is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Merionethshire.

FAUCIT, Helen, daughter of Mrs. Faucit, an actress of considerable repute, born in 1816, made her formal *début* in London, Jan. 5, 1836, at Covent Garden, in the character of Julia, in the "Hunchback," and achieved a distinguished success. She at once took rank as a leading actress, and became an important member of Mr. Macready's companies, during the production of his Shaksperian revivals, at Covent Garden and Drury Lane. Miss Helen Faucit was the original representative of the heroines in Lord Lytton's "Lady of Lyons," "Money," "The Sea Captain," "Richelieu," and the "Duchess de la Vallière;" in Mr. Robert Brownings "Strafford," the "Blot on the Scutcheon," and "Colombe's Birthday;" in Mr. Westland Marston's "Patrician's Daughter," "The Heart and the World," and "Marie de Meranie;" in Mr. Troughton's "Nina Sforza;" and in many other plays. Her rendering of the Shaksperian characters Juliet, Beatrice, Constance, Imogen, Portia, Rosalind, and Lady Macbeth, has been highly commended. Miss Helen Faucit obtained great success in her representation of "Antigoné," and in King René's Daughter," an adaptation from the Danish, by Mr. Theodore Martin, to whom she was married in 1851. This lady, who has continued to appear on the stage at rare intervals since her marriage, fulfilled an engagement at Drury-lane Theatre for a limited number of nights in 1864 and 1865.

FAURE, Jean-Baptiste, singer, born at Moulines, Jan. 15, 1830, was educated at the Conservatoire, from 1843 to 1852, and made his *début* at the Opéra Comique in the latter year. M. Faure performed at the Opera House in Paris, in "Pierre de Medicis," Oct. 14, 1861. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Singing to the Conservatoire, in succession to M. Frédéric Pouchard, and has appeared several seasons at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. He was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in Dec. 1881.

FAWCETT, Henry, M.P., Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge, son of W. Fawcett, Esq., J.P. of Salisbury, born 1833, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar; graduated in high mathematical honours in 1856, and was elected a Fellow of the society in the same year. Mr. Fawcett was totally deprived of his sight by an accident when out shooting in Sept., 1858. Having written and published "A Manual of Politial Economy," the "Economic Position of the British Labourer," 1865, and having been an extensive contributor of articles

on economic and political science to various magazines and reviews, he was elected, in 1863, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. He unsuccessfully contested, on Liberal principles, Southwark, in 1857, the borough of Cambridge, in 1862, and Brighton in Feb., 1864; was returned for the last-mentioned constituency at the general election in July, 1865; and was re-elected in 1868. He was unseated at Brighton at the general election of Feb., 1874, and was elected for Hackney in April of the same year. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in April, 1880, he was appointed Postmaster-General. The University of Würzburg, on the occasion of its tercentenary in 1882 conferred upon Mr. Fawcett the honorary degree of Doctor in Political Economy. A new and revised edition of his "Manual of Political Economy" was published in 1869, with two new chapters on "National Education" and "The Poor Laws and their Influence on Pauperism," and another edition with some additional chapters was published in 1874. He has since published "Pauperism, its Causes and Remedies," 1871; "Speeches on some current Political Questions," 1873; and "Free Trade and Protection," 1878. Professor Fawcett married Millicent, daughter of Newson Garrett, Esq., of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, on April 23, 1867. Mrs. Fawcett, who was born in 1847, published in 1869, "Political Economy for Beginners;" in 1872 Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett published a joint volume of essays and lectures on political and economical subjects; in 1874 Mrs. Fawcett published a little volume of "Tales in Political Economy." Mrs. Fawcett has taken an active part in advocating the extension of the parliamentary suffrage to those women who fulfil the qualifications of property and residence demanded of the male elector.

FAWCETT, John Henry, was born on Dec. 11, 1831, being the eldest son of John Fawcett, Esq., of Great Petterin Bank, Cumberland, J.P., D.L. for that county, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of J. Hodgson, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for the county, and sister of Nicholas Hodgson, for many years M.P. for the city of Carlisle and the county of Cumberland. He was educated at Rugby School under Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) Tait, and at Cambridge. He was elected a scholar of Trinity Hall in that university in 1851, and took his degree as first-class in the law tripos in 1853. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Jan., 1857, and joined the northern circuit. He was appointed a revising barrister in 1868; unsuccessfully contested the borough of Cockermouth in Feb., 1874, in the Conservative interest; was appointed Assistant-Judge and Vice-Consul at Constantinople in June, 1875; and was Acting-Judge and Consul-General from August, 1876, to Feb. 14, 1877, when he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Consular Court of the Levant, and her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Turkey. After the raid of General Gourka across the Balkans in July, 1877, and his subsequent retreat, Mr. Fawcett was requested by her Majesty's ambassador to proceed to the valley of the Tundja to carry relief to the starving populations. He visited Rodosti, Adrianople, Philopoli, Tartar Bascojick, Sofia, Korlosa, Kalnfar, Resanlick, Shipka, and the whole valley of the Tundja, and for some weeks remained in the country distributing relief to the suffering populations. Mr. Fawcett's dispatches to her Majesty's ambassador were the means of a large amount of money being subscribed by the British public to the Compassionate Fund. In May, 1878, he was requested by the Marquis of Salisbury to proceed to Volo, in Thessaly, to investigate in concert with

his Excellency, Redjib Pasha, the circumstances concerning the death of Mr. Ogle, correspondent of the *Times* newspaper. He remained there some time, and made a report which was the subject of a debate in Parliament on the last day but one of the Session in Aug., 1878. Mr. Fawcett was selected by her Majesty's Government to be the English member of the International Commission of the Rhodope, proceeded to Philopoli, and thence to Enos, Fuerti, Gurvulgera, and during a month traversed the Rhodope mountains, taking evidence of the state of the refugees and sufferings of the Mahometan population.

FAYE, Hervé Auguste Etienne Albans, astronomer, was born at Saint Benoît du Sault (Indre), Oct. 5, 1814, and finished his studies at the École Polytechnique. He afterwards went to Holland, and on returning to France became, on the recommendation of M. Arago, a pupil in the Observatory. He discovered, Nov. 22, 1853, a new comet, to which his name was assigned, and received the Lalande prize from the Academy of Sciences, to which learned association he submitted, in 1846, a paper, entitled "La Parallaxe d'une Etoile Anonyme de la Grande Ourse." This was followed by a work entitled "Sur un Nouveau Collimateur Zénithale et sur une Limite Zénithale Nouvelle." He was elected a member of the section of Astronomy in place of Baron de Damoiseau, Jan. 18, 1841; a member of the Bureau of Longitudes, March 26, 1862; and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1843. In 1864 he was appointed a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction, and was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Faye was Professor of Geodesy at the École Polytechnique from 1848 to 1854, and in the latter year he was appointed Rector of the University Academy of Nancy. He succeeded M. Delaunay as Professor of Astronomy in the Polytechnic School in 1873. In addition to the works already mentioned, M. Faye is the author of "Sur l'Anneau de Saturne," published in 1848; "Sur les Déclinaisons Absolues," in 1850; and "Des Leçons de Cosmographie," in 1852. M. Faye was appointed Director of the Paris Observatory in Jan., 1878.

FAYRER, Sir Joseph, K.C.S.I., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., second son of the late R. J. Fayrer, Esq., Commander R.N., by Agnes, daughter of W. Wilkinson, Esq., of Westmoreland, was born at Plymouth, Dec. 6, 1824. He was brought up under private tuition in Scotland, and afterwards continued his studies in London, in Edinburgh, and on the Continent. He took the degree of M.D. in the University of Edinburgh, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of London and Edinburgh, and a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, entered the medical service of the navy, and served in the military hospital of Palermo during the siege of that city (1847-1848); and he was also present at the siege of Rome (1848). In 1849 he entered the medical service of the army. In 1850 he entered the Bengal Medical Service, from which he retired in 1874. He served throughout the Burmese war of 1852, and the Indian Mutiny of 1857; also at the defence of Lucknow, where he was Political Assistant and Residency Surgeon. For these services he received medals and clasps and the brevet rank of Surgeon. He was Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Bengal from 1859-1874; was Fellow, Member of Senate, and during two years President of the Medical Faculty of the Calcutta University; and was successively Vice-President and President of

the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He was created C.S.I. Dec. 22, 1868, and advanced to K.C.S.I. in March, 1876, at an investiture of the Order held at Allahabad by the Prince of Wales, whom during his travels in India he accompanied as physician. In acknowledgment of this service he received a letter from the Queen. He had previously accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh in his visit to India in 1870. He was appointed Surgeon-General and President of the Medical Board of the India Office in Dec. 1874. He is honorary physician to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and physician to the Duke of Edinburgh. Sir J. Fayrer has written "Clinical Surgery in India;" a work on the poisonous snakes of India, which he presented to the Indian Government, from whom he received thanks, and by whom it was published in 1872; "Clinical and Pathological Observations in India;" Lettsomian lectures on Dysentery; Croonian lectures on climate and fevers of India; and many contributions to European and Indian journals, including papers on "Disease in India;" "European Child Life in Bengal;" "Malarial Splenic Cachexia of Tropical Climates;" "Bronchocele in India;" "Liver Abscess;" "Physiological Action of the Poison of Naja Tripudians" (in conjunction with Dr. Brunton); "Some of the Physical Conditions of the country that affect Life in India;" "The Claws of Felidæ;" and "Anatomy of the Rattlesnake." He has received the second-class of the Order of the Conception from the King of Portugal, the third-class of the Redeemer of Greece from the King of Greece, and the third-class of the Medjidie from the Viceroy of Egypt. In Aug., 1878, the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the hon. degree of LL.D.

FÉLIX, Father, preacher, born at Neuville-sur-l'Escaut, June 28, 1810, entered the Society of Jesus in 1837, of which he afterwards became a professed member. He completed his theological studies at Brugelette, Louvain, and Laval, and at a distribution of prizes at the college of the first-named place, his oratorical powers attracted notice. In 1851 Father Félix preached in Paris with much success, and worthily fulfilled the duties of the office held by Fathers Lacordaire and Ravignan. To *L'Ami de la Religion* he has contributed largely, and is the author of some works. As a preacher, Father Félix has obtained high reputation. His conferences at Notre Dame, and several of his sermons have been reprinted.

FERDINAND IV. (Salvator-Marie - Joseph - Jean - Baptiste-François - Louis - Gonzague-Raphael - Renier - Janvier), ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, eldest son of Leopold II., grandson of Ferdinand III., and of Marie Antoinette Anne, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, the late grand duke's second wife, was born June 10, 1835, succeeded to the grand duchy on the abdication of his father, July 21, 1859, and reigned as Ferdinand IV.; but his career as a sovereign prince was brief, as he was obliged to quit his dominions on the consolidation of the kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel in 1861. He married the Archduchess Anne Marie, daughter of the king of Saxony, Nov. 24, 1859. In the "Almanach de Gotha," the grand duke is described as being an arch-duke of Austria, Prince-Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, and a Colonel of Austrian Dragoons.

FERGUSON, Sir Samuel, Q.C., LL.D., was born at Belfast in 1810, being the third son of the late John Ferguson, Esq., formerly of Cider Court, and afterwards of Collon House, co. Antrim, by Agnes, daughter of Mr. John Knox, of Belfast. He was educated at the

Belfast Academical Institution and at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish bar in 1838, to the Inner bar in 1859; and appointed Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland in 1867. He is President of the Royal Irish Academy; an LL.D. *honoris causâ*, of Dublin University; and honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Sir Samuel is the author of "Lays of the Western Gael," 1865; "Congal, a Poem in Five Books," 1872; "Poems," 1880; "Shakesperian Breviates," 1882; and of numerous contributions to *Blackwood* and the *Dublin University Magazine*, including "The Forging of the Anchor," "Father Tom and the Pope," "The Widow's Cloak," and a series of Irish pictorial tales, called "The Hibernian Nights' Entertainments." As first Deputy Keeper of the Records in Ireland he has been charged with the organization of the Records Department in that country, and with the administration of the subsequent Acts for the preservation of the Parochial Records of the late Established Church in Ireland. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him in March, 1878, in acknowledgment of his literary and antiquarian merits. He married, in 1848, Mary Catherine, daughter of Robert R. Guinness, Esq., The Farm, Stillorgan, county Dublin.

FERGUSSON, James, D.C.L., F.R.S., architect, was born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1808. His early education was commenced at the High School at Edinburgh, and afterwards at a private school in England, whence he passed to the counting-house, and eventually proceeded to India, where he became an active partner in a large mercantile establishment, in which he remained some years. At length he gave up business, and journeyed through various parts of the East, chiefly with a view of studying the styles of architecture these countries contained. One of the first fruits of the direction given to his studies was, "Illustrations of the Rock-cut Temples of India," published in 1845, the plates, working plans, and sections, as well as the text, being from his own hand. "Picturesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindostan," and an "Essay on the Ancient Topography of Jerusalem," appeared in 1847. His "Historical Inquiry into the True Principles of Art, more especially with reference to Architecture," enforces many valuable truths ignored in modern practice. This volume is an instalment of a projected work in three parts, which was to have comprised a universal *résumé* of past art—Hindoo, Mohammedan, Gothic, &c. The materials collected for this work were used in his "Handbook of Architecture," published in 1855. An "Essay on a Proposed New System of Fortification," by earthworks, published in 1849, has been referred to with respect by competent military authorities, and received a practical illustration in the Russian defence of Sebastopol, and in the great military operations of the Civil War in the United States. A pamphlet of practical suggestions for the improvement of the British Museum and of the National Gallery was followed by a "New Design" for the latter at the Academy Exhibition of 1850. Mr. Fergusson, who is the author of "The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored," published in 1851, was the architect of the Nineveh Court in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Since 1859 he has been employed as one of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the defences of the United Kingdom. In 1862 Mr. Fergusson published a "History of the Modern Styles of Architecture" as a sequel to the Handbooks, and in 1865, that work being out of print, he remodelled the whole, and published it as "A History of

Ancient and Modern Architecture," in 3 volumes, In addition to these works, he published, in 1868, a large work in quarto, at the expense of the Indian Government, entitled "Tree and Serpent Worship," with upwards of 100 plates and illustrations. A second edition of this work appeared in 1873. On April 17, 1871, at a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, he was presented with the Royal Gold Medal, which, with her Majesty's approval, is annually awarded to an eminent architect, or, as in the present case, to an author who has distinguished himself by his architectural researches. His latest work is entitled "The Temples of the Jews and the other Buildings in the Haram Area at Jerusalem," 1878. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1882.

FERGUSSON, The Right Hon. Sir James, Bart., K.C.M.G., son of the fifth baronet, was born at Edinburgh, in 1832, and succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1849. After leaving Rugby School, he entered the Grenadier Guards, and attained the rank of Captain in 1854, but in the following year he retired from the Army. He represented the county of Ayr in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest, from Dec., 1854, to April, 1857, and from Oct., 1859, to 1868; was Under-Secretary for India from June, 1866, to July, 1867; and Under-Secretary for the Home Department from the last date till Aug., 1868, when he was appointed Governor of South Australia and sworn of the Privy Council. On March 2, 1873, he was appointed Governor of New Zealand, but he resigned that post in the following year. He was appointed Governor of Bombay in the room of Sir Richard Temple in Feb., 1880.

FERRARA, Francesco, an Italian professor, financier, and political economist, born at Palermo, in Dec., 1810, became, in 1834, head of the Statistical Department in Sicily, and established the *Giornale di Statistica*, to which he contributed numerous articles. A friend of the revolutionary movement, he became a member of the Provisional Government in 1848, and was one of the Commissioners appointed to convey to the Duke of Genoa, brother of King Charles Albert, the offer of the Neapolitan crown; but as the authority of the King of Naples was re-established during his absence, Signor Ferrara prudently remained in Turin, where, in 1849, he was appointed Professor of Political Economy. As Finance Minister in the Ratazzi cabinet, he proposed in 1867 the liquidation of the ecclesiastical patrimony by imposing special taxes on the clergy to the extent of about £24,000,000. He is a warm advocate of free trade principles. His chief works on political economy are:—"Importanza della Economia Politica e condizioni per coltivarla; introduzione al Corso 1849-50, nell-Università di Torino," 1849; and his "Biblioteca dell' Economista," which gives annually biographies of eminent political economists and selections from approved treatises on the science. The latter publication was commenced in 1850, and ten volumes of it had appeared in 1858.

FERRERS, Norman Macleod, D.D., F.R.S., was born at Prinknash Park, Gloucestershire, Aug. 11, 1829, and educated at Eton. He entered as a student at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1847. He graduated in the Mathematical Tripos of 1851, when he attained the distinguished position of Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. Mr. Ferrers was elected to a Fellowship, and, after filling various college offices, was appointed Tutor in 1866. For 25 years he was constantly occupied in collegiate and University work. As a lecturer in mathematics he obtained consi-

derable distinction. He examined for the Mathematical Tripos no fewer than eleven times, and he was especially prominent as an advocate for the various important changes which were effected in the scheme of the Mathematical Tripos examination. For a considerable period he was a member of the Council of the Senate, and he was also a member of various syndicates and boards in the University. He was elected Master of Caius College, in succession to Dr. Guest, Oct. 27, 1880. He is the author of an "Elementary Treatise on Trilinear Coordinates," 1861; and "Elementary Treatise on Spherical Harmonics," 1877. In 1871 he edited and published the mathematical writings of the late George Green. From 1857 he was joint editor with Professor Sylvester of the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, and he has been a frequent contributor to its pages. In 1876 he was elected a Governor of St. Paul's School, and in 1877 a Fellow of the Royal Society.

FERRY, Jules François Camille, a French statesman, born at Saint Dié (Vosges), April 5, 1832, studied law at Paris, where he was admitted to the bar in 1854. He joined the group of young lawyers who aided the Deputies in maintaining constant opposition to the Empire, and he was one of those condemned in the famous trial of the "thirteen" (1864). He also became connected with journalism, and he published, in 1863, a pamphlet entitled "La Lutte Électorale," in which he exposed the method so persistently practised under the Empire, of electing official candidates. He joined the staff of the *Temps* in 1865, and won new renown for himself by contributing to that journal a series of articles on current politics, as well as by the terrible analysis which he bestowed upon the accounts of Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, who was then occupied in rebuilding Paris, and who consequently handled very large sums of money. These latter articles were republished in book form, under the title of "Comptes Fantastiques d'Haussmann." He had previously made, in 1863, an unsuccessful attempt to secure his election to the Corps Législatif; but in 1869 he was better known, and he was elected, on a second scrutiny, by 15,729 votes, from the sixth circonscription of the Seine, and he took his seat among the members of the Left. He was a member of several important commissions, including that which was appointed to consider the extraordinary budget of the city of Paris. Among the propositions submitted by him to the Chamber was one relating to the election of the Municipal Council of Paris, and another for abolishing the jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice, which had just acquitted Prince Pierre Bonaparte. He was one of the deputies of the Left who demanded the dissolution of the Corps Législatif, on the ground that it no longer represented the majority in the country. On the occasion of that demand he engaged in a heated discussion with Émile Ollivier, in which he reproached the latter with having dishonoured his father's name, and for having brought discredit on Republican fidelity. Foreseeing that the war with Prussia would be disastrous, he, with his colleagues of the Left, voted against the fatal declaration. At the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he and the other Paris Deputies were proclaimed members of the Government of the National Defence, located at the Hôtel de Ville. On the 5th he was appointed Secretary to the Government, and on the 6th he was charged with the administration of the Department of the Seine. When the Communal insurrection of Oct. 31, 1870, occurred, he placed himself at the head of the column which was to charge the rioters at the Hôtel de Ville,

whom he summoned to retire. Delecluze and other leaders of the movement offered to retire, provided their lives and the lives of their men might be spared. M. Ferry consented to allow those rioters who were in the Hôtel de Ville to leave it, and he at once took possession of the building. The rioters, however, remained there, and M. Ferry was arrested by the Communists; but in a very short time he was released by the National Guards, and he then succeeded in putting down the insurrectionists. Subsequently he was delegated to the central mayoralty of Paris, after the resignation of M. Arago (Nov. 15, 1870). In this capacity he presided over the assembly of mayors, which, on Jan. 18, 1871, decided on the distribution of rations of bread, and two days later he issued a decree authorizing a search to be made for articles of food in the houses of absent persons. On Jan. 22 he was a second time called upon to resist a body of insurgents, who, enraged at the defeat of the French armies in the sortie on Montretout and Buzenval, attacked the Hôtel de Ville, with the intention of overthrowing the Government of the National Defence. This was the closing episode of the siege, for Paris capitulated four days later. At the election of Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected one of the representatives of the department of the Vosges, and thereupon he resigned his functions as a member of the Government of the Defence and administrator of the department of the Seine, although he retained the latter office provisionally until the 18th of March. After the second siege and the entry of the troops into Paris, M. Thiers nominated him Prefect of the Seine (May 24); but the appointment gave rise to so much hostile criticism, that M. Ferry resigned after ten days, and was succeeded by M. Léon Say. Subsequently it was understood that M. Ferry would be sent as Ambassador to Washington, but the proposed appointment was so unpopular that it was never officially announced. He was, however, sent as Minister to Athens (May, 1872). After holding that appointment for a year he resigned it, and resumed his place in the ranks of the Republican Left, of which he became President. He was elected a member of the Council-General of the Vosges in 1871, and for some time he was vice-president of that body. He was re-elected for the arondissement of Saint Dié at the general elections of Feb., 1876, and Oct., 1877. He was chosen one of the vice-presidents of the Budget Committee in May, 1878. After the resignation of Marshal MacMahon (Jan. 30, 1879), M. Ferry was appointed by the new President of the Republic, M. Grévy, to a seat in his Cabinet as Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. Differences arose when M. Ferry brought forward his Education Bill, the seventh clause of which prohibited members of "unauthorized religious communities" (meaning especially the Jesuits) from teaching or managing schools. The measure was carried by a large majority of the Chamber of Deputies, but in the Senate a strong party, including many moderate Republicans, and led by M. Jules Simon, resisted the seventh clause. Owing to this determined opposition the Bill was postponed. In the following year (1880) M. de Freycinet, who had become Prime Minister, authorized the insertion in M. Ferry's Government Education Bill of the clause levelled at the unauthorized religious Orders. As before, the Chamber of Deputies passed the Bill by a large majority, but the Senate, led by M. Jules Simon, threw out the clause in question by a majority of 19 (March 9). The Ministry proceeded, however, to effect its purpose by decrees founded on laws that had fallen into disuse, and the prescription of

the Order was proclaimed. The expulsion of the Jesuits was carried out, but three Cabinet Ministers resigned because the decrees were not being enforced against the other unauthorized congregations. These secessions upset the Ministry (Sept. 19, 1880). After some delay, M. Ferry formed a Cabinet, consisting of M. de Freycinet's more advanced colleagues, with M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire at the Foreign Office, and the decrees against the Orders were then carried out with much harshness. On Nov. 10, 1881, M. Ferry's Ministry resigned on account of the attacks made upon their policy in regard to the expedition to Tunis. In Feb., 1883, however, after the fall of the Fallières administration, M. Ferry was sent for by the President of the Republic to form a new Ministry. This he did, he himself becoming Premier and Minister of Public Instruction.

FESTING, Colonel Sir Francis Worgan, K.C.M.G., second son of Captain Benjamin Morton Festing, R.N., K.H., by Caroline Jane, only daughter of Mr. F. B. Wright, of Henton Blewett, Somersetshire, was born at High Littleton, in that county, in 1833. He was educated at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, and entered the Royal Marines as a Cadet in 1849, obtained his first commission in 1850, and passed into the Royal Marine Artillery as Lieutenant in 1851. He served with distinction in the Baltic in 1854, for which he received a medal; also at Sebastopol and the surrender of Kinburn, for which he received a medal with clasps, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. For his services at Canton (1857-59), he received a medal with clasps and the brevet of Major. In 1872 he became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. The beginning of our war on the Gold Coast was in May, 1873, when the Ashantee army, led by Amanquatia, had overrun the country under the British Protectorate, and threatened Cape Coast Castle. Colonel Festing came to be in command of the military force, which consisted of Marine Artillery and Infantry, half a battallion of 2nd West India Regiment, and Houssas. No time was lost in setting the combined military and naval forces in action. It was most urgent to deprive the Ashantee army, then encamped around Mampon, between Abrakrampa and the river Prah, of its facilities for obtaining warlike stores from Elmina. The natives of the "King's Town" at Elmina resenting their transfer from the Dutch to the English Government, had become the active though covert, allies of the Ashantee invader. Some parties of Ashantee warriors had been introduced into the town, while others lurked in the adjacent bush. To put an end to this danger within nine miles of Cape Coast Castle, it was determined that the chiefs of Elmina should be forced to lay down their arms. They refused to obey the summons, and their town was consequently attacked the next day (June 13, 1873) by the boats of the squadron and the troops under Col. Festing, with the aid of Capt. Fremantle. The hostile native quarter of Elmina was destroyed, and the enemy was expelled from the neighbourhood. Soon afterwards Col. Festing was placed in command of the native camp at Dunquah and of the advanced posts. He was twice wounded in engagements near Dunquah—the second time severely when rescuing Lieut. Eardley Wilmot, who was mortally wounded. He received from the Queen the rank of Colonel in the army for services in the field, and was nominated a K.C.M.G. and C.B. at the conclusion of the Ashantee campaign. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines in Aug., 1876, and made an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in 1879.

FEUILLET, Octave, a French novelist and dramatist, born at Saint-Lô (Manche), Aug. 11, 1812, was sent to the College of Louis-le-Grand, at Paris, where he greatly distinguished himself. Under the name of Désiré Hazard, he commenced his literary career in 1844, by contributing, in conjunction with Paul Bocage and Albert Aubert, to a romance called the "Grand Vieillard," which appeared in the *National*. Since that time he has been a constant contributor to newspapers and reviews, and has written for the various theatres comedies, dramas, and farces, nearly all of which have been received with favour by the public. He was elected in 1862 to fill the chair in the French Academy left vacant by the death of M. Eugène Scribe, and in the following year was made an officer of the Legion of Honour. Afterwards he was appointed Librarian of the Imperial Residences, which position he held until the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870. His most remarkable dramatic productions are—"La Nuit Terrible," "Le Bourgeois de Rome," "La Crise," "Le Pour et le Contre," "Péril en la Demeure," "La Fée," "Le Village," "Dalila," "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," "La Tentation," "La Rédemption," "Montjoye," "La Belle au Bois dormant," "Le Cas de Conscience," and "Julie," "La Clé d'Or," a comic opera, and "L'Acrobate." Among his novels are, "Polichinelle," 1846; "Onesta," 1848; "Rédemption," 1849; "Bellah," 1850; "Le Cheveu Blanc," 1853; "La Petite Comtesse," 1856; "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme pauvre," 1858, which has been translated into many languages; "Histoire de Sibylle," 1862, scarcely less popular than the preceding; "Monsieur de Camors," 1867, a story remarkable for invention and vigour; "Julia de Trécœur," 1872; "Un Mariage dans la Monde," 1875; and "Le Journal d'une Femme," 1878. He has also written, jointly with Paul Bocage, a number of other dramas, and he has published several poems,

FÉVAL, Paul Henri Corentin, a popular French novelist, born at Rennes, Sept. 27, 1817, was bred to the law, and called to the bar at his native place; but soon abandoned the legal profession, and turned author. He has written an astounding number of novels, many of which had a large circle of readers. Some of these have been translated into English, viz:—"The Loves of Paris," translated by J. W. Ross, 1846; "The Duke's Motto," translated by B. Browne, 1863; "The Woman of Mystery," translated by J. Stebbing, 1864; and "Thrice Dead," 1869. M. Féval was made an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1869. In 1876, M. Féval's "conversion to Catholic practice" was recorded in the religious newspapers, and in the following year he published a pamphlet in defence of the Jesuits.

FFOULKES, Edmund Salusbury, B.D., born at Eriviatt, Denbigh, Jan. 12, 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury School, and Jesus College, Oxford. He was appointed Fellow, and subsequently Tutor, of his college, but he resigned both appointments in 1855, on being received into the Roman Catholic Church. He re-entered the Church of England in 1870. In 1876 he was presented to the rectory of Wigginton, Oxfordshire. Mr. Ffoulkes is the author of "A Manual of Ecclesiastical History," "The Counter Theory," "Christendom's Divisions;" two letters to Archbishop Manning, viz., "The Church's Creed and the Crown's Creed," and "The Roman Index;" "The Athanasian Creed, by whom written, and by whom published;" "Difficulties of the Day, and How to Meet Them; Eight Sermons preached at St. Augustin's Church, Queen's Gate," 1872; and other minor works.

FIELD, Cyrus West, born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Nov. 30, 1819. After an education in his native town, he entered a counting-house in New York, and became in a few years the proprietor of a large mercantile establishment. Retiring from business in 1853 he travelled for a while in South America, and on his return in 1854 he began to turn his attention to the subject of Ocean telegraphs, and was instrumental in procuring a charter from the legislature of Newfoundland to establish a telegraph from the continent of America to that colony, and thence to Europe. For the next thirteen years he devoted himself exclusively to the execution of this undertaking. He was actively engaged in the construction of the land line of telegraph in Newfoundland, and in the two attempts to lay the submarine cable between Cape Ray and Cape Breton. He accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and 1858 fitted out to lay the cable under the Atlantic, between this country and Newfoundland. He took a prominent part in the expeditions of 1865 and 1866; the complete success in the last-mentioned year being, in a great measure, due to his exertions, in the course of which he has crossed the Atlantic more than fifty times. He received the unanimous thanks of Congress, with a gold medal, in commemoration of the successful enterprise, and at the Paris Exposition he received the grand medal. Since 1877 he has been prominently connected with the elevated railways in New York City, and has been President of one of the companies.

FIELD, The Rev. Frederick, M.A., born in London in 1801, was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, as 10th Wrangler, was Chancellor's Medallist, and Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar, and in 1824 was elected Fellow of his college. He edited the Greek text of St. Chrysostom's Homilies on St. Matthew, with various readings and notes, published in 1839; the same Father's "Interpretation of the Pauline Epistles," on a similar plan, in 7 volumes, 8vo, forming part of the "Bibliotheca Patrum," in 1845-62; and the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, according to the Alexandrian codex, published at the Oxford University Press. This latter work was revised and rearranged for the Foreign Translation Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In 1842 Mr. Field was presented by his college to the rectory of Reepham, Norfolk, which he resigned in 1863. He has since edited Origen's Hexapla (for the delegates of the Clarendon Press), 2 vols. 4to, 1867-75. Mr. Field is a member of the "Old Testament Revision Company."

FIELD, Henry Martyn, D.D., brother of Cyrus West Field, born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, April 3, 1822. He graduated at Williams College in 1838, studied theology, and in 1842 became pastor of a Presbyterian church in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1847 he resigned his charge, and visited Europe, where he remained two years. Returning to America he was, in 1851, pastor of a church at West Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1854 he became one of the proprietors and editors of *The Evangelist*, a religious newspaper published in New York, of which he is now the sole proprietor. In 1858 he made another European tour, which he has described in "Summer Pictures from Copenhagen to Venice." In 1867 he again came to Europe to visit the Paris Exposition, and as delegate to the Free Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. In 1877 he made a tour around the world. He has published, "The Good and the Bad in the Roman Catholic Church," 1848; "The Irish Confederates, a

History of the Rebellion of 1798," 1851; "History of the Atlantic Telegraph," 1866; "From the Lakes of Killarney to the Golden Horn," 1876; and "From Egypt to Japan," 1878.

FIELD, The Rev. John, M.A., was born at Wallingford, Berkshire, in 1812, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and M.A. in 1837. He was appointed to the Curacy of St. Clement's, Worcester. in 1835; to the Curacy of Chipping Norton, in 1839; to the Chaplaincy of the Berkshire Gaol in 1840; and to the Rectory of West Rounton, Yorkshire, in 1857. Mr. Field is a Justice of the Peace for the North Riding (1859), and Chairman of the Visiting Justices of the North Riding prisons. He was one of the earliest and most earnest advocates for establishing Reformatory schools, and the separate system of imprisonment. To promote these objects he gave much evidence before committees of both Houses of Parliament, and his published works have been numerous. He is the author of "Prison Discipline," 2 vols., 1848; "The Life of John Howard," 1850; "University and other Sermons," 1853; "Convict Discipline," 1855; "Correspondence of John Howard," 1856; "Remarks on the Lord's Prayer," 1857; several pamphlets and sermons; some publications issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and papers in the Transactions of the Social Science Association.

FIELD, Stephen Johnson, LL.D., brother of Cyrus West Field and of Dr. Henry Martyn Field, born at Haddam, Connecticut, Nov. 4, 1816; A.B. (Williams College), 1837. He studied law, and entered into practice with his brother, David Dudley Field, in New York. In 1849 he went to California, where, after holding various legislative positions, he was in 1857 chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, of which, in 1859, he became Chief Justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1873 he was nominated by the Governor of California one of a commission to examine the code of laws of the state, and to prepare amendments to it for the action of the legislature. In 1877 he was one of the fifteen members of the Commission appointed by Congress to decide upon the counting of the electoral vote for President. He was one of the seven members who voted that the disputed votes should be cast for Mr. Tilden, the other eight voting for Mr. Hayes, who was accordingly declared elected.

FIELD, The Hon. Sir William Ventris, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Flint Field, of Fielden, Bedfordshire, was born in 1813. He was educated at Burton Grammar school, in Somersetshire, and was at first articled to Messrs. Terrell, Barton, and Smale, solicitors, of Exeter, but was afterwards with Messrs. Price and Bolton, of Lincoln's Inn. He practised in that branch of the profession in London from 1840 to 1843, as one of the firm of Thompson, Debenham, and Field, of Salters' Hall Court; but from 1843, having entered himself as a member of the Inner Temple, and reading in the chambers of Mr. T. Kingdom of the Western circuit, he prepared for the bar. He began in 1847 to practise under the bar as a special pleader. In 1850 he was called to the bar, and joined the Western circuit. This he afterwards exchanged for the Midland, where he gained a large practice, as well as in London, both in commercial cases at Guildhall and before the Privy Council. In 1864 Mr. Field was appointed a Queen's Counsel, and was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple. He became leader of the Midland circuit, besides practising largely before the Judicial Committee and Railway Com-

mission, and other tribunals. Mr. Field was nominated a Justice of the Queen's Bench division in the High Court of Judicature in Feb. 1875, and shortly afterwards he received the honour of knighthood.

FIGUIER, Guillaume Louis, a French chemist and scientific writer, was born at Montpellier, Feb. 15, 1819, being nephew of Pierre Oscar Figuier, Professor of Chemistry in the School of Pharmacy in that town. He commenced the study of medicine under his uncle, was created Doctor of Medicine in 1841, and in the following year went to Paris to continue his studies. In 1846 he was appointed Professor of the School of Pharmacy in his native place. Afterwards, however, he returned to Paris, and in 1855 became scientific editor of *La Presse*. His contributions to scientific journals are almost innumerable, and the list of his separate publications would occupy a considerable space. Among the most important of the latter are :—"Exposition et Histoire des principales Découvertes Scientifiques Modernes," 3 vols., 1851-53, 5th edition, 1858; "Histoire des Merveilleux dans les Temps Modernes," 4 vols., 1859-60; and "Vies des Savants Illustres depuis l'Antiquité jusqu'au XIX^e^ Siècle," 1866. "The Human Race," 1872; "The Insect World," 1872; and several other popular works by M. Louis Figuier have been translated into English.

FISCHER, Kuno, was born at Sandewalde, in Silesia, in 1824, and studied in the Universities of Leipzig and Halle. Dr. Fischer belongs to the younger Hegelian tendency in philosophy. Having held, from 1848 to 1850, a post as private tutor, he delivered in 1850, as a private docent, philosophical lectures in the University of Heidelberg. In 1855 he went to Berlin, in order to habilitate in the philosophical faculty, but had not begun his lectures when he received his call as Professor of Philosophy in the University of Jena. Dr. Kuno Fischer has written, "Diotima, the Idea of the Beautiful," Pforzheim, 1849; "History of Modern Philosophy," 2 vols., Mannheim, 1852-55; "Apology for my Doctrine," Mannheim, 1854; "Logic and Metaphysics," Stuttgard, 1852; "Bacon of Verulam," Leipzig, 1856; and "Die Selbstbekenntnisse Schillers," Frankfort, 1858.

FISH, Hamilton, LL.D., born in New York, Aug. 3, 1808. He was educated at Columbia College, where he graduated in 1828; studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1830. In 1837 he was a member of the State Legislature, was elected to Congress in 1842, and served until 1845. He was Lieutenant-Governor of New York from 1847 to 1849, and Governor 1849-51. In 1851 he was elected United States Senator. On the expiration of his term, in 1857, he spent several years in Europe, studying carefully the institutions and governments of the different nations. In 1869, on the resignation of Mr. E. B. Washburne, who was appointed Ambassador to France, President Grant called Mr. Fish to the position of Secretary of State, which he retained during the two terms of President Grant, ending March 4, 1877. To Mr. Fish belongs the credit of suggesting the Joint High Commission with Great Britain, which met in 1871, for the purpose of settling the various difficulties between the two nations.

FITZGERALD (Lord), The Right Hon. John David Fitzgerald, son of the late David Fitzgerald, born in Dublin in 1816, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the Irish bar in 1838, and obtained a silk gown in 1847. For some years he was leader of the Munster circuit. He was elected M.P. for Ennis in 1852, and served in that capacity up to 1860, meanwhile joining Lord Palmerston's Government as Soli-

citor-General for Ireland in Feb., 1855. Subsequently he became Attorney-General for Ireland—an office which he held from 1856 to Feb., 1858, and again from 1859 to 1860, in which year he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. He was selected to act on almost all the special commissions, including those for the trial of the Fenian prisoners at Dublin in 1865-6, at Cork in 1866, and again at Dublin in 1867-8. In January, 1881, he presided at the State trials which took place in Dublin. In May, 1882, he was made a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, with the dignity of a baron for life. The vacancy arose under the provisions of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts of 1876, two vacancies having occurred since the passing of that Act among the paid members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, by the death of Sir James Colvile and the resignation of Sir Montague Smith. Lord Fitzgerald is LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, a Visitor of the Queen's Colleges, and a member of the Irish Privy Council. He married, first, in 1846, Rose, second daughter of the late Mr. John Donohoe, of Dublin; and, secondly, in 1860, the Hon. Jane Southwell, sister of the fourth Viscount Southwell.

FITZGERALD, Percy Hetherington, M.A., F.S.A., son of the late Thomas Fitzgerald, M.P., born in 1834, at Fane Valley, co. Louth, Ireland; was educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, and at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he was called to the Irish bar, and appointed a Crown Prosecutor on the North-Eastern circuit. He is the author of many works of fiction, the following of which originally appeared in *All the Year Round*:—"Never Forgotten," "The Second Mrs. Tillotson," "The Dear Girl," "Fatal Zero," "The Doctor's Mixture," "The Bridge of Sighs," and "The Middle Aged Lover;" also of "Bella Donna," "Mildrington the Barrister," "Seventy-five, Brook Street," "Beauty Talbot," "Jenny Bell," "Polly;" "The Sword of Damocles," in *Once a Week*; "Rev. Alfred Hoblush;" "The Woman with the Yellow Hair" (stories for *Household Words*); "The Night Mail;" "Diana Gay;" "Fairy Alice;" "The Life of Sterne," 2 vols.; "Life of Garrick," 2 vols.; "Charles Townshend;" "A Famous Forgery," being the life of Dr. Dodd; "Charles Lamb;" "Principles of Comedy;" "Le Sport at Baden;" "Proverbs and Comediettas," 1869; "School Days at Saxonhurst;" "Autobiography of a Small Boy;" "Pictures of School Life and Boyhood;" "Story of my Uncle Toby" (Bayard series); "The Kembles," 2 vols., 1871; "Life and Adventures of Alexander Dumas;" "The Romance of the English Stage;" an edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," in 3 vols.; "Travels of Young Cœlebs," 3 vols.; "Life of George IV.," 2 vols.; "Boswell and Croker's Boswell," 1 vol.; "Recreations of a Literary Man," 2 vols.; "The World Behind the Scenes," 1 vol.; "A New History of the English Stage," 2 vols., 1882; "The Royal Dukes and Princesses of the Family of George III.," 2 vols., 1882; and "Kings and Queens of an Hour: Records of Love, Romance, Oddity, and Adventure," 2 vols., 1883.

FITZGERALD, The Right Rev. William, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, son of Maurice Fitzgerald, M.D., born in Ireland, Dec. 3, 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and of which he became a Fellow. In 1840 he endeavoured to break a lance with the writers of "The Tracts for the Times." The late Archbishop Whately appreciating his merits, transferred him from the curacy of Clontarf to the

prebend of Donoughmore, co. Wicklow, and thence to the vicarage of St. Anne's, Dublin, and the archdeaconry of Kildare. In 1848 he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in Trinity College; and in 1853 Professor of Ecclesiastical History. Dr. Fitzgerald is known in England as the editor of "Constable's Ethics," and of "Butler's Analogy," as one of the writers in Archbishop Whately's "Cautions for the Times," and of one of the Answers to "Essays and Reviews." He was joint editor (with Dr. Abeltshauser) of the *Irish Church Journal*, and has published several sermons and charges. In 1859 he supported Lord Wodehouse's bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He was consecrated to the see of Cork in 1857, and was translated to that of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh in 1862.

FITZGERALD, The Right Hon. Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey G.C.S.I., born in 1817, completed his education at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated second class in classics in 1837, gained the Newdigate prize in 1835, became M.A. in 1844, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1863. Having adopted the legal profession, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Jan., 1839, and went the Northern circuit. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he offered himself for the borough of Horsham, and although then unsuccessful, he gained the seat in June, 1848, holding it only for a few months, as he was unseated on petition. In 1854 he was re-elected for that borough without opposition, and retained his seat until the general election in July, 1865, when he was beaten by five votes. On the accession of the Earl of Derby to office, in 1859, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and discharged the duties of that post with singular ability. After the retirement of Lord Derby's second administration, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald took a prominent position amongst the opposition debaters. He was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1866, made a Privy Councillor Dec. 28, 1866, and left England for India in Feb. 1867. In the same year he was nominated Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India. He resigned the Governorship of Bombay in March, 1872, and at the general election of Feb., 1874, re-entered Parliament as M.P. for Horsham. He resigned his seat in Nov., 1875, when he was appointed Chief Charity Commissioner for England and Wales in the room of the late Sir James Hill.

FITZMAURICE, Lord Edmund George Petty, M.P., second son of the fourth Marquis of Lansdowne, by his second wife, Emily, eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahaulte, was born in London in 1846, and educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship and a prize for an English Essay, and graduated, as a first-class in classics, in 1868. In December of the last-named year he entered the House of Commons as member for Calne, which he still continues to represent in the Liberal interest. He was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Dec. 1882, in succession to Sir Charles Dilke, who had been advanced to the Presidency of the Local Government Board.

FITZPATRICK, William John, son of John Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Dublin and Griffinrath, co. Kildare, born Aug. 31, 1830, was educated first at a Protestant school, and afterwards at the Roman Catholic College of Clongowes Wood. He is a Magistrate and Grand Juror for the counties of Dublin and Longford, is the author of "The Life, Times, and Correspondence of Bishop Doyle," 2 vols., lately reprinted with much additional correspon-

dence; "The Life, Times, and Contemporaries of Lord Cloncurry;" "The Friends, Foes, and Adventures of Lady Morgan;" "Lady Morgan, her Career, Literary and Personal;" "Anecdotal Memoirs of Archbishop Whately" (2 vols.); "Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his Betrayers, or Notes on the Cornwallis Papers;" "The Sham Squire and the Informers of 1798" (of which 16,000 copies are known to have been sold); "Ireland before the Union, with the unpublished Diary of Lord Chief Justice Clonmel, 1774-1798 (6 editions);" "Irish Wits and Worthies, with Dr. Lanigan, his Life and Times;" "Charles Lever—a Biography;" and several pamphlets, historical and critical. Mr. Fitzpatrick's books have been reprinted in America. In Ireland he has been invited to preside at some meetings of the Historical Society of Trinity College, and his books have been quoted in the judgments of the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, especially in the O'Keefe case. He has contributed biographic sketches to the *Athenæum*, to *Fraser*, to the *University*, to the "Imperial Dictionary of Biography," and to some of the trimestrial reviews. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, an Honorary Member of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, and one of the executive of the Royal Dublin Society. In 1876 he was elected by the Royal Hibernian Academy its Professor of History, an office formerly held by Petrie. In 1883, Mr. Fitzpatrick was appointed by the Viceroy for the second time High Sheriff of the county of Longford.

FLAMMARION, Camille, a French astronomer, born at Montigny-le-Roi (Haute Marne), Feb. 25, 1842, received his education in the ecclesiastical seminary of Langres and at Paris, was a student in the Imperial Observatory from 1858 till 1862, when he became editor of the *Cosmos*, and was appointed scientific editor of the *Siècle* in 1865. At this period he obtained, by a series of lectures on astronomy, a certain reputation, which was subsequently increased by his giving in his adhesion to "spiritualism." In 1868 he made several balloon ascents, in order to study the condition of the atmosphere at great altitudes. M. Flammarion is the author of "La Pluralité des Mondes Habités," 1862, 15th edit. 1869; "Les Mondes Imaginaires et les Mondes Réels," 1864; "Les Merveilles Célestes," 1865; "Dieu dans la Nature," 1866; "Histoire du Ciel," 1867; "Contemplations Scientifiques," 1868; "Voyages Aériens," 1868; "L'Atmosphère," 1872; "Histoire d'un Planète," 1873; and "Les Terres du Ciel," 1876. In June, 1880, the French Academy awarded the Montyon prize to M. Flammarion, for his work "L'Astronomie Populaire."

FLEMING, Sandford, C.E., C.M.G., late Engineer-in-Chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, on the 7th January, 1827, and emigrated to Canada in the year 1845. He received his early training in Scotland, and served his apprenticeship as an engineer and surveyor. For a number of years, after his arrival in Canada, he was employed on the engineering staff of the Northern Railway, and rendered important service in that and other public enterprises. In 1863 he was the bearer to the English government of a memorial from the settlers of the Red River district (now the province of Manitoba), praying for railway communication with the older provinces of Canada, and on that mission had repeated conferences with the late Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secretary. This project ultimately developed into the greater scheme of a Transcontinental line of railway connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. The first link in this chain

was formed by the survey and construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway, undertaken by Mr. Fleming at the request of the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in conjunction with the Imperial authorities. The 1st of July, 1876—the natal day of the Dominion—saw the completion of this great work, an historical account of which Mr. Fleming published in the same year. While the "Inter-Colonial" was under construction, Mr. Fleming was ordered to survey and locate the line for the Pacific Railway, a task which he partly accomplished in 1872, and a record of which, besides the Engineer-in-Chief's Reports to the Government, is embodied in Principal Grant's interesting narrative, entitled "Ocean to Ocean." For the next seven years Mr. Fleming actively prosecuted this enterprise, and for his services was rewarded by being made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1879, owing to some difficulty with the government of the day, he resigned his office, and the Dominion lost the services of an able and experienced engineer. He has contributed many scientific papers to periodicals and the Transactions of learned societies, among which is a proposal for the establishment of a new prime meridian for the world, 180° from Greenwich. In 1880, Mr. Fleming was elected Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

FLEURY, Emile Felix, a French General, born in Paris, Dec. 23, 1815, studied at the Collége Rollin, but having met with pecuniary reverses, accepted an engagement in Nov. 1837, in the corps of Spahis, then just formed, and took part in eleven campaigns in Algeria, during which he was three times wounded and five times commended in "orders of the day." His advancement was rapid. He became Sub-Lieutenant in 1840, Captain in 1844, and Major in July, 1848, when he returned to France, and became a General of Brigade, March 18, 1856, and General of Division, Aug. 13, 1863. He embraced with ardour the Bonapartist cause, and was wounded in the head in the disturbance which followed the *coup d'état*, a movement in which it is said he took a prominent if not actually a leading part. On the establishment of the Empire he was nominated aide-de-camp to the Emperor, Colonel of the Guides, and Grand Equerry of the Crown. He was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1849, and Grand Officer, Aug. 13, 1859. Summoned to the Senate by decree, March 15, 1865, he became Chief Equerry to Napoleon III. in Dec., 1865. He received the Grand Cross of St. Anne in 1864. General Fleury has been employed in several diplomatic missions. In particular he was sent, at the close of 1866, to King Victor Emmanuel, after the annexation of Venetia, and in Sept., 1869, he was chosen to replace M. de Talleyrand as ambassador at St. Petersburg. He resigned the latter post immediately after the revolution in Paris, in Sept., 1870, and proceeded to Switzerland with Madame Fleury and his children. He was placed on the retired list of the Army in Oct. 1879.

FLINT, Austin, M.D., born at Petersham, Massachusetts, Oct. 20, 1812. He was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated M.D. in 1833. He practised his profession in Buffalo, New York, where he rose to eminence, and was one of the founders of the Buffalo Medical College in 1847. He was called some years later to the chair of Theory and Practice of Physic, in one of the medical colleges of Philadelphia, and in 1861 became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Long

Island Hospital College of Brooklyn, New York. He has published many valuable medical works, the most important being "Continued Fever," 1855; "Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Heart" (1859); "The Practice of Medicine," 1856 (5th edition 1881); "Auscultation and Percussion," 1876 (2nd edition 1880); and "Clinical Medicine," 1880. In 1872 he was elected President of the New York Academy of Medicine. His son, AUSTIN FLINT, jun., born at Northampton, Massachusetts, March 28, 1836, received the degree of M.D. from the Jefferson Medical College in 1857, and in 1859 was appointed Professor of Physiology in the New York Medical College. In 1861 he was appointed Professor of Physiology in the Bellevue Hospital, New York, a position he still holds. In 1869 he received honourable mention and an award of 1,500 francs from the committee of the French Academy on the Monthyon prize. He has published "The Physiology of Man" (5 vols. 1866-1874); "Treatise on Human Physiology," 1875 (3rd edition, 1881); "Sources of Muscular Power" (1878); and some other works.

FLOWER, WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S., F.L.S., second son of E. F. Flower, Esq., of Stratford-on-Avon, born at that place Nov. 30, 1831, was educated for the medical profession at University College, London, and the Middlesex Hospital. He entered the army as assistant-surgeon, in April, 1854, served in the Crimean war; and settling afterwards in London, was appointed Assistant-Surgeon and Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital. In 1861 he was elected Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1869 Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, which offices he now holds. He was President of the section of Biology at the meeting of the British Association in Dublin, in August, 1878, when the University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1879 he succeeded the late Marquis of Tweeddale as President of the Zoological Society of London. The Royal Society awarded to him, in Nov., 1882, one of its royal medals for his valuable contributions to the morphology and classification of the mammalia, and to anthropology. Professor Flower is the author of numerous memoirs on subjects connected with anatomy and zoology in the Transactions of the Royal, Zoological, and other learned Societies; also of "An Introduction to the Osteology of the Mammalia," 1870; and of "Diagrams of the Nerves of the Human Body," 2nd edit., 1872. He married in 1858, the youngest daughter of Admiral W. H. Smyth.

FOLGER, CHARLES JAMES, jurist and politician, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, April 16, 1818. In 1830 his father removed to Geneva, N. Y., where Mr. Folger has since lived. After leaving college Mr. Folger studied law, and was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years old. His first office was that of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which he was appointed in 1844, and he was soon after made a Master and Examiner in Chancery. In 1851 he was elected County Judge, and in 1861 he was elected to the New York State Senate by the Republican party, which party he had entered on its formation, having previously been a Democrat. He remained in the State Senate until 1869, when President Grant appointed him Assistant U. S. Treasurer for New York City. He was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals (the highest court in the State of New York) in 1870, and on the death of Chief Judge Church in May, 1880, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in the following November was elected to the place for the full term of fourteen

years. A year later (Nov., 1881) he resigned this position to accept that of Secretary of the Treasury in President Arthur's Cabinet. The New York State Republican Convention, in September, 1882, nominated him as Governor, but he was defeated in November by the largest majority (nearly 200,000) ever cast against a candidate in any of the United States.

FONVIELLE, Wilfrid de, a French aëronaut and popular writer on scientific subjects, born at Paris in 1828, was originally a teacher of mathematics, but first became known to the public as a journalist, and as a popular exponent of scientific knowledge. Of late years he has made numerous balloon ascents, in order to carry on scientific experiments at great altitudes. During the siege of Paris he escaped from the city in a balloon, and proceeding to London, gave a series of conferences, in which he expatiated on the benefits of the Republican form of government. His principal scientific works are,—"L'Homme Fossil," 1865; "Les Merveilles du Monde Invisible," 1866; "Éclairs et Tonnerres," 1867, translated into English by T. L. Phipson, under the title of "Thunder and Lightning," 8vo, London, 1868; "L'Astronomie Moderne," 1868. An account of the balloon ascents made by M. Fonvielle, Mr. Glaisher, and others, appeared in French in 1870, and an English translation was published in 1871, under the title of "Travels in the Air." In addition to the above-mentioned works, M. Fonvielle has written several political pamphlets. In 1879 he published "Comment se font les miracles en dehors de l'Église," a work in which he reviews from the commonsense stand-point the pretensions of spiritualist mediums.

FORBES, Archibald, journalist, born in 1838, is a native of Morayshire, Scotland. After studying at the University of Aberdeen he served for several years in the Royal Dragoons, and his knowledge of the practical details of military affairs stood him in good stead when, accepting a journalistic career as special correspondent for the *Daily News*, he accompanied the German army from the commencement to the close of the Franco-German war. Later, in the same capacity, he witnessed the close of the Commune, visited India during the famine of 1874, saw fighting in Spain, at one time with Carlists, at another with Republicans, at a third with Alfonsists. In the capacity of representative of the *Daily News*, he accompanied the Prince of Wales in the tour of his Royal Highness through India in 1875-6. In the summer and autumn of 1876 he was in Servia, and was present at all the important fights of that campaign. He made the Russo-Turkish campaign in the summer and autumn of 1877, attached to the Russian army, and was present at the crossing of the Danube, the capture of Bjela, the advance of the Cesarewitch's army towards Rustchuk, the disastrous battle of Plevna on July 3rd, the severest fighting in the Shipka Pass, and the five days' attack by the Russians on Plevna, in September, remaining continuously in the field until attacked by fever in the middle of September. In 1878 he proceeded to Cyprus as special correspondent of the *Daily News*. Among his works are "Drawn from Life," a military novel; "My Experiences of the War between France and Germany;" and "Soldiering and Scribbling: a Series of Sketches," 1872.

FORBES-ROBERTSON, John, art critic and journalist, is lineally descended from the Forbeses of Tolquhon, Thanes of Formartin. He is the son of the late John Robertson, merchant in Aberdeen, and was born there, Jan. 30, 1822.

He was educated at the Grammar School, and at the Marischal College and University of his native city, and became sub-editor of one of the local papers (under the late Joseph Robertson, the eminent historian and antiquary) and contributor to the "poet's corner" of another, while still a student, making dramatic and musical criticism his special care. Early in 1844 he came to London; the year afterwards he visited France, and subsequently the United States of America. On his return he aided materially in opening up the Salmon resources of Norway, and carried on a correspondence with the French authorities on the artificial propagation of the fish, long before any practical results of the knowledge obtained became visible in England. Mr. Forbes-Robertson studied English literature at University College, and in due time identified himself with that branch of it, viz., art criticism, which he afterwards made a profession. To perfect himself for its duties he visited most of the chief European galleries, and has always been on terms of familiar intimacy with many of those men who have given art emphasis and character to the last thirty years. Mr. Forbes-Robertson was editor for several years of *Art, Pictorial and Industrial,* art editor of the *Pictorial World,* and has been on the staff of most of those London journals which make art a feature. For the last ten years he has been chief art-critic on the *Art Journal,* and contributes largely to the *Illustrated London News* and the *Magazine of Art.* He is the author of several *brochures* of special art-criticism, and in 1877 he published a large quarto volume entitled "The Great Painters of Christendom," which was most favourably reviewed both in this country and in America. Mr. Forbes-Robertson is well-known in London and elsewhere as a successful lecturer on the history of art. His eldest son, Johnston Forbes-Robertson, has won for himself a recognised position both as a painter and an actor.

FORMAN, HARRY BUXTON, born in London, July 11, 1842, was educated at Teignmouth, and was appointed in 1860 to a Junior Clerkship in the Secretary's Department of the General Post Office, where he is now one of the Principal Clerks. He is the author of "Our Living Poets; an Essay in Criticism" (1871), and editor of the Library Edition of "The Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley," 4 vols. (1876-7, reprinted 1882); "The Prose Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley," 4 vols. (1880); an unannotated edition of Shelley's poetry in two volumes (1882); and of "Letters of John Keats to Fanny Brawne" (1878); the Library Edition of "The Works of John Keats in Verse and Prose" (1882). Mr. Forman has been a contributor of critical articles, mainly of a serious kind, to the *Fortnightly Review,* the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review,* the *Contemporary Review, Macmillan's Magazine,* the *Gentleman's Magazine,* and the *London Quarterly Review.*

FORREST, JOHN, F.R.G.S., Honorary Fellow of the Royal Geographical Societies of Italy, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, Knight of the Italian Crown, entered the Survey Department of Western Australia, 1865, and in 1869 was selected to command an exploring expedition into the interior in search of Dr. Leichhart and party. In 1870 he commanded an exploring expedition from Champion Bay on the West Coast of Australia to the overland telegraph line between Adelaide and Port Darwin without the aid of camels, with horses only. For these services he received the thanks of the Governor and the Legislative Council, and was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, May 22, 1876, and was also presented by the

Imperial Government with a grant in fee of 5000 acres of land. In 1876 he was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General of Western Australia. From April to September, 1878, he conducted the Trigonometrical Survey of the Nickol Bay District in North-Western Australia. From September, 1878, to January, 1879, he acted as Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor-General, with a seat in the Executive Council of the colony. In May, 1878, he was temporarily appointed Comptroller of the Imperial Establishments and Expenditure in Western Australia. He is a justice of the peace for the colony.

FÖRSTER, Dr. Ernst Joachim, a celebrated German art-critic and painter, brother of Frederick Förster, a distinguished historian and poet, who died in 1868, was born at Munchengosserstädt, April 8, 1800. At first he applied himself to the study of theology and philosophy, but soon determined to devote himself to art, and accordingly entered the studio of Peter Cornelius at Munich. He was employed in painting the frescoes in the Aula at Bonn, and those of the Glyptothek and the Arcades at Munich, but his reputation rests chiefly on his discovery of several ancient pictures, and on his works in elucidation of the history of art. His greatest "find" was the frescoes of Avanzo, which date as far back as 1376, in the chapel of San Giorgio at Padua. Of his works, which are all written in German, we may mention three excellent guide-books to Munich, Italy, and Germany; "Studies relating to the History of Modern Art," 1835; "Letters on Painting," 1838; "History of German Art;" "Monuments of German Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting," 1855; and a "History of Italian Art," 1869. He has likewise written a life of Jean Paul Richter, and edited several of his works.

FORSTER, The Right Hon. William Edward, M.P., F.R.S., is the only son of the late William Forster (who was for more than half a century a minister of the Society of Friends, and who died when engaged on an anti-slavery mission in Tennessee), by Anna, sister of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the first baronet. He was born at Bradpole, Dorsetshire, July 11, 1818; received his education at the Friends' School, Tottenham; and became a worsted manufacturer at Bradford. In 1846-7 he visited some of the distressed districts in Ireland, and distributed a Famine Relief Fund which had been raised by the Quakers. At the general election of April, 1859, he came forward in the Liberal interest as a candidate for the representation of Leeds, but was defeated, the numbers being:—Edward Baines (L.), 2,343; George S. Beecroft (C.), 2,302; Forster, 2,280. In Feb., 1861, at a bye-election, he was returned without opposition for Bradford, which he has continued to represent down to the present time. At the general election of July, 1865, he was re-elected without opposition, and at the general election of Nov., 1868, he was returned at the head of the poll, the numbers being:—Forster, 9,468; H. W. Ripley (L.), 9,347; Edward Miall (L.), 8,768. Mr. Forster was Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Lord Russell's administration, from Nov., 1865, till July, 1866, and was Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education from Dec., 1868, to Feb., 1874. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1868, and admitted a member of the Cabinet in 1870. He displayed remarkable tact and ability in passing through the House of Commons the Education Bill in 1870 and the Ballot Bill in 1872, though he gave great offence to the Nonconformists by his advocacy of the famous 25th clause. When Mr. Gladstone retired from the leadership of the Opposition at

the commencement of the year 1875, it seemed probable that Mr. Forster would become the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons; but in a letter dated Feb. 1, he stated that even if the choice of the party fell upon him at the "caucus" which had been summoned to meet at the Reform Club two days prior to the assembling of Parliament, he could not undertake the task of leading the party, "as it appeared to him clear that he should not receive that general support without which he ought not to attempt to fulfil the duties of this most difficult but honourable post." The choice of the party consequently fell on the Marquis of Hartington. Mr. Forster was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1875. On Nov. 13, 1875, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen by 233 votes against 145 recorded for Lindsay; and the same University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1876. On the return of the Liberals to power, under Mr. Gladstone, in April, 1880, Mr. Forster was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet. The Land Bill and coercive measures were passed, the Land League was suppressed, and the gaols were filled with "suspects," including Mr. Parnell and other leaders of the extreme party in Parliament. Some members of the Cabinet, however, were in favour of releasing the imprisoned M.P.'s, and of employing the power of the Land League to restore tranquillity in Ireland. The result of these dissensions was that Earl Cowper (the Lord Lieutenant) and Mr. Forster resigned their offices in April, 1882. He is the author of a narrative of his visit to Ireland, published by Joseph Crosfield in 1847; "William Penn and T. B. Macaulay; being brief observations on the charges made in Mr. Macaulay's History of England against the character of William Penn," 1849; "How we tax India: a Lecture on the Condition of India under British Rule," 1858; and "Speech delivered after laying the memorial stone of the first school built by the Liverpool School Board," 8vo. Lond., 1873. Mr. Forster is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He married, in 1850, Jane Martha, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., head master of Rugby School.

FORSYTH, Sir Thomas Douglas, C.B., K.C.S.I., son of the late Thomas Forsyth, Esq., of Liverpool, born in 1827, educated at Rugby and afterwards at Haileybury, where he highly distinguished himself and carried off several gold medals. He went out to India in 1848 in the civil service of the East India Company, and was first appointed Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, and afterwards Deputy-Commissioner, which office he held from 1852 to 1856. He took an active part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, while holding office at Umballa, and was in consequence made a C.B. He then became secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and in 1859 Commissioner and Civil Judge in the Punjab, of which Sir Robert Montgomery was the Lieut.-Governor. For a short period he held the office of Financial Commissioner in the Punjab. In 1870 he was selected by Lord Mayo, the Governor-General of India, to conduct a mission to Yarkund, in Eastern Turkistan, and was thanked by the Governor-General for his services. When in 1873 it was determined to send an envoy to the ruler of that country in order to negotiate a commercial treaty, Sir T. D. Forsyth was again appointed to that post, and after an arduous journey across the gigantic mountain ranges which separate India from Kashgar, he succeeded in getting a treaty signed which is likely to produce important advantages by opening up commercial in-

tercourse with the most flourishing country in central Asia. For this service he received the honour of knighthood and was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. In 1874 he was appointed Member of the Legislative Council of India, and in 1875 he was sent as Envoy to the king of Burmah.

FORSYTH, William, Q.C., LL.D., son of the late Thomas Forsyth, Esq., of Liverpool, was born at Greenock in 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. He was third in the first class of the classical tripos, and second Senior Optime, was Chancellor's Medallist, and Fellow of Trinity, and proceeded M.A. in 1837. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, went the Northern Circuit, became a Queen's Counsel in 1857, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple. He was standing counsel to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and is Commissary of the University of Cambridge. He is the author of "On the Law of Composition with Creditors," published in 1841; "Hortensius; or, the Duty and Office of an Advocate," in 1849; "On the Law relating to the Custody of Infants," in 1850; "The History of Trial by Jury," in 1852; "Napoleon at St. Helena and Sir Hudson Lowe," in 1853; "The Life of Cicero," in 1864; "Cases and Opinions in Constitutional Law," in 1869; "The Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century, in illustration of the Manners and Morals of the Age," in 1871; "Hannibal in Italy: an Historical Drama," in 1872; "Essays Critical and Narrative," in 1874; "The Slavonic Provinces South of the Danube," in 1876; and has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Having been elected member for the borough of Cambridge in the Conservative interest in July, 1856, he was unseated, on petition, on the ground that the office he held of standing counsel to the Secretary of State for India was one of profit under the Crown, and disqualified him from sitting in Parliament. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Bath in Oct. 1873, but was returned to the House of Commons by the borough of Marylebone at the general election of Feb., 1874, and he continued to represent that constituency till 1880.

FORTESCUE (Earl), The Right Hon. Hugh Fortescue, the eldest son of the late Earl (who was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1839-41), born April 4, 1818, and educated at Harrow; entered Parliament in 1841, whilst Viscount Ebrington, as member for Plymouth, which he represented in the Liberal interest until 1852, when he unsuccessfully contested Barnstaple. In Dec., 1854, he was elected for Marylebone, for which he resigned his seat, and was called to the Upper House in his father's barony of Fortescue, Dec. 5, 1859, and succeeded as third earl, Sept. 14, 1861. His lordship was a Lord of the Treasury from 1846 to 1847, and Secretary of the Poor-Law Board from 1847 to 1851, being at the same time an active member, and latterly chairman, of several successive metropolitan commissions of sewers. In May, 1856, while visiting a military hospital with a view to the motion which he carried afterwards in 1858, in favour of sanitary reform in the army, he caught the ophthalmia, which deprived him of one eye, permanently impaired the other, and so much injured his health as to compel him to retire from the House of Commons. His lordship is the author of pamphlets upon "The Health of Towns," 1844; "Official Salaries," 1852; "Representative Self-Government for the Metropolis," 1854; "Parliamentary Reform," 1859: and a work on "Public Schools for the Middle Classes," 1864. He married, March 11, 1847, the eldest daughter of the late Right

Hon. Col. G. Dawson Damer. She died in 1866, leaving him a large family.

FOSTER, Birket, born at North Shields, Northumberland, in 1812, educated at Hitchen, Herts; at the age of sixteen was placed with Mr. Landells, the wood-engraver, by whose advice, after he had practised engraving for a short time, he became a draughtsman. At the age of twenty-one he started on his own account, illustrated several children's books, and drew a great deal for the *Illustrated London News*. He illustrated Longfellow's "Evangeline," Beattie's "Minstrel," "Goldsmith's Poetical Works," and several other works of the same kind; and has since been employed on most of the better class of illustrated books that have issued from the press, especially a handsome volume devoted to English landscape, with descriptions from the pen of Mr. Tom Taylor, published in 1863. Having resolved to follow a different branch of art, and having in 1860 been elected a member of the Water-Colour Society, he has met with very great encouragement. A collection of "Summer Scenes" by Mr. Foster, consisting of a series of photographs from some of his choicest water-colour drawings, was published in 1867.

FOSTER, Vere Henry Louis, was born at Copenhagen in 1819, his father, Sir Augustus Foster, being at that time British ambassador in Denmark. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at Christchurch, Oxford, and then entered the diplomatic service under Lord Palmerston, who was then at the head of the Foreign Office. Subsequently Mr. Vere Foster was attached to the mission of Sir Henry Ellis to Monte Video. On his return from South America in 1847, he paid a visit to Ireland in the company of his eldest brother, Sir Frederick Foster, who had just succeeded to the title, and who was anxious to inform himself of the position of the tenantry on the family estates. The famine, consequent upon the failure of the potato crop, was raging at the time, and so impressed was Mr. Vere Foster with the misery of the people, that he determined thenceforth to devote his life to the amelioration of the condition of the population. His eldest brother entered warmly into his plans, and they at once began to work for the good of the poor Irish, and of their own tenantry in particular. So successful were they, that no death by starvation occurred on the estates. Mr. Vere Foster became convinced that one great cause of the poverty of the people was want of employment for the redundant population. Accordingly he issued a pamphlet—"Work and Wages"—in which he pointed out that across the Atlantic there were work and wages for all, and offered to pay the passage to New York of any Irish people who wished to go, but had not the means. He had hundreds of applicants, and for a number of years he constituted himself an amateur emigration agent. A voyage which he himself made in the steerage of one of the ships convinced him by a painful experience that the emigrants were poorly fed, and shamefully treated. The news of this voyage got abroad, and his cousin, Lord Hobart, laid Mr. Foster's diary before Parliament. It attracted attention, was printed as a Blue Book, and Mr. Foster had the satisfaction of seeing the Emigration Laws, which rendered the miseries he had endured thenceforth impossible in a British emigrant vessel. Mr. Foster's scheme of emigration worked well, but it cost him, out of his own private means and that of his friends, above £8,000. The outbreak of the Civil War in America (1861) checked for a time the stream of emigration, and Mr. Foster now turned his attention to the improvement of education in Ireland. He

issued notices that he would undertake, on application, to provide a slate roof and a wooden floor in every national school in Ireland that was thatched and had an earthen floor. He also subsequently undertook to provide every locality with a school where it should be reported that a school was needed, and that there were no local funds to build it. In this way, and in supplying books, maps, desks, and other apparatus, he spent out of his own income more than £12,000. With a view to introduce a better system of teaching writing in the schools under the care of the Commissioners of Irish Education, he issued the series of his well-known copy-books. These had an enormous sale, which has since steadily increased, the demand for them amounting to about three millions annually. Mr. Foster also established a system of prizes to encourage attention to writing, &c., which he still continues. A friend suggested to Mr. Foster that a knowledge of drawing would be an additional boon to the poor people of Ireland, and offered his services in aid of this new enterprise if Mr. Foster would adopt it. He at once fell in with the idea, and with his friend's assistance secured the services of the best artists for his series of drawing books. This scheme occupied several years. It proved successful so far as popular education in Ireland is concerned, but was a pecuniary loss to himself. Indeed he derives no profit whatever from the present sales of any of his publications.

FOURTOU, Marie François Oscar Bardy De, a French statesman, born at Ribérac (Dordogne), Jan. 3, 1836. After having completed his legal studies at Paris, he became a member of the local bar at Bergerac, in his native department, and for some time during the later years of the Empire he was sub-prefect of the arrondissement, of which that town is the chief place. On being elected a representative of the Dordogne in the National Assembly, Feb. 8, 1871, he took his place among the Bonapartists in the Right Centre. On Dec. 7, 1872, M. Thiers appointed him Minister of Public Works, in succession to M. de Larcy. This post he held till May 19, 1873, when he was transferred to the Ministry of Public Worship: but he resigned with his colleagues on the 24th of May. On the 20th of Nov. following, he again became a member of the Ministry, succeeding M. Batbie in the department of Public Instruction and Public Worship. Marshal MacMahon, the President of the Republic, advanced M. de Fourtou (May 23, 1874) to the Ministry of the Interior, in the place of the Duc de Broglie. He did not fill this important position very long. M. Magne having resigned, M. de Fourtou insisted that he should be succeeded by a member of the same party, viz., by a Bonapartist; and as this was not the case, M. de Fourtou himself resigned July 19, 1874. On Feb. 20, 1876, he was elected a Deputy for the arrondissement of Ribérac, under the auspices of the National Conservative Committee. He again became Minister of the Interior May 17, 1877, and exercised great influence in the deliberations of the Cabinet. At the elections of Oct., 1877, he was again chosen Deputy for Ribérac, but the Chamber declared the election invalid Nov. 18, 1878. In the debate on the latter occasion, M. Gambetta called M. de Fourtou a liar, and this unparliamentary expression led to their fighting a duel with pistols. The encounter was a perfectly harmless one, neither of the combatants receiving any injury. Indeed, it was hinted that blank cartridges were used, with the connivance of the seconds. M. de Fourtou was once more chosen Deputy for Ribérac Feb. 2, 1879, when he polled 9,027 votes against 7,687 given to the Republican candidate. He was

elected a Senator by the department of Dordogne, March 7, 1880.

FOWLER, John, civil engineer, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Fowler, of Wadsley Hall, in the parish of Ecclesfield, Sheffield, and was born in 1817. After completing his scholastic education, he became a pupil of Mr. J. Towlerton Leather, the eminent hydraulic engineer, and obtained his first practical knowledge under the guidance of that gentleman in the construction of the Sheffield waterworks. When Mr. George Stephenson, the father of railways, projected the line of the Midland Company through the valley country, from Derby to Normanton, and excluded from that great highway the towns of Sheffield, Barnsley, and Wakefield, Mr. Leather was employed to survey a route from Chesterfield through Sheffield, and his pupil acquired his first experience as a railway engineer in laying out the line which was subsequently adopted. Whilst yet a pupil, he surveyed the rocky district through Wharncliffe Wood, in Yorkshire, for a line which, though not constructed at that time, he was afterwards enabled to carry out and complete, and he also surveyed the country for a line between Stourbridge and Birmingham, passing through Dudley and Wolverhampton; which line, though only commenced some twenty years afterwards by Brunel, it fell to the lot of John Fowler to carry out. On the completion of his professional education, Mr. Fowler became an assistant to Mr. Rastrick in the construction of several lines of railway then in progress, and amongst others the London and Brighton Railway. He was then appointed resident engineer of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway, and of other lines in the same district. It was at this period that he first came as a witness before a parliamentary committee, and exhibited those qualities of acuteness, firmness, and soundness of judgment which still constitute him one of the ablest and most valued engineering witnesses in the committee rooms of both Houses of Parliament. At the age of twenty-seven, Mr. Fowler was selected as the engineer for constructing the large group of railways known as the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line, which includes tunnels, viaducts, and bridges of considerable magnitude, in addition to a dock, a floating pier, large hydraulic works, and a steam ferry, of all which large and multifarious work he had the sole engineering charge. From this time the name of John Fowler was established in the first rank of practical engineers, and he became, after settling in London, continuously employed at home and abroad in the laying out and construction of railways, docks, and other large works requiring a high class of engineering ability. Amongst the principal works executed by Mr. Fowler are to be found the original "underground" or Metropolitan Railway, the District Railway, the St. John's Wood Railway, the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway, on which occurred the first railway bridge built over the river Thames at London; the Edgware, Highgate, and London Railway; the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railways; the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway; the Severn Valley Railway; the Mid-Kent Railways; the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway; the Great Northern and Western of Ireland system of railways; the Much Wenlock Railway, and its extension east and west; the Great Eastern Railway Extension in Cambridgeshire and Essex; the Isle of Wight Railway; the Launceston and South Devon Railway; the Moreton Hampstead Railway; the Weymouth and Portland Railway; the Wellington and Cheshire Railway; the Millwall Docks; and works for the improvement of rivers and estuaries, and the reclamation of lands from the

sea. He has at present under construction the Limerick and Kerry Railway; the Didcot, Newbury, and Southampton Railway; the Waterford and Wexford Railway; and harbour works at Tralee, and at Rosslare. Mr. Fowler is consulting engineer to the Great Western Railway, the Great Northern Railway, and other companies, and until the recent change of government in Egypt, and the suspension of all further present expenditure on works, he acted in a similar capacity with respect to the important Government and Khedivial works in that country. Mr. John Fowler married, in 1850, Emily, daughter of the late James Broadbent, Esq., of Manchester, and has four sons, the eldest of whom, John Arthur Fowler, married, in 1878, Alice Clive, daughter of Sir Edward Clive Bayley, C.S.I.

FOWLER, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., was born at Burton-Stather, Lincolnshire, Sept. 1, 1832, and educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated as a double-first classman in 1854. He was elected to a fellowship at Lincoln College in 1855, and appointed to a tutorship in the same year. He was Junior Proctor of the University in 1862-3, Select Preacher in 1872-4, and has frequently acted as Public Examiner in the School of Literæ Humaniores. Mr. Fowler is now a member of the Hebdomadal Council, to which he was first elected in 1869, Professor of Logic, to which he was elected in 1873, and President of Corpus Christi College, to which he was elected Dec. 23, 1881. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He is author of the "Elements of Deductive Logic," 1867 (7th ed. 1880); the "Elements of Inductive Logic," 1870 (3rd ed. 1876); both of which works were published by the Clarendon Press, which has also published an elaborate edition of Bacon's "Novum Organum," by Mr. Fowler, with an Introduction and notes, 1878, as well as an edition by him of Locke's "Conduct of the Understanding," 1881 (2nd ed. 1882). In addition to these works, Mr. Fowler is the author of "Locke" in the series of "English Men of Letters," and of "Bacon," and "Shaftesbury and Hutcheson," in the series of "English Philosophers."

FRANCILLON, Robert Edward, eldest son of James Francillon, County Court Judge, was born at Gloucester in 1841, and educated at the Cheltenham College and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He was a scholar of that Hall, and graduated in the first class of the Law Tripos of 1862; was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1864, joined the Oxford circuit, and was, during 1867, editor of the *Law Magazine*. His first work of fiction was "Grace Owen's Engagement," which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1868. As a novelist, he is the author of "Earl's Dene," 1870; "Pearl and Emerald," 1872; "Zelda's Fortune," 1873; "Olympia," 1874; "A Dog and His Shadow," 1876; and "Strange Waters," 1878. He was editor and principal writer of "Like a Snowball," and "Streaked with Gold," published at Christmas, 1874 and 1875 respectively; and sole author of "Rare Good Luck" and "In the Dark," Christmas, 1876, 1877. During the same period he has also contributed several novelettes and shorter tales to *Blackwood*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *All the Year Round*, and other magazines, and many articles, chiefly critical and social, to these and various journals. He was for some time on the staff of the *Globe* newspaper, and in 1872 he re-published, under the title of "National Characteristics: and Flora and Fauna of London," a series of sketches which had originally appeared in that journal. He has also written many well-known songs for music,

and is author of the libretti of Mr. F. H. Cowen's cantatas, "The Rose-Maiden" and "The Corsair," and of some uncollected poems, most of which have appeared anonymously.

FRANCIS II., ex-King of Naples, was born Jan. 31, 1836, and succeeded his father, Ferdinand II., better known by his sobriquet of "Bomba," in 1858. His first act was to liberate Poerio, Settembrini, and other Neapolitans, who had been incarcerated for ten years on account of their political opinions. Hopes at first entertained, that the young king would endeavour to correct the abuses of his father's government, were not fulfilled. In 1860 an insurrection broke out in Sicily, and Palermo and Messina were bombarded. An expedition, headed by Garibaldi, landed in Sicily, and defeated the Neapolitan army in every encounter; Naples was soon after occupied, and the king, with his queen and family, were compelled to take refuge in the fortress of Gaeta, which, after an obstinate siege of six months, capitulated to the Sardinian troops, Feb. 14, 1861. Francis II. retired to Rome, where he was engaged for some time in organizing fruitless expeditions against the government of the new kingdom of Italy. He married, in 1858, Caroline, daughter of Maximilian-Joseph of Bavaria, and sister to the empress of Austria. The courage displayed by her at the siege of Gaeta was the theme of general admiration in Europe.

FRANCIS-JOSEPH I. (Francis-Joseph-Charles), Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c., was born Aug. 18, 1830, and ascended the throne of Austria Dec. 2, 1849, on the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I. He is the eldest son of the late Archduke Francis-Charles (who stood next to the late emperor in the legal order of succession, and who died March 8, 1878) and of the Princess Sophia. On mounting the throne he found the empire shaken by internal dissensions; and his first step was to promise a free and constitutional government to the country. The course of events compelled him to close the National Assembly, and to assume absolute power. At the same time he abrogated the Constitution of Hungary, the people being in rebellion against him, and were only brought to subjection by the armed intervention of Russia, while he owed his hold on Italy to the skill of his veteran general Radetsky. Having at length obtained internal peace and freedom for governmental and legislative action, he promulgated the edict of Schönbrunn, Sept. 26, 1851, in which he declared the Government "responsible to no other political authority but the throne." Assisted by Prince Schwarzenberg, and after his death by Count Buol and Baron Bach, he centralised the government of his heterogeneous nationalities at Vienna, and, aided by Herr von Bruck, inaugurated a series of fiscal and commercial reforms favourable to the interests of the middle classes. In 1853-4, the Emperor endeavoured, though in vain, to induce the Czar Nicholas to abandon his ambitious designs against Turkey, and further excited that autocrat's displeasure by refusing to assist Russia against the Western Powers, whose rulers also felt aggrieved because he resolved to remain neutral, and not to throw the weight of his name into their scale. The policy of Austria on this occasion will, however, be more fairly estimated by posterity. Her unwillingness to make common cause with the Western Powers has been severely punished, for had she joined the alliance against Russia in 1854, in all probability Louis Napoleon would not have crossed the Alps and dictated the peace of Villafranca. It is, therefore, more than probable that her reluctance to act against Russia in that war was the cause of her losing Lombardy three

years later. The Emperor Francis-Joseph is tall and handsome. At Solferino he gave proof of bravery amounting almost to rashness. In April, 1854, he married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian-Joseph, and cousin, on her mother's side, to the king of Bavaria. In 1857 the Emperor and Empress paid a visit to their Italian and Hungarian dominions, and granted an amnesty to political offenders. The Reichsrath was enlarged by imperial patent March 5, 1860, and the Emperor sanctioned the principle of the responsibility of ministers May 1, 1862. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, assembled at Vienna to consider the terms of a peace July 26, 1864, which was concluded Oct. 30. Early in 1865 the Emperor liberated Joseph Langiewicz, the Polish insurgent. The Ministerial Council was reconstituted July 27. The Convention of Gastein, signed Aug. 14, 1865, which transferred the government of Schleswig to Prussia, and that of Holstein to Austria, was a few days afterwards confirmed by the Emperor and the King of Prussia at Salzburg. The Emperor issued an important manifesto to his people Sept. 20, in which he expressed very conciliatory intentions towards the people of Hungary and Croatia. The Emperor again visited Hungary, in order to open the Diet, in Dec., 1863. The ratifications of a treaty of commerce between Austria and England were exchanged in Jan., 1866. The Emperor and Empress visited Pesth-Ofen Jan. 29, where they remained until March 5. The armaments against Prussia commenced, and councils of war were established in the circles of Prague, Pisek, Tabor, and Pilsen, in March, 1866. An imperial order was issued May 6, placing the whole army on a war footing, and concentrating the Army of the North on the frontiers of Bohemia and Silesia. The Emperor published a manifesto relative to the impending contest, June 17, the Prussian minister having received his passports June 12. The Emperor showed much devotion in the struggle which ensued, and the fortunes of war having been adverse, at once made peace and applied his energies to the difficult task of reconstructing the empire. In this work he was powerfully aided by Count Beust, the late Prime Minister of Saxony, whom he summoned to his councils in Oct., 1866, and who remained in office as his principal Minister until Nov., 1870, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Count Andrassy. One of the principal results of the policy pursued by Count Beust was the coronation of the Emperor at Pesth, as King of Hungary, June 8, 1867. The Emperor was present at the opening of the Isthmus of Suez Canal in Nov., 1869. In 1871 he had a memorable interview at Gastein with the Emperor of Germany; and there was a meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria at Berlin in the autumn of 1872. The Emperor of Austria visited the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg in Feb., 1874. In 1878 the Congress of Berlin sanctioned the occupation by Austria of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FRANCIS, FRANCIS, was born in 1822, at Seaton, in Devonshire. His father's name was Morgan; he took the name of Francis under the will of the late Mr. Francis Francis. He was educated at St. Paul's Grammar School, Southsea, and adopted the profession of a civil engineer, but did not follow it. In 1869 he was appointed a Commissioner of Fisheries in Ireland, and inspected all the fisheries of France, England, Ireland, and the Channel Islands. He is a director of the Hummum, or Turkish Bath, and was for many years Naturalist Director to the Brighton Aquarium, during which period he had the honour of conducting the whole of

the Royal Princes over the building at various times. Mr. Francis has for nearly a quarter of a century been the editor of the fishery department of the *Field*. He has written many works on fishing and the fisheries, notably "A Book on Angling," "Angling," "Fish Culture," "The Angler's Register," "Reports on Salmon Ladders," "By Lake and River," and "Sporting Sketches," besides many works of fiction. He has always been an energetic agitator of fishery reforms and improvements, and with considerable success. He is the chairman of the Thames Rights Defence Association, which was called into action to defend the fishery rights of the public against the encroachments of riparian owners. He is a frequent contributor to current literature, and has received medals from France and Australia for his services to the fisheries.

FRANKLAND, Edward, D.C.L., Ph.D., F.R.S., born at Churchtown, near Lancaster, Jan. 18, 1825, received his education at the Grammar School, Lancaster, the Museum of Practical Geology, London, and the Universities of Marburg and Giessen. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in Owens College, Manchester, in 1851; in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1857; in the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1863; in the Royal College of Chemistry (Royal School of Mines), in 1865; and in the Normal School of Science, South Kensington Museum, in 1881. He was nominated one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the pollution of rivers in 1868, elected President of the Chemical Society in 1871, and President of the Institute of Chemistry in 1877. Dr. Frankland was elected in 1853 a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1866 a corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences; in 1869 a Foreign Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Bavaria, and subsequently of the Academies of Sciences of Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Bohemia. He is the author of "Researches on the Isolation of the Radicals of Organic Compounds, and other Researches in Organic Chemistry," for which he received, in 1857, a gold medal from the Royal Society; also of "Researches on the Manufacture and Purification of Coal-gas," on the "Influence of Atmospheric Pressure on the Light of Gas, Candle, and other Flames," on "Winter Sanitariums in the Alps and elsewhere," on "The Purification of Town Drainage and other Polluting Liquids," and on the "Composition and Qualities of Water used for Drinking and other Purposes." He is also the joint author, with Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, of "Researches connected with the Atmosphere of the Sun." In Feb., 1882, he delivered a Friday evening discourse "On Climate in Town and Country," at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in which he suggested means for artificially producing a genial out-door climate in England.

FRANKS, Augustus Wollaston, F.R.S., F.S.A., born in 1826, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. He is the author of a work on "Ornamental Glazing Quarries," of a treatise on "Vitreous Art in the Art Treasures of the Manchester Exhibition," and editor of Kemble's "Horae Ferales." He has contributed to the Transactions of various archæological societies, was elected Director of the Society of Antiquaries in 1858, and is keeper of the department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography in the British Museum.

FRANZOS, Karl Emil, a German author, born Oct. 25, 1848, in the house of the ranger of the forest of Russian-Podolia, close to the Austrian frontier, is the son of a Jewish district physician at Czor-

skow in Galicia, by a German mother. He was brought up in the Polish-Jewish village of Czorskow, and received his early education in the school of the Dominican monastery there. Then, in accordance with the desire of his father, who died in 1858, he proceeded to the German Gymnasium at Czernowicz, where, from the year 1862, he was wholly dependent on his own exertions for a livelihood. A proof of the ardour and success with which he devoted himself to the study of the classical languages is his translation of the Eclogues of Virgil into the Doric of Theocritus. Being a Jew, and therefore having no hope of obtaining an appointment, he was obliged to abandon the study of philology as a means of livelihood, and he now applied himself (1867-71), at Vienna and Graz, to the study of jurisprudence, and also, with equal zeal, to the study of history and philosophy. In 1868 he represented, as deputy, the students of Vienna at the Berlin "Kartellkongress;" and he established, in 1869, the German annual "Buchenblätter," a sort of almanac. In 1871 he was concerned in a trial in consequence of an appeal to the students of Graz, being indicted as a rebel. After this affair he passed with distinction his examination as an advocate, and long practised at the bar with success, but ultimately he resolved to adopt the career of a professional author. At the outset he took to journalism, first at Vienna and afterwards (1872-3) at Pesth, until he was enabled, in 1874, to find his means of subsistence by writing books. In 1877 he married, and since then he has annually passed the winter at Vienna, and the summer and autumn in travels which have extended to all parts of Europe—cultivated and semi-barbaric, *i.e.*, Russia, Turkey, and Hungary—and Egypt. His chief power as a writer is found in ethnographical description, especially in the form of romance. Among his works are: "Semi-Asiatic Life: Pictures of Civilisation in Galicia, the Bukowina, South-Russia, and Roumania," 2nd ed., 2 vols., 1878; "From the Don to the Danube: New Pictures of Semi-Asiatic Life," 2 vols., 1878; "Young Love," two stories, 1878; "The Jews of Barnow," tales, 3rd ed.; "Moschko of Parma," the story of a Jewish soldier, and "The Witch," a novel, 1880. Franzos is still a large contributor to the *feuilletons* of the *Neue Frei Presse*. His latest work, "Der Praesident" ("The President"), is a novel which was first published as a *feuilleton* in the St. Petersburg Zeitung (1883), and since in book form.

FRASER, Alexander Campbell, LL.D., F.R.S.E., professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, was born in Sept., 1819, at Ardchattan, co. Argyll, of which parish his father was minister; his mother being a sister of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Barcaldine. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1842 obtained the university prize for an essay on "Toleration." He early devoted himself to philosophy and literature. In 1850 he became editor of the *North British Review*, which he conducted till 1857. In the previous year he entered on the duties of his present chair, as successor to Sir William Hamilton. Since 1859 he has also held the office of Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and taken an active part in matters of University reform. In 1871 he was chosen one of the examiners in the Moral Science Tripos of the University of Cambridge, and in the same year he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Glasgow. Since 1872 he has acted as Examiner in Moral Science and Logic at the India Civil Service Examinations. In 1877 he was chosen to represent the Senatus Academicus in the Edin-

burgh University Court; and in 1883 he was created an honorary D.C.L. of the University of Oxford. During the last thirty years Professor Campbell Fraser has contributed numerous articles, chiefly philosophical, educational, and biographical, to the *North British Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, and other periodicals and encyclopædias. In 1856 he published "Essays in Philosophy," and in 1858 "Rational Philosophy." In 1871 he produced a "Collected Edition of the Works of Bishop Berkeley, with Dissertations and Annotations," and in the same year a "Life of Bishop Berkeley, and many of his writings hitherto unpublished, with an account of his Philosophy," both of them published by the Oxford Clarendon Press. These were followed in 1874 by "Selections from Berkeley, with a historical introduction," and in 1881 by a monograph on "Berkeley," in Blackwood's Philosophical Classics. He is now preparing a volume on "John Locke," to accompany an annotated edition of the "Essay on Human Understanding," for the Clarendon Press.

FRASER, The Right Rev. James D.D., Bishop of Manchester, son of James Fraser, Esq., late of Heavitree, Exeter, was born at Prestbury, near Cheltenham, in 1818. He was educated at Bridgnorth school, at Shrewsbury school, under Dr. Butler, and at Lincoln College, Oxford. He obtained the Ireland scholarship in that University in 1839, and took his B.A. degree the same year, gaining a first class in classics. In 1840 he was elected a Fellow of Oriel College. He acted as Tutor there for five years, and then, in 1847, accepted the college living of Cholderton, in Wiltshire, which he exchanged for that of Upton Nervet, near Reading, in 1860. During his connection with the diocese of Salisbury, he became chaplain to the late Bishop Hamilton, Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral, one of its Prebendaries, and chaplain to the Salisbury Diocesan Training School. Mr. Fraser was select preacher in the University of Oxford in 1854-56, and again in 1862-64. He took an active part in connection with education under the Duke of Newcastle's Commission in 1858-60, to which he presented a valuable "Report on Elementary Education in England." He was also Assistant Commissioner in the Schools Inquiry Commission of 1865, to which he reported on the educational systems of the United States and Canada. This latter report, which fills a bulky volume, was reprinted at Sydney in 1868, by order of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. Mr. Fraser was nominated a member of the Commission appointed in 1867 to inquire into the employment of women and children in agriculture. In Jan., 1870, he was selected by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, to succeed the late Dr. Prince Lee in the bishopric of Manchester. He was accordingly consecrated March 25, 1870, having, on the 3rd of the previous month, been created D.D. at Oxford by diploma. His lordship is the author of "Six Sermons preached before the University of Oxford," 1855; "The Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education, its Principles, Tendencies, and Details, considered in a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury; with an Appendix, reviewing Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's Letter to Earl Granville," 1861; a Charge delivered at his Primary Visitation in the Cathedral, Manchester, Dec. 3 and 4, 1872; "Cathedrals and Utilitarianism," a sermon preached at the re-opening of Chester Cathedral in 1872; a Speech delivered at the great demonstration held in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, April 14, 1873; and of numerous single sermons preached on special occasions. He married, Jan. 15, 1880, Agnes Ellen Frances, eldest

daughter of the late John Shute Duncan, LL.D., of Bath.

FRECHETTE, Louis Honoré, a French Canadian *littérateur* and journalist, was born at Levis, opposite Quebec, on the 16th Nov., 1839. He received his education at the Quebec Seminary, at St. Anne's College, and at the College of Nicolet. He studied law, and was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1864. He became a voluminous contributor to the newspaper press of the French Province, and edited successively *Le Journal de Quebec* and *Le Journal de Levis*. In 1862 he published a collection of poems under the title of "Mes Loisirs," and two dramas, entitled "Papineau," and "L'Exile." For a time he represented his native town in the Local Legislature of Quebec, and from 1872 until 1878 sat for Levis in the Dominion Parliament. During this period he published two additional collections of poems, entitled respectively, "Les Fleurs Boréales," and "Les Oiseaux de Neige." For these works he was crowned by the French Academy in Aug., 1880. In 1877 he added to his literary laurels by the issue of "Pêle-Mêle," a further compilation of French lyrics.

FREDERICK CHARLES (Frederick Charles Nicholas), Imperial Prince of Germany, eldest son of Prince Charles, the second brother of the emperor, was born March 20, 1828, and has from early youth devoted himself to the military profession, and holds a number of appointments in the German Army. He commanded in the war against Denmark in 1864. In 1866 he was placed at the head of the First Army destined to operate against Austria, entering Bohemia through Saxony, and so conducted his forces through the latter country as to make its people friends of Prussia. The extreme rapidity and energy of movement which he displayed in Bohemia disconcerted the Austrian general Benedek, who had calculated upon being allowed to assume the offensive. In a series of actions he drove the Austrians to Sadowa, and won the great battle of Königgrätz, aided by the Crown Prince, who, bringing up the Second Army, effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles at the crisis of the day. Prince Frederick Charles had for years previously laboured strenuously, and with great success, to make the Prussian military system more elastic, giving greater freedom to the officers and relying more upon moral means than upon the rule and method in dealing with the men. The unexpected suppleness and dash displayed by the Prussians in 1866 were, in a great measure, the consequence of these reforms. The reputation he achieved in the war with Austria was increased by his successes in the conflict with France. At the close of July, 1870, he was on the Rhine frontier in command of the Second German Army, comprising the 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, and 12th North German corps, estimated at 260,000 men and 500 pieces of artillery. On Aug. 6 he defeated General Froissart at Speichern, and ten days later made a vigorous attack on the right of the French position held by Marshal Bazaine between Doncourt and Vionville, driving the French troops back to Metz. He closely invested that fortress, which, after enduring a siege of seventy days, capitulated on Oct. 27, when Marshal Bazaine surrendered with 150,000 prisoners (including the Imperial Guard, three marshals, 50 generals, and 6,000 officers) and 20,000 sick and wounded. Shortly afterwards Prince Frederick Charles defeated General Aurelle de Paladines and the Army of the Loire (Nov. 28), recaptured Orleans (Dec. 4), and after a struggle protracted over six days he took Le Mans and compelled General Chanzy to withdraw his troops in a northward direction (Jan. 13, 1871). He was created a

Field-Marshal Oct. 28, 1870. The Prince married, Nov. 29, 1854, Marie Anne, daughter of Leopold Frederick, reigning Duke of Anhalt, and has four children.

FREDERICK WILLIAM (Frederick William Nicholas Charles), Imperial Prince of Germany, and Crown Prince of Prussia, is the eldest son of William, King of Prussia, and now Emperor of Germany. He was born at the new palace in Potsdam Oct. 18, 1831, entered the military service at an early age, rose to the rank of general, and held numerous important appointments. In 1866, when the war broke out between Prussia and Austria, the chief of his staff was Major-General von Blumenthal, and he had under his orders three army-corps, besides the Guard Corps under Prince Augustus of Würtemberg. The Crown Prince led his army, composed of 125,000 men, from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic Hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger. By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, fighting severe actions at Trautenau, Nachod, Skalitz, and Schweinschadel. Before he had practically effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles, General Benedek had made preparations to attack the latter with superior force, and the battle of Sadowa or Königgrätz was the result (July 3, 1866). The Crown Prince appeared on the field unexpected by the Austrians in the middle of the battle, struck the heart of the Austrian position, and decided the fortunes of the day. His march from Miletin to Königgrätz, and his series of victories on entering Bohemia, established his reputation as an energetic commander. In the war between Germany and France the Crown Prince of Prussia acted a most conspicuous part. The close of July, 1870, found him on the Rhine frontier, in command of the Third German Army, comprising the 5th, 6th, and 11th North German corps, the 1st and 2nd Bavarian corps, and the divisions furnished by Baden, Würtemberg, and Hesse, in all about 200,000 men and 500 guns. On the 4th of August he vigorously attacked the position held at Weissenburg by that portion of Marshal MacMahon's corps which was commanded by General Abel Douay. The French were repulsed and dispersed after a severe struggle. Following up this important victory, the Crown Prince attacked on the 6th the united army-corps of Generals MacMahon, Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Vosges. The Crown Prince arrived from Weissenburg on the evening of the 5th with an army of 130,000 men, and began the attack at seven the next morning. The French line was turned at two points, and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry, which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. At the memorable engagement near Sédan (Sept. 1) his troops and those of Prince Frederick Charles were engaged against the greater part of MacMahon's forces; and the Germans succeeded in crossing the river Meuse, this extremely difficult operation being effected by the Crown Prince with his Prussians and Würtembergers, supported by the Bavarians under General von der Tann. He next made his way towards Paris, entered Versailles Sept. 20, commenced to throw additional troops round the capital, and remained in the vicinity of the invested city until after the conclusion of peace. On Oct. 28 he was created a Field-Marshal of Prussia, and on Nov. 8 a Russian Field-Marshal. After the termination of the war the Imperial Prince, as he

has been styled since his father's being proclaimed Emperor of Germany, paid a visit to this country (July, 1871), accompanied by the Princess, and, after spending a few days in London, their Imperial Highnesses became the guests of the Queen at Osborne. The Prince married, Jan. 25, 1858, Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he has seven children,—Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 20, 1862; Frederica Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868; Sophia Dorothy Ulrica Alice, born June 14, 1870; and Margaret Beatrix Feodore, born April 22, 1872.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS, Grand Duke of Baden, born Sept. 9, 1826, succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, as Regent, April 24, 1852, to the exclusion of his elder brother Louis, who was mentally incapable of governing. Since 1853 he has been continually engaged in struggles with the ecclesiastical power, and at the end of 1855 banished the Jesuits from the duchy. In Sept., 1856, he had a narrow escape from assassination. He assumed the title of Grand Duke Sept. 5, 1856, and married a daughter of William I. of Prussia, Sept. 20. An ardent advocate of German unity, he became an ally of Prussia in the Franco-German war (1870-71), and the Badenese soldiers contributed in no small degree to the triumph of the German arms.

FREEMAN, Edward Augustus, D.C.L., LL.D., son of the late John Freeman, Esq., of Somerleaze, Wells, Somerset, and of Pedmore Hall, Worcestershire, was born at Harborne, Staffordshire, in 1823. He was elected Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1841, Fellow in 1845, Honorary Fellow, 1880, filled the office of Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History in 1857-8 and in 1863-4, and in the School of Modern History in 1873. He was created honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford at the installation of the Marquis of Salisbury in 1870, and honorary LL.D. by the University of Cambridge in 1874; honorary member of the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, 1877. He is also a Knight Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece (1875), of the Order of Danilo of Montenegro, and of the Order of Takova of Servia; Corresponding Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, of the Royal Academy of Lincei of Rome, of the Royal Society of Sciences of Göttingen, and of the Historical Society of Massachusetts. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Mid-Somerset in 1868. On May 24, 1872, he delivered the Rede lecture at Cambridge, the subject being "The Unity of History." He has written much on historical, political, and architectural subjects, and is the author of "A History of Architecture," 1849; an "Essay on Window Tracery," 1850; "The Architecture of Llandaff Cathedral," 1851; "The History and Conquests of the Saracens," 1856; "The History and Antiquities of St. David's,"—the latter conjointly with Dr. Basil Jones, the present Bishop of St. David's; "History of Federal Government," of which the first volume appeared in 1863; "History of the Norman Conquest," of which the five volumes appeared in 1867-76; "Old English History," 1869; "History of the Cathedral Church of Wells," 1870; "Growth of the English Constitution," 1872; "General Sketch of European History," 1872; "Historical Essays," 3 series, 1872-9; "Comparative Politics," 1873; "Disestablishment and Disendowment, what are they?" 1874; "Historical and Architectural Sketches, chiefly Italian,"

1876; and "The Ottoman Power in Europe, its Nature, its Growth, and its Decline," 1877; followed by "Sketches from the Subject and Neighbouring Lands of Venice," 1881; "The Historical Geography of Europe," 2 vols., 1881; "The Reign of William Rufus, and the Accession of Henry I.," 2 vols., Oxford, 1882; "Some Impressions of the United States," 1883; and "English Towns and Districts," 1883. The lectures which Mr. Freeman delivered to American audiences on "The English People in its Three Homes," and on "The Practical Bearings of General European History," will shortly be published.

FREMANTLE, The Hon. and Rev. William Henry, M.A., is the second son of Lord Cottesloe, and was born in 1831. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford; obtained a first-class in classics in 1853, gained the prize for the English Essay in the following year, and was Fellow of All Souls' from 1855 to 1863. He was Curate of Middle Claydon, Bucks, from 1855 to 1857, and Vicar of Lewknor, Oxfordshire, from the latter date till 1865, when he was appointed by Earl Russell to the rectory of St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, Marylebone. From 1878 to 1880 he was Select Preacher at Oxford. In 1882 he was chosen Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, and later in the same year he was appointed by Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury — whose Examining Chaplain he had been since 1862— to the canonry residentiary in Canterbury Cathedral that had become vacant by the death of the Rev. James Craigie Robertson, M.A. Mr. Fremantle has written or edited "A Clergyman's True Position"; "Ecclesiastical Judgments of the Privy Council," 1865; articles in the *Contemporary Review*, 1866-78; and "The Doctrine of Reconciliation to God through Jesus Christ."

FREMONT, John Charles, born at Savannah, Georgia, Jan. 21, 1813, A.B. (Charleston College), 1830. In 1833 he received the appointment of teacher of mathematics on board the sloop-of-war *Natches*, and two years afterwards was made Professor of Mathematics in the United States' navy. In 1839 he was commissioned as lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers; and in 1842 conducted a geographical survey of the then almost unknown region between the Missouri river and the Pacific Ocean. In May, 1843, he set out upon a still longer expedition from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. On his return in 1844 he was brevetted as captain, and in the spring of 1845 was sent to explore the great western basin, and the maritime region along the Pacific, an expedition which resulted in the acquisition of California to the United States. During his absence war was declared between the United States and Mexico, and General Kearney was sent to take possession of California. Fremont refused to obey some orders given by Kearney, who was his military superior, and was put under arrest, and ordered to report at Washington. He was tried by court-martial, found guilty, and ordered to be dismissed from the service. President Polk remitted the sentence; but Fremont resigned his commission. In October, 1848, he fitted out at his own expense a large expedition, with the object of finding a practicable route over the mountains to California. After innumerable hardships he reached Sacramento in the spring of 1849. Here he bought a large estate, containing rich gold mines. He was one of the first U.S. Senators from California, serving 1849-51. In 1855 he took up his residence in New York, and in the ensuing year was the first candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States. The Democrats nominated Mr. Buchanan, and the

"American" party nominated Mr. Fillmore. Fremont received 114 electoral votes, Fillmore 8, and Buchanan, receiving the remaining 174 votes, was elected. Soon after the civil war broke out Fremont was made a major-general, and placed in command of the western department, his head-quarters being at St. Louis. He issued a proclamation freeing the slaves in his district, a measure which the President thought unwise at the time, and Fremont was recalled, and placed in command in Western Virginia, where he was outgeneralled by Confederate General Jackson. Soon afterwards General Pope was placed in command of all the Federal forces in Northern Virginia, and Fremont, who outranked him, resigned his commission, and took no further active part in the war. In 1864 the Cleveland Convention nominated him for the Presidency, but he soon withdrew his name. He subsequently devoted himself mainly to the promotion of a Southern railroad across the continent, spending much time in Europe for this purpose. In connection with this enterprise he was charged with fraudulent transactions in France: was tried while absent, found guilty, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment; but he not being in France, the penalty could not be enforced. From 1878 to 1881 he was Governor of the territory of Arizona. He is now practising law in New York.

FRENCH, The Right Rev. Thomas Valpy, D.D., Bishop of Lahore, born about 1825, was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. as a first-class in classics (1846), and was elected to a Fellowship. He was Principal of the Church Missionary Divinity School at Lahore, in the Punjab, 1850-74; Vicar of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, 1865-69; Vicar of Erith, 1874-75; and Rector of St. Ebbe, Oxford, 1875-77. On the creation of the bishopric of Lahore he was appointed by the crown to be first occupant of that see, and he was consecrated thereto in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 21, 1877.

FRENCH, ex-Empress of the. (*See* Eugénie.)

FREPPEL, The Right Rev. Charles Émile, Bishop of Angers, was born at Obernai (Bas-Rhin), June 1, 1827, and after being admitted to holy orders was appointed Professor of Sacred Eloquence in the theological faculty at Paris, where he soon became noted as a teacher, writer, and preacher. He was for some years an honorary canon of Notre Dame; preached the Lent "conferences" in the chapel of the Tuileries in 1862; was appointed Dean of the church of St. Geneviève in 1867; and was summoned to Rome in Aug. 1869 to assist in making the preliminary arrangements for the Vatican Council. By an imperial decree dated Dec. 27 in that year he was appointed Bishop of Angers, and he was preconised in the consistory of March 21 following, and consecrated at Rome, March 18, 1870. He was returned as Deputy for Brest, in the Legitimist interest, at the general election of Aug. 1881. Monseigneur Freppel, who is decorated with the Legion of Honour, has published—"Les Pères Apostoliques et leur Époque," 1859; "Les Apologistes Chrétiens au deuxième Siècle," two series, 1860; "Saint Irénée et l'Éloquence Chrétienne dans la Gaule aux deux premiers Siècles," 1861; "Examen Critique de la 'Vie de Jésus' de M. Renan," 1863, an admirable work, which has passed through numerous editions; "Conférences sur la Divinité de Jésus Christ," 1863; "L'Oraison Funèbre du Cardinal Morlot, Archevêque de Paris," 1863; "Tertullien," 2 vols., 1864; "Saint Cyprien et l'Église d'Afrique au troisième Siècle," 1865; "Clément d'Alexandrie," 1865; "Examen Critique des 'Apôtres' de M. Renan," 1866; "Panégyrique de Jeanne d'Arc,

prononcé dans la Cathédrale d'Orléans à la fête du 8 Mai, 1867," Paris, 1867; "Origène," 1868; and "Discours et Panégyriques," 1869. He has contributed extensively to the *Monde* newspaper.

FRERE, The Right Hon. Sir Henry Bartle Edward, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Chancellor of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, fifth son of the late Edward Frere, Esq., J.P. for Brecon and Monmouth, grandson of John Frere, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., of Roydon, co. Norfolk, and Finingham, co. Suffolk, and nephew of the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, M.P., was born at Clydale, co. Brecon, March 29, 1815, and having received his early education as a day scholar at King Edward the Sixth's Foundation-School at Bath, he was sent to Haileybury College, where he obtained gold medals in law and mathematics, and prizes in political economy and classics, and for two essays. In 1834 he entered the India Civil Service, being the first cadet of the Company's service to make his way there by the overland route, and after holding some revenue appointments, became in 1842 secretary to Sir George Arthur, then Governor of Bombay. He was appointed, in 1847, British Resident at Sattara, where he succeeded Sir James Outram, and Chief Commissioner in Sind in 1850. For his eminent services during the Indian mutiny he was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1859, and twice received the thanks of Parliament. He was created a member of the Governor-General's Council in 1859, of which he acted as President in 1860. He acted as Financial Minister, in addition to his own work, from the death of the Right Hon. James Wilson till the appointment of Mr. Laing, and again for six months subsequently during the illness of Mr. Laing. In March, 1862, he was appointed Governor of Bombay, from whence he returned to England early in 1867, when he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India, and was nominated a member of Her Majesty's Indian Council at home, which post he held for ten years. In 1867 he received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. Sir Bartle Frere also became vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society. In Oct., 1872, he was appointed by the British Government a special commissioner to proceed to East Africa to inquire into the slave trade. Sir Bartle Frere, with his suite, arrived at Zanzibar in the *Enchantress*, March 12, 1873, and in May the signing of a treaty by the Sultan of Zanzibar abolished that traffic. On his return to England he was sworn a member of the Privy Council; created an honorary LL.D. of the University of Cambridge; and on July 16, 1874, he was presented with the freedom of the City of London, in recognition of his successful exertions for the suppression of the slave trade in East Africa. Subsequently he accompanied H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to India, and in Jan. 1877, he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's possessions at the Cape of Good Hope, and Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the Settlement of Native Affairs in South Africa. Here, after personally risking his life to if possible avert war, he conducted to a successful conclusion, in spite of the most arduous difficulties, the Kaffir war of 1877-8, in which the troops were commanded by General (afterwards Sir Arthur) Cunynghame, and General the Hon. F. Thesiger (afterwards Lord Chelmsford), and repelled the invasion of Natal by Cetewayo by the Zulu war of 1878-9, which terminated in the victory of Ulundi. He subsequently a second time risked his life to avert war with the Dutch

Boers in the Transvaal, in which effort he was entirely successful. He was recalled to England three months after the advent to office of Mr. Gladstone. He was created a G.C.B. in 1876. He has been re-elected President for the second time of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society, of which he was President for the year 1872, and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He married, in 1844, Catherine C.I., second daughter of the late Major-General the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.B., Governor of Van Diemen's Land, of Upper Canada, and subsequently of Bombay. Sir Bartle Frere has written a biographical memoir of his uncle, the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, prefixed to his "Works," 1872; also "Christianity suited to all Forms of Civilization" (a lecture delivered in connection with the Christian Evidence Society, 1872); "Indian Missions," reprinted from "The Church and the Age," 1873; the preface to "Pandurang Hari: or, Memoir of a Hindoo," new edit., 1873; the preface to "Old Deccan Days;" "On the impending Bengal Famine: how it will be met, and how to Prevent future Famines in India," a lecture delivered before the Society of Arts, Dec. 12, 1873 (London, 8vo, 1874); "Eastern Africa as a Field for Missionary Labour," in four letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1874; and numerous other miscellaneous works. Sir Bartle Frere has a son, Bartle Compton Arthur, and he also has four daughters, Mary Eliza Isabella, author of "Old Deccan Days," &c., Catherine Frances, Georgina Hamilton Chichester, and Eliza Frederica Jane.

FRERE-ORBAN, Hubert Joseph Walther, a Belgian statesman, born at Liège, April 22, 1812, was called to the bar of his native city, and soon acquired a high reputation among the Liberal party there, who returned him to the Belgian Chamber as their representative in 1847. He was Finance Minister in that year, and again from 1848 to 1852, being in the interval between the two administrations Minister of Public Works. He again became Finance Minister in 1861, was soon afterwards appointed President of the Council, and once more received the portfolio of Finance when the new Government was formed in Jan. 1868. The principal event of his administration was the quarrel between Belgium and France as to the law relating to the Belgian railways and the transfer to a French company of the management of the Luxemburg lines. The difference was amicably settled in 1869. M. Frère-Orban resigned his portfolio in 1870, when the Catholic Ministry came into office. When the Liberals again came into power in June, 1878, he was appointed head of the Cabinet with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The Emperor of Austria conferred on him, in May 1881, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

FREUND, Wilhelm, Ph.D., lexicographer, was born in 1806, at Kempen, in Posen, and, having studied philosophy and philology in the universities of Breslau and Berlin, he established, in 1828, an Israelitish educational institute in Breslau, and became afterwards tutor in the Elizabeth gymnasium in Berlin. In 1848 he received a provisional appointment as tutor in the gymnasium in Hirschberg, but as a definite position was refused to him, in consequence of his being an Israelite, he proceeded to England in 1851. Dr. Freund has written a "Dictionary of the Latin Language," Leipsic, 1834-1845, in 4 vols., which has furnished the basis of Dr. William Smith's "Larger Latin Dictionary;" "Gesammtwörterbuch der lateinischen Sprache," Breslau, 1844; "Latin-German and German-Latin-Greek

School Dictionary," 2 vols., Berlin, 1848-55. He has also edited Cicero's "Pro Milone," Breslau, 1838, and "School Library of Greek and Roman Antiquities," 2 vols., Berlin, 1846.

FREYCINET, Charles Louis de Saulces de, French senator and engineer, born at Foix, Nov. 14, 1828. He received his professional training in the Polytechnic School, was fourth in the examination for the Corps des Mines in 1848, and was employed by the Government in the same year on several important public works. Appointed engineer of the mines at Mont-de-Marsan, he was, in the regular course of promotion, transferred to Chartres in 1854, and to Bordeaux in 1855. In the latter year the Company of the Railways of the South appointed M. de Freycinet as their principal engineer. During the five years of his tenure of this important post he gave to the "Compagnie du Midi" a typical organisation which the other French railway companies did not fail to imitate. M. de Freycinet was next employed by the Government in various scientific or industrial missions in France and in foreign countries. In 1864 he was nominated ordinary engineer of the first class, and he was likewise a member of the Conseil Général of the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, when the war of 1870 broke out. After the revolution of Sept. 4 he was appointed Prefect of Tarn-et-Garonne. On the 10th of Oct. following M. Gambetta having taken possession, in the provinces, of the office of Minister of War, chose M. de Freycinet as his delegate, and entrusted him with the supreme control of that department. On the conclusion of peace M. de Freycinet retired for a time from public life. He was elected a Senator by the department of the Seine, Jan. 30, 1876, being placed first on the list of successful candidates; his term of office expired in 1882. When the Dufaure ministry was formed in Dec. 1877, he accepted the portfolio of Public Works. On May 8, 1878, he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences as successor to M. de Bussy. His former studies on water supply, sewage, and engineering won for him this distinction. M. de Freycinet continued in his office of Minister of Public Works in the Cabinet presided over by M. Waddington (Feb. 4, 1879), after M. Grévy had succeeded Marshal MacMahon as President of the Republic. At the close of that year (Dec. 27), he was appointed President of the Council in place of M. Waddington, and he took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He resigned Sept. 19, 1880, in consequence of the difficulties relative to the execution of the decrees against the unauthorized religious Orders; and M. Jules Ferry was then entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. In Jan. 1882, M. Gambetta's Ministry was overthrown on the *Scrutin de Liste* proposal, by a majority in the Chamber of 305 to 110. M. de Freycinet was then recalled to power, and again held, with the Presidency of the Council, the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. His proposals for safeguarding the Suez Canal were rejected by a majority of 416 to 75 (July 29). The Ministry at once resigned, and, as the Chamber had declared in the plainest possible terms against intervention in Egypt, France became a passive spectator of England's action. After M. de Freycinet's resignation, President Grévy, after many difficulties, succeeded in forming a "Ministry of Affairs" under M. Duclerc. M. de Freycinet is the author of "Traité de Mécanique rationelle," 2 vols., 1858; "De l'Analyse infinitésimale," 1860; "Des Pentes économiques en chemin de fer," 1861; "Emploi des Eaux d'Égout en Agriculture," 1869; "Principes de l'Assainissement industriel," 1870; and "La

Guerre en Province pendant la Siège de Paris," 1871.

FREYTAG, GUSTAV, a German novelist, dramatist, and journalist, born at Kreuzburg, in Prussian Silesia, July 13, 1816, received his preliminary education at the College of Oels, and next studied in the universities of Breslau and Berlin, obtaining the decree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1838. In 1847 he went to Dresden, and afterwards to Leipsic, where, in conjunction with Julian Schmidt, he established a journal called *The Messenger of the Frontier* ("*Grenzboten*"), of which he became the principal editor. Previously to this he had made his first essay as an author by publishing a volume of poems entitled "In Breslau," 1845, which was followed by "The Espousals, or Kuntz von Rosen" ("Die Brautfahrt, oder Kuntz von Rosen"), an historical comedy, 1845; two dramas, "Valentine," 1847, and "Count Waldemar," 1848; "The Journalists" ("Die Journalisten"), a comedy, 1854; "The Scholar" ("Der Gelehrte"), a tragedy, printed in Ruge's "Poetische Bilder;" and "Eine arme Schneiderseele," a comedy. His novel, entitled, "Soll und Haben," the 6th edition of which was published in 1856, at once obtained for him a prominent position among German writers of fiction. It was translated into English by Mrs. Malcolm, under the title of "Debit and Credit," 8vo, Lond., 1857; and another translation, by L. C. C., appeared the same year at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. His more recent works are "Neue Bilder aus dem Leben des Deutschen Volkes," 8vo, Leipsic, 1862, translated by Mrs. Malcolm under the title of "Pictures of German Life," 4 vols. 8vo, Lond., 1862-3; and "Die Verlorene Handschrift," 8vo, Leipsic, 1864, translated by the same lady under the title of "The Lost Manuscript, a novel," 8vo, Lond., 1865. Most of Herr Freytag's dramatic compositions were printed in a collected form at Leipsic in 3 vols., 1848-50. In consequence of differences with the publisher of the *Grenzboten*, Herr Freytag retired in 1870 from the editorial chair of that journal, which he had occupied for twenty-three years, and became the conductor of a new weekly journal published at Leipsic.

FRIEDLÄNDER, DR. MICHAEL, born on the 29th of April, 1833, at Introschin, a small town in Prussia, district of Posen, where he remained during his childhood and youth. He left the place, after the great events of 1848, in 1851, to continue his studies in the capital of Prussia. He first studied under Bollermann, until 1856, when he finished his training, and was matriculated a student at the Berlin University. He there attended the lectures of Professors Treudlenburg, Bolkse, Heugstenberg, Benary, &c., and also studied Hebrew theology under the Rabbis I. Oettinger and E. Rosenstein. Dr. Friedländer graduated at Halle in 1862, his dissertation being "De Persarum Regibus veteribus." He subsequently followed a summons to Berlin to become the Director of the Institute for the teaching of the Talmud of the Talmud Association of that city. His eminent talents became well known, and the reputation he justly enjoyed soon brought him to London, he being called, in 1865, to the post of Principal of the Jews' College, a post he still holds, to the evident advantage of that institution, and it may be mentioned as a curious fact that the College, which used to be in Finsbury-square, was transferred within the last few years to Tavistock House, Tavistock-square, the former residence of Charles Dickens. Under the direction of Dr. Friedländer the College has progressed considerably, its scholars having obtained many prizes at the English universities. Dr. Friedländer was married, in 1867, to Miss Benzian, of Berlin,

by whom he has one daughter. Dr. Friedländer, notwithstanding the arduous duties imposed upon him by his position, devotes all his spare moments to literary pursuits, and has published many interesting and valuable works. He is a member of the Committee of the Society of Hebrew Literature. Under its auspices he has published: "The Commentary of Ibn Esra on Jesaiah, edited from MSS. and translated with Notes, Introductions, and Glossary," 3 vols., London, Trübner (1873-77); "The Book of Jesaiah, the Anglican Version, emended according to the Commentary of Ibn Esra," "The Hebrew Text of Ibn Esra's Commentary on Jesaiah, edited according to MSS., and accompanied by a Glossary, with Short Dissertations on Subjects connected with the Commentary" (1874); "Essays on the Writings of Abraham Ibn Esra" (1877); "The Guide of the Perplexed of Maionides, translated from the Original Text, and Annotated" (1881); "The Jewish Family Bible, containing the Pentateuch, the Prophets, and the Hagiographa, Hebrew and English" (1882). It is, as far as the English text goes, a revision of the authorized version, the translation being altered in three places where it conflicts with the interpretation given by Hebrew theologians. Besides this, Dr. Friedländer is the author of many lectures delivered by him at the Jews' College. Before coming to London, Dr. Friedländer published in Berlin, in 1867, "Das Hohelied uebersetzt und erklaert" (Salomon's Song, translated and explained), a splendid translation of that lovely song. Dr. Friedländer's annual reports of the results of the Talmud Thora Institute of Berlin are highly interesting literary works, since they are enriched by many scientific contributions from the author's pen. Dr. Friedländer is not only a marvel of learning, but he adds to it a special charm by his wonderful modesty.

FRITH, William Powell, R.A., born in 1819, at Studley, near Ripon, lost his father while young. In 1835 he entered the Art Academy, conducted by Mr. Sass, where he continued for three years, studying drawing and composition; in 1839 he exhibited, at the British Institution, a portrait of one of the children of his preceptor. This was followed in 1840 by "Othello and Desdemona," a picture which was favourably noticed at the time by the literary reviews and journals, and "Malvolio before the Countess Olivia," exhibited at the Academy the same year; and in 1841 by his "Parting Interview between Leicester and Amy Robsart." In 1842 he exhibited at the British Institution a sketch from Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," and contributed to the Exhibition a scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield," representing Olivia and the Squire trying to ascertain which was the taller. This picture, a general favourite, was purchased on the first day after the opening of the Exhibition. In 1843 he sent two contributions to the British Institution, "Dolly Varden," from Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," and the Duel Scene from Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night;" and to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, "Falstaff and his Friends with the Merry Wives of Windsor," followed in 1844 by his "Interview between Knox and Mary Queen of Scots," and another scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield," — "The Squire describing his experiences of town life to Mrs. Primrose and her daughters." "Sterne in the Shop of the Grisette" is the title of a little picture exhibited at the British Institution in 1845, in which year he contributed the well-known picture of the "Village Pastor," which was the means of placing him on the roll of Associates of the Royal Academy. In 1846 he exhibited at the British Institution

his "Norah Creina," and at the Academy a "Scene from Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and "The Return of Labour," a cottage scene. After becoming A.R.A., Mr. Frith almost entirely discontinued his contributions to the British Institution, except in 1852, when he sent a small female portrait, entitled "Wicked Eyes." In 1847 he produced his large picture of "English Merrymaking a Hundred Years Ago," and the "Saracen's Head," illustrative of a story in the "Spectator;" and in 1848, his "Old Woman accused of Bewitching a Peasant Girl," in the reign of James I. In the same year he exhibited his "Stage Coach Adventure in 1750," and another "Scene from Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme." His picture of 1849, entitled "Coming of Age," is a felicitous illustration of English country life in the days of Queen Elizabeth. In the Exhibition of 1850, Mr. Frith exhibited three pictures,—"The Portrait of a Lady;" a scene from "The Good-natured Man;" and "Sancho telling a tale to the Duke and Duchess to prove that the Knight of La Mancha is at the bottom of the table." The Exhibition of 1851 contained two of his pictures, "The Gleaner," and "Hogarth brought as a Spy before the Governor of Calais." In 1852 he was elected R.A., and exhibited "A Child at its Evening Prayers," and "Pope making Love to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu." In 1854 he contributed five subjects,—"Life at the Sea-side," purchased by her Majesty; "Portrait of Ann Page," "The Love Token," "A Scene from the Bride of Lammermoor," the "Poison Cup," from "Kenilworth," and a "Portrait." In 1855 he exhibited "Maria tricking Malvolio," "The Lovers," "A Lady at the Opera," and "Feeding the Calves;" and in 1856 "Garden Flowers," "Many Happy Returns of the Day," and "A Dream of the Future." "The Derby Day" was exhibited at the Academy in 1858. The interest excited by this picture was so great that it was found necessary to protect it by a barrier from the pressure of the crowds who daily thronged to see it. In 1859 Mr. Frith's only contribution to the Academy was a portrait of the late Charles Dickens, now at South Kensington. In 1860 appeared "Claude Duval," a fine engraving of which was executed by Mr. Lumb Stocks. In 1861 there was no work exhibited by Mr. Frith, he being occupied in painting the large picture of the "Railway Station," purchased by the late Mr. Flatou, and exhibited in 1862 at a gallery in the Haymarket. In the same year a portrait of the late Thos. Creswick, Esq., R.A., was Mr. Frith's only contribution to the Academy. In 1863 he exhibited there "Juliet in the Balcony;" in 1865, "The Marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, March 10, 1863" (painted for the Queen); in 1866, "Widow Wadman lays Siege to my Uncle Toby;" in 1867, "King Charles II.'s last Sunday;" in 1868, "Before Dinner at Boswell's lodgings in Bond Street, 1769," which work was sold in 1875 for £4,567—the highest price ever given for any picture during the artist's lifetime; in 1869, "Hope and Fear," "Altisidora, pretending love for Don Quixote, feigns a swoon at the sight of him," "A Man in Armour," "Nell Gwyn," and "Malvolio, married to the Countess in imagination, soliloquises;" in 1870, "Sir Roger de Coverley and the perverse Widow," and "Amy Robsart and Janet;" in 1871, "The Salon d'Or, Homburg," and "I know a maiden fair to see;" in 1872, "Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn deer-stalking in Windsor Forest;" in 1874, "Blessing the Little Children, an episode in the great annual procession of Our Lady of Boulogne;" in 1875, "Tom Jones

shows Sophia her image in the glass as a pledge of his future constancy," and "Sophia Western at the Inn fire;" in 1876, another scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield," a scene from Molière's "L'Amour Médecin," "The Lovers' Seat," and "Below the Doge's Palace, Venice, 1460;" and in 1878 a series of five pictures entitled "The Road to Ruin;" in 1880, "Tenby Fishwoman," and "Prawn-seller, Tenby;" in 1881, "For better, for worse," and "Swift and Vanessa;" in 1883, "The Private View, 1881," "Honeymooning in Switzerland," "Kate Kearney," and "A Guitar Player." Mr. Frith was elected an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna in March, 1869, a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium in August, 1871, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sweden in Dec., 1873.

FROEBEL, Julius, a German writer, traveller, and politician, born at Griesheim, near Stadtilm, in 1806, is the son of a clergyman, and a nephew of the late Friedrich Froebel, the founder of the Kindergarten" system of schools for children, who died in 1852. After studying at Rudolstadt, Keilhau, Stuttgart, Munich, Weimar, and Berlin, he was appointed in 1833 to the chair of Philosophy and Natural History at Zurich. Subsequently he officiated in the high school of that town as Professor of Mineralogy, to which science he made an important contribution by his "Grundzüge eines Systemes der Krystallogie, oder der Naturgeschichte der unorganischen Individuen," 8vo, Zurich, 1843; 2nd edit. 1847. Having become a naturalized citizen of Switzerland in 1826, he took part in politics, in the interest of the extreme Radical party, and edited *Der Sweizerische Republikander*. He also founded a publishing house at Zurich and Winterthur, under the name of "Literarisches Comptoir," and, devoting himself exclusively to this establishment, he relinquished his professorship in 1844, and issued several scientific works and many political pamphlets, which found a large circle of readers. Many of them, however, were suppressed by the Government. Having returned to Germany, Herr Froebel was expelled from the Prussian territory, and took up his abode in Dresden until the revolution of 1848, when he became a popular leader of the Democratic party, and a member of the German Parliament at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. He accompanied Robert Blum to Vienna, and was arrested, but acquitted by the same court-martial which pronounced the sentence of death upon his unfortunate friend. On the dissolution of the Parliament he repaired to Switzerland, and afterwards to the United States. He lectured in New York on German politics, engaged in commercial pursuits there, went in 1850 to Nicaragua, and afterwards engaged in one or two commercial expeditions to Santa Fé and Chihuahua. In 1855 he edited a journal at San Francisco, and in 1857, after his return to Germany, he was expelled from Frankfort, since which period he has resided in this country. Among his works, which include many on geography and politics, are: "System der socialen Politik," 2 vols., Mannheim, 1847; "Die Republikander," an historical drama in five acts, Leipsic, 1848; and "Aus Amerika, Erfahrungen, Reisen, und Studien," 2 vols., Leipsic, 1857-58, translated into English, under the title of "Seven Years' Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, and the Far West of the United States," London, 1859.

FROST, Thomas, born in 1821, at Croydon, was formerly in business there as a printer, but retired in 1848, and adopted the literary profession. He participated actively in the Chartist agitation, and was one of the delegates to the Reform Conference at St. Martin's Hall in 1852. He was a contributor to

Chambers's "Papers for the People," and in 1854 editor of the *Magazine of Art*. He was a leader-writer for the *Birmingham Journal* for several years from 1855, and subsequently for the *Liverpool Albion* and the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, down to 1872. He was editor in that and the following year of the *Gentleman's Journal*. Mr. Frost is the author of "Half Hours with Early Explorers," 1873; "The Old Showmen and the Old London Fairs," 1874; "Circus Life and Circus Celebrities," 1875; "Lives of the Conjurors," "Life of Thomas Lord Lyttelton," and "Secret Societies of the European Revolution," 2 vols., 1876; "Forty Years' Recollections," and "In Kent with Charles Dickens," 1880; "Modern Explorers," 1882; and several stories of adventure for boys. He became editor in 1881 of the *Sheffield Evening Post*, in 1882 of the *Barnsley Times*, and is now editor of the *Barnsley Independent*.

FROTHINGHAM, Octavius Brook, born at Boston, Massachusetts, Nov. 26, 1822. A. B. (Harvard), 1843. He studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School, and in 1847 was ordained, and settled as pastor over a Unitarian church in Salem, Massachusetts. In 1855 he removed to Jersey City in New Jersey. In 1859 he went to New York, where he was the minister of an independent religious society until 1879, when he dissolved his society and went to Europe. On his return, in 1881, he formally withdrew from any specific church connection, and has since devoted himself exclusively to literary work. He is at present in Boston. He has written largely for journals and reviews, has published more than 150 sermons and discourses, and is the author of "Stories from the Lips of the Teacher" (1863); "The Parables" (1864); "Stories from the Old Testament" (1864); "Renan's Critical Essays" (translated 1864); "The Child's Book of Religion" (1871); "The Religion of Humanity" (1872); "Life of Theodore Parker" (1874); "The Safest Creed" (1874); "Beliefs of the Unbelievers" (1876); "Knowledge and Faith" (1876); "Transcendentalism in New England" (1876); "The Cradle of Christ" (1877); "The Spirit of the New Faith" (1877); "Creed and Conduct" (1877); "Life of Gerrit Smith" (1878); "The Rising and Setting Faith" (1878); "Visions of the Future" (1879); "The Assailants of Christianity" (1879); and "George Ripley" (1882). He was for a time art critic of the New York *Tribune*, was a frequent contributor to the *Index*, the organ of free religion, and wrote a large number of the articles in Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia" (1874-77).

FROUDE, James Anthony, youngest son of the late Venerable R. H. Froude, archdeacon of Totnes, born at Dartington, Devonshire, April 23, 1818, was educated at Westminster and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1840, taking a second class in classics, and he proceeded M.A. in due course. In 1842 he carried off the Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay on "The Influence of the Science of Political Economy on the Moral and Social Welfare of the Nation;" and in the same year he became a Fellow of Exeter College. He was ordained a deacon in the Established Church in 1844. For some time he was connected with the High Church party under the Rev. J. H. Newman, and wrote in "The Lives of the English Saints." Under the pseudonym of "Zeta" he published, in 1847, a volume entitled "Shadows of the Clouds," which comprised two stories—"The Spirit's Trials" and "The Lieutenant's Daughter." His "Nemesis of Faith" appeared in 1848, and reached a second edition in the following year. It marked his defection from the teaching of the Church of England, against

whose reverence for what he called the "Hebrew Mythology," it is, *inter alia*, a protest. Both these works were severely condemned by the University authorities. About this time Mr. Froude resigned his Fellowship, and he was obliged to give up an appointment which he had received to a teachership in Tasmania. For two or three years he wrote almost constantly for *Fraser's Magazine* and the *Westminster Review*. One of his articles in the latter on the Book of Job has been reprinted in a separate form (1854). In 1856 he published the first two volumes of his "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada," which has been continued from time to time, vols. 11 and 12 having been published in 1870, concluding the work. The materials for this history are mainly derived from the public documents of the time, and the boldness and originality of the author's views have attracted much attention. One of the most marked features of the work is an elaborate attempt to vindicate the reputation of Henry VIII. His "Short Studies on Great Subjects" appeared in 1867, being reprints of essays which had appeared in various periodicals. Mr. Froude was installed Rector of the University of St. Andrew's, March 23, 1869, on which occasion the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. For a short time he was editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, but he resigned that position in Aug., 1871. On Sept. 21, 1872, taking advantage of the Clerical Disabilities Act, he executed a deed of relinquishment of the office of deacon. In the autumn of 1872 Mr. Froude went to the United States, where he delivered a series of lectures on the relations between England and Ireland. The burden of his addresses was that Irishmen had themselves, to a large extent, caused their country's prostration by their own intestine jealousies and want of patriotism. An animated controversy ensued between him and Father Thomas Burke, the Dominican orator. At the close of the year 1874 Mr. Froude was sent by the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Cape of Good Hope, to make inquiries respecting the late Caffre insurrection, and he returned to London in March, 1875. His latest works are "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," 3 vols., 1871-74; "Cæsar: a sketch," 1879; and "Reminiscences of the High Church Revival," a series of papers in *Good Words* (1881). Having been appointed executor to Thomas Carlyle, he published his "Reminiscences," 2 vols., 1881; and the first part of his biography, "Thomas Carlyle: a History of the first forty years of his life," 1882; and "Reminiscences of his Irish Journal in 1849," London, 1882.

FRY, The Hon. Sir Edward, second son of Mr. Joseph Fry, of Bristol, by Mary Anne, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Swaine, of Reading, was born at Bristol, Nov. 4, 1827, and educated at the College, Bristol, and at University College, London, of which he is a Fellow and Vice-President. He graduated B.A. at the University of London in 1851, taking honours in classics and animal physiology. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1854; in 1869 he received a silk gown; and in April, 1877, he was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice. On the latter occasion he received the honour of knighthood. In April, 1883, he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone to the vacant Lord Justiceship of Appeal, caused by the elevation of Lord Justice Brett as the Master of the Rolls. He is a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and has been an Examiner in Law to the University of London and the Council of Legal Education. He is the author of "A Treatise on the Specific Performance of Con-

tracts, including those of Public Companies," 1858; and of some theological works, including "The Doctrine of Election," 1864; "Essays on the Accordance of Christianity with the Nature of Man," Edinburgh, 1857; and "Darwinism and Theology," 1872, a reprint of letters in the *Spectator*. He married, in 1859, Mariabella, daughter of the late Mr. John Hodgkin, barrister-at-law, of Lewes.

FULLER, The Right Rev. Thomas Brock, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Niagara, was born at Kingston, Upper Canada, on the 16th July, 1810. He received his education at Hamilton, U.C., and at the Theological Seminary at Chambly, Province of Quebec. In 1835 he was ordained at Toronto by the Bishop of Quebec, and held charges at Chatham, at Thorold, and at Toronto. At the latter city he was Rector of St. George's for a period of fourteen years; in 1867 was appointed Archdeacon of the Diocese of Toronto, and in 1875 became Bishop of the newly-created Diocese of Niagara.

FULLERTON, Lady Georgiana, second daughter of the first Earl Granville, for some years ambassador at the Court of France under the Orleans dynasty, was married in 1833 to Alexander George Fullerton, Esq., eldest son of George A. Fullerton, Esq., of Ballintoy Castle, Ireland. Her career as an authoress commenced with a novel, entitled "Ellen Middleton," a domestic story, published in 1844, followed by "Grantley Manor," a novel bearing on the war of creeds; and "Lady Bird," a tale published in 1852, after her conversion to the Roman Catholic religion. That event occurred in the year 1846. Her more recent works are, "The Life of St. Frances of Rome," and "La Comtesse de Bonneval," 1857; "Rose Leblanc," like the former work, in French, 1860; "Laurentia, a Tale of Japan," 1861; a novel, entitled "Too Strange not to be True," 1864; "Constance Sherwood," an autobiography, 1865; "A Stormy Life," 1867; "Mrs. Gerald's Niece," 1869; "Life of Louisa de Carvajal," 1873; and "Life of Father Henry Young of Dublin," entitled "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," 3 vols.

FURNIVALL, Frederick James, M.A., born Feb. 4, 1825, at Egham in Surrey, received his education at private schools at Englefield Green, Turnham Green, and Hanwell, at University College, London (1841-2), and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; B.A., 1846; M.A., 1849. He has devoted his life mainly to the study of Early and Middle English literature, and his researches have thrown much light on the growth and development of our language. Indeed, he may be regarded as one of the founders of the new school of English philology. He was for many years editor of the Philological Society's new English Dictionary, now in course of publication by the Clarendon Press, under the editorship of his successor, Dr. J. A. H. Murray. He has established "The Early English Text Society," 1864 (with Extra Series, 1867); "The Chaucer Society," 1868; "The Ballad Society," 1868; "The New Shakspere Society," 1874; "The Browning Society" (with Miss Hickey), 1881; and "The Wyclif Society," 1882; and he has also acted as honorary secretary of the Philological Society since 1854. Through his Societies, Mr. Furnivall has raised and expended over £20,000 in printing early MSS. and rare books. As one of the original band of workers round the Rev. F. D. Maurice, he was specially charged with the ballast-heavers' case; and, being fortunate enough to enlist in it the sympathies of the late Prince Consort and Lord Cardwell (then at the Board of Trade), he secured the rescue of the men from the curse of their truck-

drinking system of employment. He was also for ten years Senior Member of the Executive Committee of the Working Men's College in London, and he took a leading part in the organisation of the College work. He taught in the College regularly every term for above ten years, and was for a like period a Captain in their Volunteer Corps. He is still President of their Boat Club. Mr. Furnivall has edited a large number of books, mostly printed under the auspices of the above-mentioned Societies, or of the Roxburghe Club. Among them are:—"*Saint Graal*, the History of the Holy Grail, in English verse, by Henry Lonelich (A.D. 1440), with its original, the Old-French prose, *Histoire del Saint Graal*," 2 vols., 1861-63; "Roberde of Brunne's 'Handlyng Synne' (on the Sins of England, with Legends, A.D. 1303), and the Old-French Poem, on which it is founded," 1862; "Walter Map's 'Queste del Saint Graal,'" 1864; "Political, Religious, and Love Poems," 1866; "The Book of Quinte Essence," 1866; "Bishop Percy's Folio MS. of Ballads and Romances" (edited jointly with Mr. J. W. Hales), 2 vols., with 2 parts of humorous songs, 1867-68; "Ballads from Manuscripts on the Condition of Tudor England, 1520-50," 2 vols., 1868-72; "Caxton's Book of Curteseye," 1868; "A Six-Text Print of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, from the MSS. of Lord Ellesmere, Lord Leconfield, Mr. W. E. W. Wynne of Peniarth, the Cambridge University Library, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and the British Museum," 7 parts, 1868-75; "The Succession of Shakspere's Works," an introduction to Gervinus's Commentaries, 1874; "Thynne's Animadversions on Speght's Edition of Chaucer's Works, with large additions," 1875; "Parallel Edition of Chaucer's Minor Poems;" "Parallel-Text Edition of Chaucer's *Troilus and Creseyde*;" "Facsimiles of Quartos 1 and 2 of *Hamlet*," and the two Quartos of "*The Merchant of Venice*;" "William Harrison's Description of England," 1577-87; "Phillip Hubbin's Anatomy of the Abuses in England," 1583, both parts; "The Digby Mysteries;" the "Introduction to the Leopold Shakspere;" "Tom Tell-Truth," &c.; a "Bibliography of Robert Browning;" and has in the press "Robert of Brunne's Chronicle," 1338; and "William Goddard's Three Satires."

G.

GACHARD, Louis Prosper, an historical writer, born at Paris, Oct. 12, 1800, was brought up as a practical printer, and settled in Belgium, where he associated himself with the movement for independence, and was naturalised in 1831. At the same time he was appointed Keeper of the Public Records of Belgium, and since that time he has been frequently commissioned by the Government to search national and foreign libraries for documents illustrative of the history and antiquities of Belgium. M. Gachard, who is a member of the Academy of Brussels, and Secretary of the Historical Commission, has published "Analectes Belgiques," 1830; "Rapports sur les produits de l'Industrie Belge," 1835; "Documents Politiques et Diplomatiques sur la Revolution Belge de 1790," 1843; "Documents Inédits," 3 vols., 1845; "Extraits des Registres des Consaux de Tournay," 1846; "Relation des Troubles de Gand sous Charles-Quint," 1846; "Mémoires sur les Bollandistes et leurs Travaux, depuis 1773 jusqu'en 1789," 1847; "Inventaire des Archives du Royaume," 1849; "Correspondance de Guillaume le Taciturne," 6 vols., 1851-59; "Correspondance de Charles-Quint et d'Adrien VI.," 1859; "Don Carlos et Philippe II.," 2 vols., 1863; "Actes des Etats Généraux des Pays-Bas, 1576 à

1585," 2 vols., 1866; "Correspondance de Marguérite d'Autriche avec Philippe II.," vol. i. 1867; "Jeanne la Folle," 1869, in which he gives a view of the question connected with the unhappy mother of Charles V., which is opposed to that of Gustave Bergenroth; and "La Bibliothèque des Princes Corsini à Rome," 1869, in which the history of a library is made as interesting as if it were a personal narrative. He was elected a Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences, Dec. 30, 1876.

GADE, NIELS WILHELM, a Danish composer, born at Copenhagen, Feb. 22, 1817, became first violinist in the Chapel Royal at Copenhagen. In 1841 he won the prize offered by the Copenhagen Musical Association, by his first great composition, "Nachklänge von Ossian." Supported by the king he proceeded, in 1843, to Leipsic, there to complete his musical education. Having in 1844 made a tour into Italy, he returned to Leipsic in order to undertake, in the absence and in the place of Mendelssohn, the direction of the Gewandhaus concerts. In 1848 he settled down in Copenhagen, where he became Organist, Director of Music, and Master of the Chapel Royal. He was elected one of the foreign members of the Berlin Academy of Arts in 1874; in 1876, the Danish Folkething voted life pensions of 3,000 crowns to two musical composers, one of whom is Niels Gade. He was elected a Corresponding Member of the French Institute, Nov. 16, 1878. Besides his prize compositions he has also written five symphonies, a quintette and an octette, several pieces for the voice with orchestra, as the "Erl King's Daughter," and "Springtide Phantasy," and many smaller compositions.

GAIRDNER, JAMES, son of the late John Gairdner, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., was born at Edinburgh, March 22, 1828. He was educated at Edinburgh. In 1845, when he was 17, his father intended him for a business life in Glasgow, but it did not suit his taste, and after three months' trial he returned to Edinburgh and heard lectures for a year at college. On the formation of Lord J. Russell's Ministry in 1846, his father was able to obtain a Government appointment for him. He was appointed Clerk in the Public Record Office in 1846, and Assistant Keeper of Public Records in 1859. Mr. Gairdner has edited "Memorials of Henry VII." (in Rolls Series), 1858; "Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII." (in the same series), 2 vols., 1861-3; "Historical Collections of a London Citizen" (for the Camden Society), 1876; and "Three Fifteenth Century Chronicles," 1880. He has also edited two volumes (vols. v. and vi., 1880-2) of the "Letters and Papers of Henry VIII." (one of the Calendars of State Papers published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls), a work commenced by the late Professor Brewer, and still in progress. He edited in Mr. Arber's Series a new edition of the Paston Letters (3 vols., 1872-5); and he is the author of "The Houses of Lancaster and York" (1874) in Messrs. Longman's "Epochs" Series; "Life and Reign of Richard III." (1878); and of the volume "England" in the Christian Knowledge Society's series, entitled "Early Chronicles of Europe," 1879. He edited also, in 1881, "Studies in English History," consisting of essays by himself and the late Mr. Spedding, republished from different periodicals.

GALDÓS, BENITO PEREZ. *See* PEREZ GALDÓS.

GALE, JAMES, Ph.D., F.G.S., an inventor, born at Crabtree, near Plymouth, Devonshire, in July, 1833, and educated at Tavistock in a select class, formed by the master of the British School. While still a youth he was afflicted with the total loss of sight, but he bore this

terrible affliction with patience, devoted himself to the acquisition of knowledge, became a partner in a manufacturing business, and subsequently practised as a medical electrician at Plymouth. His name first became generally known in 1865, when he announced that he had discovered "a means of rendering gunpowder non-explosive and explosive at will, the process for effecting the same being simple, effectual, and cheap, the quality and bulk of the gunpowder remaining uninjured." Arrangements were made for a trial of the process at the Government House, Mount Wise, Plymouth, June 27, 1865, and the experiments, carried on in the presence of a number of military and naval officers, were attended with the most satisfactory results. The experiments were repeated with equal success at Wimbledon, London, Woolwich, and on the coast of Sussex, and also by Mr. Gale himself in the presence of the Queen and the royal family. The invention is very simple; it consists of mixing powdered glass with the gunpowder, which is thereby rendered unexplosive. The glass can, by a simple process, be again separated from the gunpowder, which, of course, then resumes its explosive character. Mr. Gale is likewise the inventor of the ammunition slide-gun, the fog-shell, the balloon-shell, &c. He was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1866; a Fellow of the Royal Geological Society the same year; and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Rostock in 1867.

GALLAIT, Louis, historical painter, born at Tournay (Belgium), in 1810, studied at Antwerp and Paris, first exhibited at Brussels, and produced, in 1833, his picture of "Tasso in his Cell visited by Montaigne," which was a brilliant success, and at once established his reputation. His pictures, which are generally on a large scale, represent subjects from the history of the Low Countries. "The Last Moments of Egmont," painted in 1853, "The Abdication of Charles V.," and "The Last Honours paid to Egmont and Horn," were among the chief attractions in the Foreign Gallery of the International Exhibition of 1862. This artist, who resided at Brussels, was, in July, 1862, entertained at a public dinner given to him by the amateurs and artists of Great Britain. He is a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium; obtained a medal in France in 1835, and the decoration in June, 1841. M. Gallait was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869; and the Paris Academy of Fine Arts elected him, Jan. 29, 1870, to the position of Foreign Associate, vacant by the death of the great German painter Overbeck.

GALLENGA, Antonio Carlo Napoleone, was born at Parma, but of an old Piedmontese family, Nov. 4, 1810, and educated at the University of Parma. He left Parma and Italy in consequence of the political events of 1831; lived for a few years in France, Corsica, Malta, Tangiers, Gibraltar; crossed over to the United States in 1836; lived for two years in Boston; came to England in 1839; and became a naturalised British subject in 1846. He was Chargé d'Affaires for Piedmont at Frankfort in 1848-9, and a member of the Piedmontese and Italian Parliament from 1854 to 1864. Signor Gallenga has been connected with the *Times* since the year 1859. He is the author of "Italy, Past and Present," 2 vols., 1841-9 (2nd ed. with an additional volume, 1848); "Italy in 1848," 1851; "The Blackgown Papers," 2 vols., 1845; "Scenes from Italian Life," 1850; "Fra Dolcino and his Times," 1853; "Castellamonte, an Autobiography," 2 vols., 1854; "Mariotti's Italian Grammar, edited by A. Gallenga, Professor of Italian in University College," which

passed through twelve editions between 1858 and 1881. All the above-mentioned works, with the exception of "Castellamonte," which was anonymous, were published under the assumed name of L. Mariotti. Signor Gallenga has published under his own name—"History of Piedmont," 3 vols., 1855-6; "Country Life in Piedmont," 1858; "The Invasion of Denmark," 2 vols., 1864; "The Pearl of the Antilles," 1873; "Italy Revisited," 2 vols., 1875; "Two Years of the Eastern Question," 2 vols., 1877; "The Pope and the King," 2 vols., 1879; "South America," 1881; "A Summer Tour in Russia," 1882; and "Iberian Reminiscences," 2 vols., 1883. Signor Gallenga is also the author of "Oltremonte ed Oltremare;" "La nostra Prima Carovona;" "Manuale dell' Elettore;" "A che ne siamo;" and other Italian publications.

GALT, Sir Alexander Tilloch, G.C.M.G., son of John Galt, the author, by Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Tilloch, was born at Chelsea, Sept. 6, 1817, and educated in this country and in Canada. He was in the service of the British and American Land Company from 1833 to 1856, and Commissioner and Manager of their entire estates from 1844 to 1856. He was first elected to the Canadian Parliament in 1849. The Governor-General, Sir E. W. Head, requested him to form an Administration in Aug., 1858. This task he declined, though he joined Mr. Cartier's Administration as Finance Minister, and held that office until the Ministry was defeated on the Militia Bill, in May, 1862. Sir Alexander Galt resumed his post as Finance Minister in March, 1864, and retired in Aug., 1866, when the Cabinet failed to carry a measure securing certain educational privileges to the Protestant minority in Lower Canada, in view of the greatly increased power obtained by the French and Roman Catholic majority under Confederation. Mr. Galt felt, as the representative in the Government of the Protestants of Lower Canada, that he could best serve their interests by retiring. The result appears to have justified his view. He was appointed one of the Delegates for Lower Canada, to confer with the Imperial Government on the subject of Confederation, and in that capacity, although not a member of the Canadian Government, he secured protection for his co-religionists. On the Confederation being effected he was appointed Minister of Finance in the new Dominion Government, and he held that office from July 1 till Nov. 4, 1867, when, for private reasons, he resigned. Sir Alexander Galt is regarded as the ablest financier in the colonies, and has taken a prominent part in all the measures adopted to unite and consolidate British America. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1869, for his long official colonial services. In July, 1875, he was appointed a Commissioner on behalf of Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington of May, 1871, and more recently he has acted as a member of the Halifax Fisheries Commission. He was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George, May 25, 1878. Sir Alexander was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in England in April, 1880, and was the Delegate for Canada at the International Monetary Conference at Paris in 1881. He is also a member of the Executive and General Committees of the great International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883. In the Dominion House of Commons at Ottawa, on March 19, 1883, Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, announced that Sir Alexander Galt, High Commissioner for the Dominion in London, had resigned, adding that the Government had requested him to continue to dis-

charge the duties of that office until the spring.

GALTON, Francis, F.R.S., F.G.S., third and youngest son of S. T. Galton, of Duddeston, near Birmingham, grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of "Zoonomia," and cousin of Charles Darwin, the naturalist. He was born in 1822, and educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, which he left to study medicine, first at the Birmingham Hospital, and subsequently at King's College, London. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1844, travelled, in 1846, in North Africa and on the White Nile, then rarely visited, and in 1850 made a journey of exploration in the western regions of South Africa, starting from Walfisch Bay. For this journey, of which he afterwards published an account—"Narrative of an Explorer in Tropical South Africa," 1853, he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, in whose proceedings he has since taken an active share, as member of council, and for several years as one of its secretaries. Mr. Galton is author of the "Art of Travel, or Shifts and Contrivances in Wild Countries," a work which has gone through five editions between 1855 and 1872; also of "Meteorographica," 1863, the first attempt to chart the progress of the elements of the weather, on a large scale, and through which the existence and theory of anti-cyclones was first established by him. He was appointed, on behalf of the Royal Society, a member of a committee of the Board of Trade, which examined, after the death of Admiral Fitzroy, into the past and future duties and administration of the Meteorological Office, and he is now one of the council to whose hands the Parliamentary grant for the maintenance of that office is entrusted. In later years he has published the following works, bearing, more or less directly, on Heredity and on Faculties:—"Hereditary Genius, its Laws and Consequences," 1869; "English Men of Science: their Nature and Nurture," 1874; "Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development," 1883; also several memoirs on allied topics, including "Experiments in Pangenesis, by breeding from rabbits of a pure variety, into whose circulation blood taken from other varieties had previously been largely transfused." (Proc. Royal Soc., 1871.) He was general secretary of the British Association from 1863 to 1868, president of its Geographical section in 1862 and in 1872, and of the Anthropological sub-section in 1877; he has been vice-president of the Royal, the Royal Geographical, and Anthropological Societies, and has served on the councils of many others.

GARCIA. (*See* Viardot-Garcia.)

GARDINER Samuel Rawson, was born March 4, 1829, at Ropley, Hants, and educated at Winchester and at Christchurch, Oxford. He became an Honorary Student of Christchurch and Professor of Modern History at King's College, London. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. Professor Gardiner has written "The History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief-Justice Coke," 1863; "Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage," 1869; "England under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I.," 1875; "The Personal Government of Charles I.," 1877; "The Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I.," vols. i. and ii.; "Introduction to the Study of English History," conjointly with Mr. J. Bass Mullinger, 1881; "The First Two Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution," 1875; and "The Thirty Years' War," 1874. On Aug. 16, 1882, a Civil List pension of £150 was granted to him "in recognition of his valuable contributions to the History of England."

GARNETT, Richard, son of the

late Rev. Richard Garnett, of the British Museum, was born at Lichfield, Feb. 27, 1835, and educated privately. He was appointed Assistant in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum in 1851, and Assistant-Keeper of Printed Books and Superintendent of the Reading Room in 1875. In April, 1883, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Garnett is the author of "Io in Egypt, and other Poems," 1859; "Poems from the German," 1862; "Idylls and Epigrams, chiefly from the Greek Anthology," 1869. He has edited his father's "Philological Essays," 1859; "Relics of Shelley," a collection of poetical fragments discovered by himself among the poet's MSS., 1862; and selections from Shelley's poems and his letters, in 1880 and 1882. He has besides contributed extensively to periodical literature, and written the articles, "Alexander VI.," "Anthology," "Calderon," "Leopardi," and several others in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Mr. Garnett has taken an active part in the numerous improvements effected of late years in the library of the British Museum, and has superintended the publication of the general catalogue of printed books since its commencement.

GARNIER, Jean Louis Charles, architect, born at Paris, Nov. 6, 1825, studied sculpture and high relief at the École Spéciale de Dessin, obtaining several prizes. At the commencement of 1842 he entered the École des Beaux-Arts, and remained there six years, studying under MM. Léveil and Hippolyte Lebas, and gaining the great prize in architecture in 1848 for his design for a "Conservatoire pour les arts et métiers." Afterwards he travelled in Greece, measured in the island of Egina the Temple of Jupiter, a polychromatic design for the restoration of which he exhibited at the Salon des Beaux-Arts in 1853, and at the Exposition Universelle of 1855. Returning to France in 1854, after a short visit to Constantinople, M. Garnier was attached as a sub-inspector to the works at the Tour de Saint-Jacques la Boucherie, under M. Ballu. In 1856 he published in the "Revue Archéologique" an explanatory paper relative to the Temple of Egina. He exhibited various works in water-colours, &c., at the salons of 1857, 1859, and 1863, obtained a third-class medal in 1857, a first-class medal in 1863, and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1864. In 1861 he took part in the open competition for the new Opera House at Paris; his plans were unanimously adopted by the jury, over which Count Walewski presided, and he was entrusted with the execution of this important work. The Grand Opera House, which had been nearly completed under Imperial auspices, was opened Jan. 5, 1875. There was a large concourse of foreign visitors present, and many of the highest rank; the ex-King of Hanover, the ex-Queen of Spain, her son the young King Alfonso, and the Lord Mayor of London. On this occasion M. Garnier was decorated as an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was appointed Inspector-General of Civil Constructions, Paris, in Oct., 1877. The new theatre at Monaco, designed by him, was opened in Jan., 1879.

GARRETT, Elizabeth, M.D. (*See* Anderson.)

GARTH, Sir Richard, son of the late Rev. Richard Garth, of Farnham, Surrey, born in 1820, was educated at Eton and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847, and went the Home Circuit. He sat in Parliament for a short time (1866-68) in the Conservative interest, as one of the members for Guildford. In March,

1875, he was nominated Chief Justice of Bengal, and received the honour of knighthood.

GASCOIGNE, Caroline Leigh, youngest daughter of the late John Smith, Esq., of Dale Park, long a member of the House of Commons, born May 2, 1813, and married to Gen. Gascoigne, eldest son of Gen. Gascoigne, of Chillwall, M.P. for Liverpool in 1834, was at an early age distinguished for her devotion to literature. Her first work, "Temptation, or a Wife's Perils," published in 1839, was followed by "The School for Wives," in 1839; "Evelyn Harcourt," in 1842; "Belgravia," a poem, in 1851; "Spencer's Cross Manor-House," a tale for children, and "Recollections of the Crystal Palace," a poem, in 1852; "The Next-Door Neighbours," in 1855; "Doctor Harold," a novel, in 1865; "My Aunt Prue's Railway Journey," in 1865; and "Dr. Harold's Note-Book," in 1869.

GATLING, Richard Jordan, M.D., was born in North Carolina, Sept. 12, 1818. While a boy he assisted his father in perfecting a machine for sowing cotton seed, and another for thinning out cotton plants. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing rice. Removing to St. Louis, in 1844, he adapted this invention to sowing wheat in drills. For several winters he attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, and in 1849 removed to Indianapolis, where he engaged in railroad enterprises and real estate speculations. In 1850 he invented a double acting hemp-brake, and in 1857 a steam plough, which, however, he did not bring to any practical result. In 1861 he conceived the idea of the revolving battery gun which bears his name. Of these he constructed six at Cincinnati, which were destroyed by the burning of his factory. Afterwards he had twelve manufactured elsewhere, which were used by Gen. Butler on the James River. In 1865 he improved his invention, and in the year following, after satisfactory trial, it was adopted into the United States service. It has also been adopted by several European governments. He now resides at Hartford, Connecticut.

GATTY, The Rev. Alfred, D.D., is a member of a Cornish family, but was born in the city of London, April 18, 1813. He was for five years at the noted school, Temple Grove, East Sheen, acquiring the rudiments of education; afterwards both at the Charterhouse and Eton. For a short time he prepared for the legal profession, but in April, 1831, he entered at Exeter College, Oxford, and whilst an undergraduate printed a small volume of Poems. At the beginning of 1836 he took the degree of B.A., having some time previously passed the necessary examinations; and in 1837 was ordained by the Bishop of Ripon to the curacy of Bellerby, in the parish of Spennithorne, Yorkshire. In 1838 he graduated M.A., and in the following year married Margaret, the younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott, best known as having been the friend and chaplain of Lord Nelson. In the year of his marriage he was presented to the vicarage of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, a very large and arduous parish, where he has ever since resided. Mrs. Gatty, being highly accomplished, and with fine literary taste, joined her husband in writing a Life of Dr. Scott in 1842, which was quickly out of print. They also subsequently edited a Life of Dr. Wolff, the missionary, which passed through two editions; and they wrote their Tour in Ireland in 1861, under the title of "The Old Folks from Home," which had a like success. Mrs. Gatty was also assisted by her husband, during her long fatal illness, in the compilation of her last work, "A Book of Sundials." Dr. Gatty's own literary works are a volume of Sermons, 1846; a second volume of

Sermons, 1848; "The Bell; its origin, history, and uses," second edition, 1848; "The Vicar and his Duties," 1853; "Twenty Plain Sermons," 1858; "The Testimony of David," 1870; a folio edition of Hunter's "History of Hallamshire," to which he added about one-third new matter (1869); also "Sheffield: Past and Present," 1873. In 1861 he was appointed a rural dean by Archbishop Longley, who during the following year bestowed upon him the honorary dignity of Subdean of York Cathedral. On Oct. 4, 1873, Dr. Gatty had the misfortune to lose his amiable and gifted wife, after ten years of suffering, during which time her intellect never lost its strength or clearness.

GAVAZZI, Alessandro, a "No Popery" lecturer, born at Bologna in 1809, was admitted into minor orders in the Church of Rome in 1825, and was made Professor of Rhetoric at Naples, illustrating the theory of the art by his eloquence in the pulpits of the chief cities of Italy. On the elevation, in 1846, of Pius IX. to the papal chair, he expressed the views he had long entertained on the state of his country and the Church with increasing freedom. When the insurrection of the Milanese and the discomfiture of the Austrians became known in Rome, Gavazzi, who was called on by the people to speak, proceeded to the Pantheon, and pronounced a fervid oration on the patriots who had fallen at Milan. He took the tricolour cross as his standard, and for weeks harangued crowds of citizens at the Coliseum, on the prospects and duty of Italians. Pius IX., who was understood to favour these attempts to rouse the nation, conferred upon him the office of Chaplain-general of the Forces then being reorganized by the levy of volunteers and national guards, and he accompanied the Roman army to the walls of Vicenza. While thus engaged, a reactionary spirit came over Pius IX., who recalled the Roman legion, and Gavazzi, passing into Tuscany, made Florence ring with his appeals. Expelled from the duchy, he took refuge in Genoa, whence he was recalled to restore quiet in Bologna, the people in that city having broken into open mutiny against the papal government. Rossi having by this time become the chief adviser of Pius IX., shortly afterwards ordered the arrest of Gavazzi, who was sent off, under a strong escort, to the prison at Corneto. On his way the people of Viterbo rose to deliver him, and Pius IX. ordered his release. On the flight of the Pope after the assassination of Rossi, and the formation of the republican government, Gavazzi, who was re-appointed Chaplain-general of the Forces, organized a committee of noble Roman ladies to provide for the wounded, and superintended the military hospitals. During the armistice concluded with Gen. Oudinot, the Romans made a sortie under Garibaldi to repel the king of Naples, who had invaded the territory of the republic. Gavazzi accompanied them, and after the defeat of the invader, assisted the dying and wounded on both sides. Returning to Rome, he occupied himself in sustaining the spirit of the people until they were overwhelmed by the superior forces of the French. At the close of the struggle he left his country, to gain a livelihood by teaching Italian, and lecturing against the Catholic Church. For about six months his lectures in London were attended by crowds, and he afterwards visited the chief towns of Scotland, where he was received with hearty welcome. In 1851 Gavazzi published his memoirs in English and Italian, and a few months later his "Orations." From Scotland he proceeded to the United States, where he was not so warmly received, and in Canada his orations on more than

one occasion nearly caused a riot. On his return, he resumed his occupation of propagandizing his particular views in Italy, in the service of the national cause, and was present with Garibaldi at Palermo during the expedition of 1860. Since then he has several times visited England. At present he is residing at Rome.

GEDEN, The Rev. John Dury, born at Hastings, May 4, 1822, was educated at Kingswood School, near Bristol; entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1846; from 1846 to 1851 was Assistant Tutor in the Wesleyan Theological College, Richmond, Surrey; and in 1856 was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Classics in the Wesleyan Theological College, Didsbury, near Manchester, which office he still holds. In 1870 Mr. Geden became a member of the Old Testament Company for the Revision of the Bible. He has written "The Doctrine of a Future Life as contained in the Old Testament Scriptures," and "Didsbury Sermons."

GEIKIE, Archibald, F.R.S., born in Edinburgh in 1835, and educated at the High School and the University, was appointed to the Geological Survey in 1855. He is a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the Geological Society of London, &c.; is the author of various geological memoirs in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, in "*Memoirs of the Geological Survey*," in the *Quarterly* and *North British Review*, in *Nature*, &c.; of "The Story of a Boulder," 1858; "The Life of Professor Edward Forbes" (conjointly with the late Dr. George Wilson), 1861; "The Phenomena of the Glacial Drift of Scotland," 1863; "The Scenery of Scotland viewed in connection with its Physical Geology," 1865; "A Student's Manual of Geology" (in conjunction with the late J. B. Jukes, 1871), and "Physical Geography," "Geology," in the "Science Primers," 1874; "Memoir of Sir Roderick I. Murchison; with Notices of his Scientific Contemporaries, and of the Rise and Progress of Palæozoic Geology in Britain," 2 vols., 1874; "Geological Map of Scotland," 1876; "Class-Book of Physical Geography," 1877; "Outlines of Field-Geology," 1879; "Geological Sketches at Home and Abroad," 1882; and "A Text-book of Geology," 1882. Mr. Geikie was associated with Sir Roderick Murchison in working out the true geological structure of the Scottish Highlands, in the preparation of a Memoir of that district, and of a new Geological Map of Scotland, both published in 1861. On the extension of the Geological Survey, in 1867, he was appointed Director of the Survey of Scotland; and in Dec., 1870, he was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first occupant of the new chair of Mineralogy and Geology founded in the University of Edinburgh by Sir Roderick and the Crown. The University of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in Feb., 1872. On the resignation of Sir Andrew Ramsay he was, at the close of 1881, appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London.

GEINITZ, Johann Bruno, a German geologist, born at Altenburg, Oct. 16, 1814, first studied pharmacy in his native town, and in 1834 entered the University of Berlin. In 1837 he was created Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Jena, and the next year he became Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the Technical Institute of Dresden, which was converted soon afterwards into a Polytechnic School. In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in that institution. Long

previously to this he had been lecturer on natural history at the Pedagogic Institute at Blochmann, and keeper of the Royal Museum of Mineralogy. Professor Geinitz has written a considerable number of works and interesting memoirs on the geognostic state of certain parts of Germany, particularly Saxony.

GELL, The Right Rev. Frederick, D.D., Bishop of Madras, son of the late Rev. Philip Gell, of Derby, born in 1821, took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1843, and soon afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1846. Having been chaplain to the Bishop of London, and one of Her Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, he, in 1861, was consecrated to the see of Madras.

GENOA (DUKE OF), Thomas Albert Victor de Savoy, only son of the late Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, the brother of King Victor Emmanuel, was born Feb. 6, 1854. After receiving an English education at Harrow School, he went through a regular course of study in the Marine College at Genoa, and came out an officer of the Royal Italian Navy, in which capacity he was entrusted with the command of the Vettor Pisani, a corvette of the first rank, bound on a voyage round the world. The vessel completed her cruise in 1880, and the Duke's journal of the voyage was published at the close of that year.

GEORGE I. (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George), King of Greece, second son of the King of Denmark, and brother of the Princess of Wales, born Dec. 24, 1845, served for some time in the Danish navy. After the abdication of Otho I., the late King of Greece, in 1863, the vacant throne was first tendered by a majority of the Greek people to Prince Alfred of England, whose nomination the English Government refused to accept. It was then offered to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburgh Gotha, who declined it; and eventually to Prince Christian, who, with the concurrence of his own family and the consent of the Great Powers, accepted it, and began to reign as King George I. He was married at St. Petersburg to the Princess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, Oct. 27, 1867. The Princess Olga was born Sept. 3, 1851.

GEORGE, Henry, born at Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1839. He attended the public schools until 1853, when he went into a counting-room, and then to sea, learning something of printing in the meanwhile. In 1858 he reached California, where he worked at the case again until 1866, when he became a reporter and afterwards editor of various papers, among them the San Francisco *Times* and *Post*. He was State Inspector of Gas Meters for California from 1876 to 1880, and Trustee of the San Francisco Free Public Library from 1879 to 1880. In Aug., 1880, he removed to New York, where he has since resided. He spent a year in England and Ireland, 1881-82, where he was for a very brief time under arrest as a "suspect," but was immediately released upon his identity being established. Mr. George is chiefly known through his addresses and books upon economic subjects, which have attracted wide attention throughout America and Ireland. He has published "Our Land and Land Policy," 1871; "Progress and Poverty," 1879; and "Irish Land Question," 1881.

GERMANY, Emperor of. (*See* William I.)

GÉRÔME, Jean Léon, artist, born at Vesoul, Haute-Saône, May 11, 1824, studied in his native place, went to Paris in 1841, and entered the studio of Paul Delaroche, under whose direction he

pursued, for a time, his studies at the École des Beaux-Arts. He remained under that celebrated artist until 1844, and accompanied him in his voyage to Italy. Returning to France in 1845, he exhibited, for the first time, at the Salon of 1847, went on an excursion to Turkey and the eastern banks of the Danube in 1853, and to Upper and Lower Egypt in 1856. These travels furnished him with numerous subjects for his paintings. In Dec., 1863, he was appointed Professor of Painting in the École des Beaux-Arts. Since 1847, M. Gérôme has exhibited "The Virgin, the Infant Jesus, and Saint John;" "Bacchus and Cupid;" "A Greek Interior;" the "Frieze" of the vase commemorative of the Great Exhibition held in London in 1851; "The Age of Augustus and the Birth of Jesus Christ;" "Rembrandt;" a "Portrait of Rachel;" "The Plague at Marseilles;" "The Death of St. Jerome;" "Lioness meeting a Jaguar;" "Rex Tibicen," 1874; and "L'Éminence Grise," 1874. M. Gérôme obtained a third-class medal in 1847, two second-class medals in 1848 and 1855, and the decoration of the Legion of Honour in Nov., 1855. He was decorated with the order of the Red Eagle in 1869, and appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour in Feb., 1878.

GERSTER, Madame Etelka, was born at Kaschau, in Hungary, June 16, 1857. At a very early age she evinced musical abilities of no ordinary kind. By the advice of the director of the Conservatoire at Vienna, who chanced to hear her sing at the head of one of the Catholic processions in her native town, she was placed under the tuition of the far-famed Madame Marchesi, with whom she studied most diligently for three years (1873-76). In the meantime rumours of her wonderful voice had got abroad, and offers were made to her from several German towns. Etelka, however, declined these, as she was determined to commence her career in an Italian school; and in Jan., 1876, she made her *début* at Venice, under the management of Signor Gardini, in the character of Gilda, in Verdi's "Rigoletto," and with wonderful success. Almost at once followed the parts of Ophelia, Lucia, Amina in "La Somnambula" and "Marguerite," which last character she at first sang, as it was originally written, in French. Her next triumph was at Berlin, where she created such a *furore* as had never been known previously in the German capital. The demand for places was so great that the administration of the theatre was compelled to ask the public to apply by writing, and it is said that more than 21,000 applications were refused. She then made a short sojourn at Buda-Pesth, where she appeared in the operas of "La Somnambula" and "Hamlet." The "Hungarian Nightingale," as she has been called, next went to St. Petersburg and Moscow, where she carried everything before her, and was, at the Emperor's express desire, appointed "Kammersängerin." For her co-operation in the Court concerts His Majesty presented her with 4,000 marks and a handsome bracelet, while the Empress gave her a magnificent chain ornamented with pearls and diamonds. After she had sung at Pesth and Breslau, Mr. Mapleson had the good fortune to secure her, and she came to London. Here she first sang before an English audience on June 23, 1877, in "La Somnambula." She at once became a great favourite with the English public, and her performances at Her Majesty's Theatre during the season of 1878, were a continued series of triumphs.

GIBRALTAR, Bishop of. (*See* Sandford.)

GIBSON, The Right Hon. Thomas Milner, born at Trinidad, in 1807, the only son of the late Major T. Milner-Gibson, of the 27th

regiment, was educated at the Charterhouse, and graduated B.A. in 1830, as a wrangler, at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was returned in Aug., 1837, as member in the Conservative interest for Ipswich; and having changed his opinions, resigned his seat, and appealed, in 1839, once more to his constituents. He was defeated, and remained for some time out of Parliament, having in Sept., 1839, contested the borough of Cambridge, without success. During this interval he entered into the great movement which had for its object the abolition of the duty on corn, and became one of the most successful orators of the League. In 1841 he was invited to stand for Manchester, and after a close contest with Sir George Murray was, in July, returned for that important constituency. In 1846, at the conclusion of the Anti-corn-law agitation, when Lord John Russell had taken office, and declared that his general policy was to carry out to their natural consequences the principles of free trade embodied in Sir Robert Peel's legislation, the minister thought to strengthen his government by obtaining the aid of some of the leading members of the League. Mr. Gibson was accordingly appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which office he held until it was thought that his connection with the Government might embarrass him in his relations with his constituents. In April, 1848, he resigned, and identified himself so completely with the "Peace party," during the struggle with Russia, that he was defeated at Manchester at the general election in March, 1857, but was shortly afterwards returned for Ashton-under-Lyne, which he represented till Dec., 1868. In 1859 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Milner-Gibson took an active part in urging upon Parliament, and in other ways promoting, the repeal of what have been designated the "Taxes on Knowledge;" viz., the newspaper stamp, the advertisement duty, and the excise on paper; and his public services in this respect were recognized by a testimonial in 1861. Mr. Milner-Gibson, who was made a Privy Councillor in 1846, resigned the Presidency of the Board of Trade on the dissolution of the Russell ministry in June, 1866. He unsuccessfully contested Ashton-under-Lyne in 1868.

GIERS, Nicholas Carlovitch, a Russian statesman, was born May 9 (O.S.), 1820. After passing through the course of science at the Imperial Lyceum of Czarskoe Selo, he entered the Asiatic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, being then 18 years of age. In 1841 he was attached to the Russian Consulate in Moldavia, and in September, 1848, he was sent by Imperial order to the head-quarters of the Russian troops in Transylvania during the Hungarian campaign, as a diplomatic official under the Commander-in-Chief, General Luеders. For his untiring industry and the zealous fulfilment of his duties in this capacity, he was made a Court Councillor, and received the Order of St. Stanislas of the fourth class. On his return from Transylvania in 1850, he was sent as First Secretary of Embassy to Constantinople; and thence, in 1853, he was transferred to Roumania as Director of the Chancery of the Commissary-Plenipotentiary in the then Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, where he remained 12 months. On war breaking out with Turkey he was attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and despatched in 1855, with important instructions, to the Governors-General of New Russia and Bessarabia. In 1856 he was created a Councillor of State and appointed Consul-General to Egypt; and, after two years, in the same capacity to Wallachia and Moldavia, re-

ceiving the title of Actual Councillor of State. For his many important services at the latter post, during a period of five years, the Emperor decorated him with the Order of St. Anne of the first class. On Aug. 1, 1863, he was made Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran, where he remained till 1869. His residence at the Persian Court is said to have greatly contributed towards the consolidation of its friendly relations with Russia. He was then made Privy Councillor, and decorated with the insignia of St. Vladimir of the second class. M. Giers was appointed in 1869 Minister at Berne, where he remained three years (being succeeded by the son of Prince Gortchakoff); and was then transferred in the same capacity to Stockholm in the room of M. Daschakoff. While acting as Ambassador in Sweden he received the high Russian Orders of the White Eagle and St. Alexander Nevsky. When the Swedish King went to Russia in 1875, Privy Councillor Giers was called to St. Petersburg and remained near his Majesty throughout his stay. Soon afterwards, in Dec., 1875, he was appointed Adjunct to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Director of the Asiatic Department, with a seat in the Senate. In this capacity he had to direct his attention to the controversies which periodically arise in Central Asia between Russia and England; and he generally contrived to terminate any negotiations on such subjects to the advantage of the former Power. In 1876 the direction of foreign affairs was altogether confided to him during the absence of Prince Gortchakoff; and again in 1877, for seven months, during the war with Turkey. The late Emperor, on returning from Bulgaria, expressed his thanks to M. Giers for his able direction of the Ministry; and created him an Actual Privy Councillor. While Prince Gortchakoff was attending the Berlin Congress, M. Giers for the third time took his place; and as the Imperial Chancellor was never afterwards able to transact business for any long period, and was almost constantly abroad for the sake of his health, it may be said that from the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin M. Giers was, to all intents and purposes, the sole guardian of the foreign affairs of Russia. In April, 1882, on the retirement of Prince Gortchakoff, he was advanced to the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Giers is married to a Princess Kantakuzene, who is a niece of Prince Gortchakoff.

GIFFARD, Sir Hardinge Stanley, M.P., son of the late Stanley Lees Giffard, LL.D., barrister-at-law, was born in 1825, and educated at Merton College, Oxford (B.A., 1852; M.A., 1855). He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1850, and went the South Wales circuit. He obtained a silk gown in 1865. He twice unsuccessfully contested Cardiff in the Conservative interest—namely, at the election of Nov., 1868, and again at the general election of Feb., 1874. He was appointed Solicitor-General in Mr. Disraeli's administration in Nov., 1875, when Sir John Holker was promoted to the Attorney-Generalship. On this occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He finally succeeded in getting a seat in the House of Commons in Feb., 1877, when he was elected for Launceston. He went out of office with his party in April, 1880.

GIGLIUCCI, Countess. (*See* Novello.)

GILBERT, Sir John, R.A., President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, was born in 1817. In 1836 his first exhibited picture, a water-colour drawing, "The Arrest of Lord Hastings by the Protector, Richard Duke of Gloucester," was in the Suffolk Street Gallery, and an oil painting was in the Royal Academy,

then at Somerset House, in the same year. In 1839 he first exhibited at the British Institution, and from that time has been almost constantly represented at that Gallery, and occasionally at the Royal Academy. His best-known oil pictures are:—"Don Quixote giving advice to Sancho Panza," followed by many other subjects from Cervantes; "The Education of Gil Blas;" a scene from "Tristram Shandy;" "Othello before the Senate;" "The Murder of Thomas Becket;" "The Plays of Shakspere," a kind of tableau, in which the principal characters in each play are introduced; "Charge of Cavaliers at Naseby;" "A Drawing-room at St. James's;" "A Regiment of Royalist Cavalry;" "Rubens and Teniers;" "The Studio of Rembrandt;" "Wolsey and Buckingham;" "A Convocation of Clergy;" and "The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans." More recently he has exhibited at the Royal Academy, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," in 1874; "Tewkesbury Abbey: Queen Margaret carried prisoner to Edward after the battle of Tewkesbury;" "Mrs. Gilbert," and "Don Quixote and Sancho at the Castle of the Duke and Duchess," in 1875; "Crusaders," and "Richard II. resigning the Crown to Bolingbroke," in 1876; "Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey," and "Doge and Senators of Venice," in 1877; "Ready!" and "May-dew," in 1878. As an illustrator of books, pictorial newspapers, and other weekly publications, his name has, for a long period, been familiar to the public. He contributed in this way to the *Illustrated London News* for many years, from the first number of that journal, but has for some time ceased to do so. Most of the best editions of the British classics have been illustrated by him, concluding with an edition of Shakspere, a work upon which he was occupied for many years. In 1852 he was elected an Associate, in 1853 a member, and in 1871 the President of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in whose gallery he has been a constant exhibitor. He shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood. He is a honorary member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours of Belgium, of the Society of Artists of Belgium, and Honorary President of the Liverpool Society of Water-Colour Painters. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, Jan. 29, 1872, and an Academician, June 29, 1876. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

GILBERT, John Thomas, F.S.A., M.R.S.A., was born in 1829, in Dublin, in which city his father was Consul for Portugal and Algarve. He was educated at Dublin and in England; was appointed Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland in 1867, and held that post till its abolition in 1875. He is now editor of "Facsimiles of National MSS. of Ireland," in course of publication, by command of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria; Inspector of MSS. in Ireland for the Royal Commission on Historical MSS.; Librarian and Member of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London; one of the four trustees appointed by the Crown for superintending the National Library of Ireland, Dublin; Hon. Professor of Archæology in the Royal Academy of Arts, Dublin; editor of a series of publications entitled "Historic Literature of Ireland;" and also editor in the collection of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland." Mr. Gilbert has devoted much attention to unpublished records and historic materials—especially those connected with Ireland. In recognition of some of his services in these directions, the Royal Irish Academy awarded to him its prize gold medal; and the Corporation of

Dublin thanked him for his labours in relation to the ancient muniments of the metropolis of Ireland. As member of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, and its honorary Librarian, he gave a vast impetus to Celtic studies by effecting the publication of some of the most important manuscripts in the Irish language. Mr. Gilbert's principal published works are—"History of the City of Dublin," 3 vols., 8vo, 1854-59; "History of the Viceroys of Ireland, 1172-1509," 1865; "Historical and Municipal Documents of Ireland, A.D. 1172-1320," 8vo, 1870; "National Manuscripts of Ireland," 4 vols. large folio, already issued; "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-1652," 6 parts, 1879-1881; "History of the Irish Confederation and the War in Ireland, 1641-43," 2 vols., 1882; various Treatises on History and the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland, published by the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, London, 1870-83: and "The Chartulary of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary, near Dublin," 1883.

GILBERT, Josiah, born at the Independent College, Rotherham, Yorkshire, Oct. 7, 1814, son of the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, grandson of the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, was educated chiefly at home, became afterwards a student in the Royal Academy, practised as a portrait-painter for some years in London, but has lived since 1843 at Marden Ash, Ongar, engaged in literary and artistic pursuits. He is the author of "Art, its Scope and Purpose," 1858; "Cadore, or Titian's Country," 1869; "Art and Religion," 1871: and joint author of "The Dolomite Mountains," 1864; and edited "Autobiography and other Memorials of Mrs. Gilbert (formerly Ann Taylor)," 1875, which has gone through 4 editions. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the Alpine Club.

GILBERT, William Schwenck, B.A., was born Nov. 18, 1836, at 17, Southampton Street, Strand, London, and educated at Great Ealing School. He took the degree of B.A. at the University of London, was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in Nov., 1864; was Clerk in the Privy Council Office from 1857 to 1862; and was appointed Captain of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders (Militia) in 1868. Mr. Gilbert is well known as a dramatic author and contributor to periodical literature. His first piece, "Dulcamara," was produced at the St. James's Theatre, in Jan., 1866. He is also author of "An Old Score;" "The Princess;" "Ages Ago;" "Randall's Thumb;" "Creatures of Impulse;" "A Sensation Novel;" "Happy Arcadia" (Gallery of Illustration); "The Palace of Truth," a fairy comedy in three acts, brought out in Nov., 1870; "Pygmalion and Galatea," a fairy comedy, in three acts, brought out in Dec., 1871; "The Wicked World," a fairy comedy in three acts, brought out in Jan., 1873; and "Charity," a play in four acts, brought out in Jan., 1874, at the Haymarket Theatre, where the three preceding pieces had also first appeared. "Sweethearts," a dramatic contrast in two acts, was produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, in Nov., 1874. "Broken Hearts," a fairy comedy, was produced at the Court Theatre, in 1876, "Tom Cobb," a three act farcical comedy, at the St. James's in the same year, and "Trial by Jury" (written in conjunction with Dr. Arthur Sullivan), at the Royalty. This was followed by "Dan'l Druce," a three act drama, at the Haymarket; and this again by "Engaged," a three act farcical comedy, at the same theatre; the "Ne'er-do-Weel" (Olympic, Feb. 25, 1878); "Gretchen" (Olympic, March 24, 1879); "Foggerty's Fairy," Criterion; and the "Sorcerer," a two act opera (written in conjunction with Dr. Arthur Sullivan), which was produced at the Opera Comique in Sept., 1877.

This was followed by "H.M.S. Pinafore," which ran for two years at that theatre. The "Pirates of Penzance," which succeeded this piece, ran for more than a year, and "Patience, or Benethorne's Bride," which was produced at the Opera Comique in April, 1881, and transferred to the new Savoy Theatre in Oct., 1881, is still running. These operas were all written in conjunction with Dr. Arthur Sullivan. "The Palace of Truth" is based on a story of Madame de Genlis, "Gretchen" on the "Faust" legend, and "The Princess" on Mr. Tennyson's poem, but the other pieces are original. His "Bab Ballads," originally published in *Fun*, have since been printed in a separate form.

GILBERTSON, Edward, was born in London in 1813. The early years of his life were passed in various parts of Russia, the language of which country he speaks fluently. He left Russia in 1840, and for several years after his return to London was a frequent contributor of leading articles to the *Daily News* and other papers. In 1857 he became Secretary to the Ottoman Bank in London, and during the following four years paid several visits of inspection to the branches at Beyrout, Smyrna, and Constantinople. In 1861 he undertook the management of the bank in the latter city, and in 1862, as member of the Financial Commission, had the chief direction, under Edhem Pasha, of the operations for withdrawing the Caimé, for which service he received the third class of the Mejidié. In 1863 he was one of the signatories of the concession of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and from that date until May, 1871, was Assistant Director-General of the bank at Constantinople. He has taken an active part in negotiating all the Turkish public loans in which the bank was interested since 1858, and has been a member of various financial commissions formed by the Ottoman Government; such as that for the amelioration of the system of public accounts, for the Budget of 1867, &c. The Sultan, in recognition of his services to the imperial treasury, has conferred on him the order of the Osmanié of the third class. Upon his arrival in England, in May, 1871, he was unanimously elected a member of the committee of the Bank in London.

GILES, The Rev. John Allen, D.C.L., born at Mark, Somersetshire, Oct. 26, 1808, was educated at the Charterhouse and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. as a double first-class in 1828, and became a fellow of his college. He was appointed Head Master of the City of London School in 1836, which post he resigned in 1840. He was curate of Bampton, Oxfordshire, from 1845 to 1854; was in charge of the parish of Perivale from 1857 to 1861; and was collated to the rectory of Sutton, Surrey, in 1867. He has been a prolific writer on educational, antiquarian, and ecclesiastical subjects, and, amongst other books, has edited or translated the works of Lanfranc, of the Venerable Bede; "Letters of St. Thomas of Canterbury;" "Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti;" "Scriptores Græci Minores;" "Terentii Comœdiæ;" "Severi Sancti Carmen," and "The Works of King Alfred the Great." He is the author of "Life and Times of Alfred the Great;" "Life and Letters of Thomas Beckett;" "Hebrew Records," 1850; "Christian Records," 1853; "The History of Bampton;" "The History of Witney;" "History of the Ancient Britons;" "First Lessons on Various Subjects;" "Story-book of English History;" "Keys to the Classics," &c., about 160 volumes altogether.

GILL, David, born June 12, 1843, is the eldest son of the late Mr. David Gill, of Blairythai, Aberdeenshire, by Margaret, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Mitchell,

of Savock, in the same county. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He obtained his first experience in practical astronomy in the observatory at Aberdeen, and in a private observatory which he erected in the same city. Mr. Gill was associated with Lord Lindsay in the designs and details of the large observatory founded by that nobleman at Dunecht in 1870, taking the position as chief of the staff. He thus became engaged in the organisation of the expedition to the Mauritius, fitted out by Lord Lindsay, for the observation of the transit of Venus, on which occasion advantage was taken of the circumstance of a heliometer forming part of the equipment to determine the sun's distance by measures of the planet Juno. The details of this work were published by Lord Lindsay as the joint work of himself and Mr. Gill. In connection with the same expedition, Mr. Gill arranged and personally conducted the whole of the chronometric and telegraphic longitude determinations connecting Berlin, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, and Rodsiguer. It was while engaged upon these operations that he undertook, at the request of the Khedive, the measurement of the first base line of the geodetic survey of Egypt. In 1877 Mr. Gill laid before the Royal Astronomical Society a proposal to determine the sun's distance, by heliometric observations of the planet Mars about the very favourable apposition of that year. The proposal having been accepted, Mr. Gill proceeded to the island of Ascension, being occupied there about six months in the necessary preparations and carrying out of the scheme. In 1879 he was appointed Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope. He married, in 1870, Isabel Sarah, second daughter of Mr. John Black, of Linhead, N.B. (this lady is the authoress of "Six Months in Ascension"). Mr. Gill is a Commander of the Order of the Medjidié, and the writer of various astronomical papers.

GILL, Edmund, landscape painter, was born Nov. 29, 1820, at 28, Sydney Street, City Road, in the parish of Clerkenwell. His father, who was apprenticed to a japanner, soon left this trade to follow the profession of an artist, never having received any instruction in the art, and he was occasionally an exhibitor at the Royal Academy. The father settled at Ludlow, in Shropshire, where the son, who received some instruction in water-colour painting under an old pupil of Glover's, was attracted by the picturesque scenery around their place of residence, and resolved to adopt landscape painting as a profession. The family afterwards removed to Hereford. In 1841 young Gill came to London, and two years later he was admitted a student at the Royal Academy. To the exhibitions of the Academy he has been a regular contributor. With a few exceptions his numerous pictures are drawn from the scenery of Wales or Scotland; from the rocky coast, with stormy sea effects; river scenes, with waterfalls under various aspects, in the flood, or gentle cascade. Among his works we may mention "A Storm Scene at St. Gowan's" (1846); "Fall of the Llugwy, Bettws-y-Coed" (1860); "Rhiadr Du, North Wales" (1861); "On the River Lledr, North Wales" (1864); "Fall on the River Clyde, Cora Linn" (1866); "The Waters dividing from the Dry Land," as expressed in the Book of Genesis (1869); "Waterfall on the River Mellte, South Wales" (exhibited at the Crystal Palace, 1872); "A Shipwreck on a Rocky Coast" (1867); "Storm subsiding on a Rocky Coast" (1875); "Rapids" (1872); and "The North West Coast of Cornwall" (1882).

GILLMORE, General Quincy Adams, born in Loraine county,

Ohio, Feb. 28, 1825. In 1849 he graduated at West Point, and was employed as second-lieutenant of engineers on the fortifications in Hampton Roads. From 1852 till 1856 he performed the duties of assistant-instructor in practical engineering at West Point. Soon after the commencement of the civil war he was made Captain of Engineers, and had charge of the operations against Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah river, Georgia, in Feb., 1862. Having been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, he was ordered to the West as Commander of the district of Western Virginia, and soon after was appointed to a division in the Army of Kentucky. Ordered to South Carolina, he took command of the land forces engaged in the siege of Charleston. For his services during this campaign he was promoted to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. He subsequently co-operated with Gen. Sherman in his movement through South Carolina, and after the surrender of the Confederate forces was, in June, 1865, placed at the head of the new department of South Carolina. After the close of the war he was mustered out of the volunteer service, but holds the rank of major in the United States Corps of Engineers, and is engineer in charge of the defences of the Atlantic coast. He is the author of "A Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, and Mortars" (1863); "Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Georgia (1863); "Official Reports of Operations against the Defences of Charleston Harbour" (1864); "A Supplementary Report on the Engineer and Artillery Operations" (1865); "Coignet-Béton and other Artificial Stone" (1871); "A Practical Treatise on Construction of Roads, Streets, and Pavements" (1876); and "Report on Strength of the Building Stones of the United States" (1876). He has also contributed scientific articles to Appleton's "American Cyclopædia" (1873-76), and to Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia" (1874-77).

GILMAN, Daniel Coit, LL.D., was born at Norwich, Connecticut, July 6, 1831; A.B. (Yale Coll.), 1852. He was Superintendent of Schools in New Haven from 1856 to 1860; State Superintendent of Schools in Connecticut, 1865-66; Librarian of Yale, 1856-65; Professor of Physical and Political Geography at Sheffield Scientific School, 1863-72; President of the University of California, 1872-75; and since 1875 has been President of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, of the American Oriental Society, &c., and was elected President of the American Social Science Association in 1879. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1876. He is the author of many magazine articles and educational reports, and of "Historical Addresses," 1859; "Inaugural Address and Reports, University of California," 1872.

GIRAUD, Herbert, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Bombay army, was born at Faversham, Kent, in 1817, of a Waldensian family. He graduated with honours in 1840 in the University of Edinburgh, where he was a member of the so-called "Oinero-mathic Brotherhood," of which the naturalist, Edward Forbes, the two Goodsirs, George Wilson, J. Hughes Bennett, and others since eminent in science, were members. In 1842 he entered the H.E.I. Co.'s Bombay Medical Service, and in that year the Linnæan Society published in their *Transactions* his "Observations on Vegetable Embryology," which were subsequently embodied in several of the British and foreign systematic works on botany. In 1845 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Botany in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, of which

institution he became Principal, and also Chief Medical Officer of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy's Hospital, and Chemical Analyst to the Bombay Government. He was the first to introduce the study of chemistry and botany into Western India. In 1863 Dr. Giraud was Syndic and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Bombay. He was also on the staff of Lord Elphinstone, of Sir George Clerk, and of Sir Bartle Frere, as surgeon to those Governors of Bombay. Dr. Giraud has contributed papers on chemical and botanical subjects to the *Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh*, the *Annals of Natural History*, the *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*, the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, the *Transactions of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, and the *Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay*. Several of his chemical lectures have been published.

GIRDLESTONE, The Rev. Edward, born in London, Sept. 6, 1805, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He graduated B.A. in 1826, and M.A. in 1829; became Vicar of Deane, Lancashire, in 1830; Canon Residentiary of Bristol in 1854; Vicar of St. Nicholas with St. Leonard's, Bristol, in 1855; Vicar of Wapley, Gloucestershire, in 1858; Vicar of Halberton, Devonshire, in 1862; and Vicar of Olveston, near Bristol, in March, 1872. Mr. Girdlestone is the author of a volume of sermons, "Reflected Truth," and many occasional sermons and pamphlets. From 1867 to the present time he has never ceased publicly and urgently to advocate the cause of the agricultural labourer. At a meeting of the British Association at Norwich in 1868 he made the first suggestion of an Agricultural Labourers' Union; and subsequently in London, at Exeter, Bristol, Bath, and other places, he has read papers, and spoken on the same subject, at meetings of the British Association, the Social Science Congress, and the Church Congress. He removed no fewer than 600 families from the badly paid districts of the west of England to the better paid districts of the north, and thus gave the first impulse to that movement, which has now become so general, and which is making the improvement of the agricultural labourers one of the most prominent questions of the day. He has always been a staunch Protestant, and by sermons preached in Bristol Cathedral and elsewhere (some of which are published), as well as by refusing the Cathedral pulpit to men of extreme opinions, has invariably offered a consistent opposition to the advance of Ritualism.

GLADSTONE, John Hall, Ph.D., F.R.S., was born March 7, 1827, and educated at home. He studied chemistry at University College, London, under Professor Graham; and at Giessen under Professor Liebig. He took the degree of Ph.D. in 1848; lectured on Chemistry at St. Thomas' Hospital from 1850 to 1852; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1853; was a Member of the Royal Commission on Lighthouses, Buoys, and Beacons, from 1859 to 1862; a member of the Gun-Cotton Committee (appointed by the War Office) from 1864 to 1868; Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution from 1874 to 1877; President of the Physical Society from its formation in 1874 to 1876; and President of the Chemical Society from 1877 to the present time. Since 1846 Mr. Gladstone has been constantly engaged in scientific research, principally in chemistry and optics. The results are generally published by the Royal and Chemical Societies, and by the British Association. For many years he was engaged also in various philanthropic and religious movements; and from 1873 onwards was one of the represen-

tatives of the Chelsea division on the School Board for London; and he is chairman of the Books Sub-Committee. He is the author of "The Biography of Michael Faraday," Lond. 1872; "Points of supposed Collision between the Scriptures and Natural Science: a lecture delivered in connection with the Christian Evidence Society," Lond. 1872; "Miracles as Credentials of a Revelation: a lecture delivered in the new Hall of Science, Old Street, City Road, under the auspices of the Christian Evidence Society," 1873; "Spelling Reform, from an Educational Point of View," Lond. 1878; and upwards of fifty memoirs in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

GLADSTONE, The Right Hon. William Ewart, M.P., fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, county Kincardine, N.B., a well-known merchant of Liverpool, born there, Dec. 29, 1809, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was nominated a student in 1829, and graduated, taking a double first-class in Michaelmas term, 1831. Having spent some time in a continental tour, he was returned, at the general election in Dec., 1832, in the Conservative interest, for Newark, and entered Parliament just as the struggle of parties was at its height. On Jan. 25, 1833, he entered Lincoln's Inn, and when he had been a member for six years and three months, petitioned to have his name removed from the books of the Society, on the ground of his having given up his intention of being called to the bar. In the House of Commons, his mercantile origin, the success of his university career, his habits of business, and his high character, recommended him to the notice of Sir Robert Peel, who, in Dec., 1834, appointed him to a junior Lordship of the Treasury, and in Feb., 1835, Under-Secretary for Colonial affairs. Mr. Gladstone retired from office, with his ministerial leader, in April, and remained in opposition until Sir Robert Peel's return to power in Sept., 1841. On accepting office under Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, Mr. Gladstone was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In his new position he had to explain and defend in the Lower House of Parliament the commercial policy of the Government; and in the discharge of this duty he had whatever advantage his mercantile origin and connection could give him. The revision of the tariff in 1842 was almost entirely the result of his energy and industry. When this laborious work was brought before the House of Commons, it was found to be as admirably executed in its details as it was complete in its mastery of general principles, and it received the sanction of both Houses with scarcely an alteration. In 1843, Mr. Gladstone succeeded the Earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade, but resigned that office early in 1845. In Jan., 1846, Sir Robert Peel announced his intention of proposing a modification of the Corn Laws. Mr. Gladstone, who had succeeded Lord Stanley (the late Earl of Derby) in the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, adhered to the leader under whom he had entered upon ministerial life; but, possibly, unwilling to remain under obligations to the late Duke of Newcastle, who sympathised strongly with the Opposition party, resigned his seat for Newark, and remained for some time out of Parliament. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he was, with the late Sir Robert Harry Inglis, elected for the University of Oxford. In the Parliament of 1847-52, the questions of University Reform and the removal of Jewish disabilities were frequently and earnestly agitated in the Lower House. Though Mr. Gladstone's early sympathies no doubt bound him strongly to the High Church and Tory party, yet he felt that on

both these points the exigencies of the times required that some concessions should be made. He consequently found himself frequently opposed to his former friends, and eventually separated himself from the great body of the Conservative party, in Feb., 1851. At the general election in July following, Mr. Gladstone was re-elected for the University of Oxford, but not without a severe contest. On the formation of what is generally known as the "Coalition" ministry, under the Earl of Aberdeen, in Dec., 1852, Mr. Gladstone was appointed to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in which office the thorough knowledge of finance which he had acquired in former life, and had tested by practical experience at the Board of Trade, proved of the greatest assistance to the ministry. After the breaking up of the Aberdeen administration, or rather, on its reconstruction under Lord Palmerston at the commencement of 1855, Mr. Gladstone at first continued to occupy the same post, which he resigned in the course of a few weeks, on finding that it was not the intention of the ministry collectively to oppose the vote of censure implied in the resolution of Mr. Roebuck, in favour of the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, and the causes of its sufferings. For some time Mr. Gladstone, who held no public office, gave Lord Palmerston's ministry an independent support. In the winter of 1858-9 he accepted, under Lord Derby's second cabinet, a special mission to the Ionian Islands, to arrange certain difficulties which had arisen in the administration of that dependency; and in June, 1859, resumed office under Lord Palmerston as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this capacity he was mainly instrumental in repealing the paper duty, and in promoting the negotiations conducted by Mr. Cobden, which resulted in the commercial treaty between this country and France. Mr. Gladstone, though originally very jealous of an intervention on the part of the State in the matter of University Reform, lent the Government from time to time very valuable assistance, by supporting the suggestions of the Oxford University Commissioners, through his extensive personal and official influence with the authorities of Oxford as one of the representatives of that university in Parliament. Besides being eminent as a statesman, Mr. Gladstone had acquired celebrity as an author. His first work, a treatise entitled "The State in its Relations with the Church," published in 1838 (4th edition enlarged, 2 vols., 1841), and followed, in 1841, by his "Church Principles considered in their Results," stamped him, while still a young man, as a deep and original thinker. His views on these subjects, as they are unfolded in these treatises, had, we need scarcely say, been formed and moulded by the education and associations of Oxford, to which university they are dedicated as the first-fruits of her teaching and training. Soon after their appearance, they were thought worthy of a long and elaborate criticism by the late Lord Macaulay in the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Gladstone's "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation," published in 1845, while the country was on the eve of an important change in her commercial system, were intended to pave the way for the extensive modification in the restrictions on commerce imposed by the corn laws, and contain an able and comprehensive summary of the beneficial results of the tariff of 1842. In 1851 he published a work of a different kind, which created considerable interest both at home and abroad. During a visit to Naples in the previous year, he learned that a large number of citizens of that place, who had formed the "Opposition" in the

Neapolitan Chamber of Deputies, were exiled or imprisoned by King Ferdinand, and that (it is said) above 20,000 of his subjects had been thrown into prison on a charge of political disaffection. Having ascertained the truth of these statements, Mr. Gladstone wrote to the Earl of Aberdeen, urging his interposition on their behalf; and that noble lord's remonstrances proving ineffectual, he published an indignant letter on the subject of the state prosecutions at Naples, which was translated into several foreign languages, and was sent by Lord Palmerston to our ambassadors and ministers on the Continent, with orders to forward copies of it to their respective courts. In 1858 he published an elaborate work on Homer ("Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," 3 vols.), and in July, 1861, he was solicited to become a candidate, in the Liberal interest, for South Lancashire, but refused to forsake his former constituents. Having been rejected by the University of Oxford at the general election in July, 1865, Mr. Gladstone was returned, being third on the poll, for South Lancashire. After the death of Lord Palmerston, he became leader of the House of Commons, retaining the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's second administration. Early in the session of 1866 he brought in a Reform Bill, and a motion in committee having been carried, June 18, against the Government by eleven votes, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned. The divisions in the Liberal ranks prevented him from defeating Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, which he strenuously opposed. In the early part of the session of 1868, Mr. Gladstone brought forward and passed through the House of Commons a series of resolutions, having for their object the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. These resolutions were the basis of the Irish Church Suspensory Bill, which, on May 22, was read a second time in the Lower House by 312 votes to 258, but was soon afterwards rejected in the House of Peers by a majority of 95. At the general election of 1868 Mr. Gladstone stood as one of the candidates for South-west Lancashire. After a fierce contest, the result of which excited the most intense interest throughout the country, he was defeated; but this defeat did not exclude him from the House of Commons, as in anticipation of such an event, the electors of Greenwich had, a few days previously, returned him by a large majority, as one of the members for that borough. On the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry, in Dec., 1868, Mr. Gladstone succeeded that statesman as First Lord of the Treasury. The principal events of his administration were the passing of the Irish Church Disestablishment Act (1869), of the Irish Land Act (1870), and of the Elementary Education Act (1870); the abolition of Purchase in the Army by the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, in consequence of an adverse vote by the House of Lords on the Army Regulation Bill (1871); the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington respecting the Alabama Claims (1871); the passing of the Ballot Act (1872); and the Judicature Act (1873). The principal measure proposed by the Government in the session of 1873, was the University Education (Ireland) Bill, which was opposed by the Roman Catholic members, who, voting on this occasion with the Conservatives, caused the rejection of the Bill by 287 votes against 284 (March 11). Upon this Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation to Her Majesty, and Mr. Disraeli was sent for; but as he declined to take office, Mr. Gladstone, though with reluctance, undertook (March 16) to reconstruct the cabinet. In August, 1873, immediately after the close of the session, the cabinet was

considerably remodelled, Mr. Gladstone assuming the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in addition to his office of First Lord of the Treasury. On Jan. 24, 1874, a fortnight before both Houses were to have met for the despatch of public business, Mr. Gladstone took everybody by surprise by announcing the immediate dissolution of Parliament, and issuing his address to his constituents at Greenwich, in which he promised to abolish the Income Tax. At the general election which ensued, the votes were, for the first time, taken by secret ballot. The result proved most disastrous to the Liberal party. The returns, completed on Feb. 27, showed that 351 Conservatives had been elected and 302 Liberals, inclusive of the Home Rulers, who, in point of fact, declined to identify themselves with either of the old political parties. Mr. Gladstone at once resigned, and Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister. In the session of 1874, Mr. Gladstone, who had been re-elected for Greenwich, was rarely to be seen in his place in the House of Commons; but at its close he offered a persistent opposition to the Public Worship Regulation Bill. Even amid the turmoil of political life, Mr. Gladstone had devoted a portion of his time to literature. His "Ecce Homo," reprinted from *Good Words*, appeared in 1868; a pamphlet on the Irish Church question, entitled "A Chapter of Autobiography," was published Nov. 23, 1868; and "Juventus Mundi: the Gods and Men of the Heroic Age," in 1869. After his unsuccessful attempt to prevent the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act, he contributed to the *Contemporary Review* for Oct., 1874, an article on "Ritualism," which gave rise to an animated controversy. In it he asserted that "Rome had substituted for the proud boast of *semper eadem* a policy of violence and change in faith," that she "had refurbished and paraded anew every trusty tool she was fondly thought to have disused," that "no one could become her convert without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another," and that "she had equally repudiated modern thought and ancient history." Challenged by his Roman Catholic friends to substantiate these grave charges, Mr. Gladstone published (Nov. 7, 1874) a bulky pamphlet entitled "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance: a Political Expostulation," which elicited numerous elaborate replies from Mgr. Capel, Dr. Newman, Archbishop Manning, and other distinguished members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Gladstone's reply to his opponents, published Feb. 24, 1875, is entitled "Vaticanism; an Answer to Replies and Reproofs." Mr. Gladstone followed up his attacks on the Roman Catholic Church in an article on "The Speeches of Pius IX." in the *Quarterly Review* for Jan., 1875. On Jan. 13, 1875, three weeks before the assembling of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone announced in a letter to Earl Granville his determination to retire from the leadership of the Liberal party. "At the age of sixty-five," he remarked, "and after forty-two years of a laborious public life, I think myself entitled to retire on the present opportunity. This retirement is dictated to me by my personal views as to the best method of spending the closing years of my life." Soon afterwards the Marquis of Hartington was chosen by the Liberal party to be their leader in the House of Commons. Subsequently, however, Mr. Gladstone constantly took part in the discussions of that assembly. In 1876 he published "Homeric Synchronism: an Inquiry into the Time and Place of Homer," and on Sept. 6 in the same year appeared his famous pamphlet on "Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East." It was followed (March 13, 1877) by

another pamphlet, entitled "Lessons in Massacre; an Exposition of the Conduct of the Porte in and about Bulgaria, since May, 1876." Mr. Gladstone took an active part in the agitation respecting the massacres in Bulgaria, and strenuously opposed, both in and out of Parliament, the policy of the Conservative Government, which resulted in the Treaty of Berlin and the signing of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. In the autumn of 1877 (Oct. 17—Nov. 12) he paid a visit to Ireland, and was presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin. On Nov. 15 in that year, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, succeeding Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Gladstone sent a letter to the president of the Greenwich Liberal "Five Hundred," on March 9, 1878, stating that he should only represent the borough until the next general election. In the course of the year 1879 he contributed to the *British Quarterly Review* an article on "The Evangelical Movement; its Parentage, Progress, and Issue;" and published a collection of his fugitive writings under the title of "Gleanings of Past Years." At the commencement of the same year (1879) he had been invited to become the Liberal candidate for Midlothian, and the crowning incident of the electoral campaign in the ensuing Parliamentary recess was his visit to Scotland in connection with his purpose of contesting that county at the general election. He set out from Liverpool for Edinburgh on Nov. 24, and from that date, with the exception of two days' rest at Taymouth Castle, his life till his return to Hawarden on Dec. 9 was a long succession of enthusiastic receptions and unwearied speechmaking in condemnation of the policy of the Conservative Government. In the course of this tour he delivered the rectorial address before the University of Glasgow (Dec. 5). On the dissolution of Parliament at Easter, 1880, Mr. Gladstone renewed in Midlothian the oratorical *tours de force* of the preceding winter, and he was successful in his candidature, polling 1597 votes against 1368 recorded in favour of the Earl of Dalkeith, his Conservative opponent. When the composition of the new House of Commons was made known, it appeared that it consisted of 349 Liberals, 243 Conservatives, and 60 Home Rulers. The Earl of Beaconsfield tendered his resignation to the Queen as soon as it was manifest that the Liberal party had obtained an unquestionable majority. The Marquis of Hartington, who had been leader of the Opposition in the Lower House, and Earl Granville, the Opposition leader in the House of Peers, were sent for by Her Majesty in the first instance, but, in accordance with consultations among the chiefs of the party, they recommended the Queen to entrust the task of forming a Cabinet to Mr. Gladstone. He consented to accept the duty (April 23), and his Cabinet was constructed with a view to conciliate and to represent the different sections of the Liberal majority. Mr. Gladstone himself superadded to his duties as First Lord of the Treasury the functions of Chancellor of the Exchequer, but he resigned the latter office in 1883 into the hands of Mr. Childers. At the beginning of August, 1880, the Prime Minister was attacked by a serious illness, but he soon recovered. In order to recruit his strength he retired temporarily from the strife of politics and embarked, as a guest of Mr. Donald Currie, on board the *Grantully Castle*, for a tour round the United Kingdom (Aug. 26—Sept. 4). In Oct., 1881, Mr. Gladstone visited Leeds, where he delivered several important speeches.

GLAISHER, James, F.R.S., the well-known aëronaut, of humble extraction, was born early in the century, and when a youth was employed in a subordinate capacity at the observatory at Madingley, near Cam-

bridge. He has since acquired considerable fame as a meteorologist. For the manner in which he has turned to a scientific account the results of his experiments above the clouds in his balloon voyages, he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, June 7, 1849. In 1865 he was appointed to succeed Admiral Fitzroy in the control of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. His name is appended to a work entitled "Travels in the Air, a Popular Account of Balloon Voyages and Ventures; with recent Attempts to accomplish the Navigation of the Air," 1870.

GLASGOW AND GALLOWAY, BISHOP OF. (*See* WILSON.)

GLEICHEN (COUNT), H.S.H., PRINCE VICTOR FERDINAND FRANCIS EUGENE GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS CONSTANTINE FREDERIC, of Hohenlohe Langenburg, was born at Langenburg, Nov. 11, 1833. He is brother of the reigning Prince Hermann Ernest Francis Bernard, and son of the late Prince Ernest, and the Princess Feodor, daughter of the late Prince Emich Charles of Leiningen. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe is therefore the nephew of Her Majesty the Queen. He is a retired captain in the Royal Navy, and served in the Baltic campaign of 1854, with the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol in 1855, and in the China war of 1857. In common with many members of the Royal family, he possesses a keen taste for the arts, and has exhibited statues at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions of sculpture since 1867. Among his numerous works may be mentioned a fine marble group of "The Deluge;" an ideal figure for his mother's grave at Baden, several statuettes and busts of members of the Royal family, and a monumental figure of Sir George Seymour. In 1875 he undertook, at the desire of Colonel Lloyd Lindsay, a colossal statue of Alfred the Great, in Sicilian marble, for erection in the market-place of Wantage, the birthplace of the Saxon monarch. On the completion of the statue in 1877 it was presented to the inhabitants of the town by Colonel Lindsay. The ceremony of inauguration was performed by the Prince of Wales, the cousin of the sculptor, and was the occasion of great rejoicings in the neighbourhood (July 14, 1877). Prince Victor of Hohenlohe holds the office of Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, and bears for himself, his wife (Laura, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Seymour, G.C.B), and for his descendants by this marriage, his second title of Count Gleichen.

GLEIG, THE REV. GEORGE ROBERT, the son of a Scotch Bishop, born in 1796, was educated at Glasgow and at Balliol College, Oxford, which he entered at the early age of fifteen. After keeping six terms, he chose the military profession, received a commission in 1812, and joined the army of the Duke of Wellington in 1813. His career in the Peninsula formed the subject of his very amusing book, "The Subaltern," published in 1825. He served in the campaign of Washington, was severely wounded at the capture of that city, returned to Oxford, completed his studies there, and took orders. In 1822 he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, first to the perpetual curacy of Ash, and afterwards to the rectory of Ivychurch, both in Kent, and in 1844 was made chaplain of Chelsea Hospital. In 1846 he became Chaplain-General to the Forces; and having devised a scheme for the educating of the soldiers, was appointed Inspector-General of Military Schools, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. In addition to "The Subaltern," he has written "Campaigns at Washington and New Orleans," "The Story of the Battle of Waterloo," "The Life of Lord Clive," "The

Life of Warren Hastings," "Life of the Duke of Wellington," "Memoirs of Sir Thomas Munro," "Traditions of Chelsea College and Chelsea Pensioners," Chelsea Veterans," "Chronicles of Waltham," "Country Curate," "The Family History of England," "Germany Visited," "The Hussar," "Military History of Great Britain," "Soldier's Help to Divine Truth," and "Things Old and New." He resigned the office of Chaplain-General to the Forces in 1875.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL, BISHOP OF. (*See* ELLICOTT, DR.)

GLOVER, SIR JOHN HAWLEY, G.C.M.G., son of the Rev. John Glover, British Chaplain at Cologne, was born in 1829, and entered the navy at an early age, being gazetted a lieutenant in 1851. He served in the Baltic in 1854; was appointed to command the *Otter* steam vessel on special service on the West Coast of Africa in March, 1855; and was promoted to the rank of commander in Nov., 1862. After cruising about for several years on the African coast, he quitted the navy, and became attached to the colonial service as Governor of Lagos, an island and port on the Guinea Coast. Here he established his fame as a successful administrator. One of his most important acts while he occupied this position, was the raising of a force of Mohammedan soldiers, or armed policemen, emigrants from the country of Houssa, and a loyal band of Musselmen, from the Yoruba country, with which he contrived to repress the turbulent and contumacious tribes in the neighbourhood, and to inspire them with respect for the British Government. Captain Glover resigned the Governorship of Lagos in 1872, and in the following year was nominated Special Commissioner to the friendly native chiefs in the British Settlements on the Gold Coast, and was entrusted with the duty of collecting a force, many thousand strong, to take the Ashantees by the right flank by marching north-west from the Volta river. At the close of Dec. he crossed that stream with a force of 12,000 men, and proceeded towards the river Prah. When within twenty miles of Coomassie, at a place called Adumassie, Commissioner Glover halted until Feb. 8, 1874, on which date he received news of the capture of the Ashantee capital by Sir Garnet Wolseley. Subsequently he opened communications with Sir Garnet, and marched through the capital to the coast without opposition. On his return to England he received for his services the thanks of Parliament and the Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George. He was appointed Governor of Newfoundland in Jan., 1876, and held that post till June, 1881, when he was appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands.

GLYN, ISABELLA, a distinguished actress, was born at Edinburgh, May 22, 1825. The strict Presbyterian views of her family led them to oppose her inclination for the stage; but coming by chance among a company of amateurs, who were engaged in getting up a performance for the St. James's Theatre, in London, she took the leading female character. At Paris, under M. Michelot, of the Conservatoire, she commenced her education for the French stage; and returning home in 1846, was advised to devote herself wholly to the English drama. Mr. Charles Kemble volunteered to aid her in the study of Shakspere, and interesting himself warmly in her professional career, secured for his pupil a hearing at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, Nov. 8, 1847, in the part of Lady Constance in "King John," which led to an engagement at the Olympic, where she appeared as Lady Macbeth. On the retirement of Mrs. Warner from Sadler's Wells Theatre, Miss Glyn

was invited to fill the vacancy, and commenced a series of performances in Sept., 1848, as Volumnia, in "Coriolanus." The favourable impression made by her in this character was confirmed by her representation of Hermione, Belvidera, and more particularly of Queen Katherine. During the season of 1849 she appeared not merely in these characters with increasing effect, but in several others, such as Margaret of Anjou; Portia; Isabella, in "Measure for Measure;" Emilia, in "Othello;" Cleopatra; and Julia, in the "Hunchback." During the third year of her engagement, Miss Glyn achieved another triumph in Southern's tragedy of "Isabella," traditionally regarded as a test of the power of a great actress, and produced a remarkable impression as Bianca, in "Fazio," and in 1852 by her representation of the part of the Duchess of Malfi, in Webster's play of that name. Miss Glyn has given, in the metropolis and the provinces, readings from Shakspere, which have proved very successful, and reappeared at the Princess's as Cleopatra, in May, 1867. She went to the United States on a lecturing tour in 1870. Miss Glyn was married at Glasgow, in 1853, to Mr. Dallas, but the marriage was, on her petition, dissolved by the Divorce Court in 1874. Mr. Dallas died on Jan. 17, 1879.

GNEIST, Rudolph, Doctor of Laws, regular Professor in the Faculty of Jurisprudence in the University of Berlin, was born in that city, Aug. 13, 1816. After the usual course of study at the gymnasium and university, he adopted the legal profession, and in 1833 became "Auscultator." In 1841 he was Assessor before the Superior Court, or "Chamber," and in 1846 Assistant-Judge in the Supreme Tribunal. This post, and with it the judicial career, he abandoned in 1850. Already, in 1839, he was a *privat-docent* in law; in 1844, professor; in 1872-4, rector and prorector. His parliamentary career began in 1848, with a seat, which he still retains, in the Municipal Council. From 1858 to the present time, he has been a member of the Prussian Lower House; in the Imperial Parliament he has sat from the first. In the Prussian House of Deputies he sits for a district in the province of Saxony; in the Reichstag he is elected from the district of Landeshut. In his earlier days he belonged to the so-called "Fraction Vincke;" later he was leader of the Left Centre; and now he ranks among the National Liberals. He is the author of numerous works, the most important being: "The Constitution of Trial by Jury in Germany," 1848; "Nobility and Knighthood in England," 1853; "The English Constitutional and Administrative Law of the Present Day," 1857—63, in two parts, the first of which in a second revised edition, bears the title of "History and the present condition of Offices and of Administrative Law in England," two vols., of which the section of "The English System of Land-tax," 1859, was published separately; "The History of Self-Government in England," two vols., 1863; "Self-Government, Communal Constitution, and Administrative Tribunals in England," third edition, 1871; and "Administration, Justice, Mode of Law, and Self-Government, according to English and German conditions," 1869.

GODDARD, Arabella, pianist, daughter of Mr. T. Goddard, of Welbeck Street, born at St. Servan, near St. Malo, in Brittany, in Jan., 1836, almost from infancy showed an extraordinary taste for music, which was fostered by her parents. On her first appearance in public, at a concert given for some charitable purpose in her native village of St. Servan, when she played a fantasia on themes from Mozart's

"Don Juan," she was little more than four years of age. At this time the promise of future celebrity in the child was so great, that her parents removed with her to Paris, where she received lessons from Kalkbrenner. Returning to London soon after the revolution of Feb., 1848, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard confided the cultivation of their daughter's musical talents to Mrs. Anderson, her Majesty's *pianiste*. She was only eight years of age when she was called upon to perform at Buckingham Palace before her Majesty and the late Prince Albert, who highly complimented her on her playing. The completion of her musical education was intrusted to Thalberg, under whose able tuition she rapidly progressed, and in a short time she could play the most difficult passages at sight; in addition to which her musical memory was surprising. She first appeared in public, at a *matinée* at her father's residence, March 30, 1850; and in Oct. made her *début* at the Grand National Concerts, when she played the "Elisire" fantasia, and the "Tarantella" of Thalberg, with marked success. From that time she appeared frequently in public, and established her fame by her performance of various fantasias by Thalberg, Prudent, &c. The first performances of Miss Goddard at the concerts given at Her Majesty's Theatre were confined principally to works of the modern romantic school. She has since become equally distinguished as a *pianiste* in more classical compositions. Miss Goddard afterwards became the pupil of Mr. G. A. Macfarren, under whom she studied harmony; and left England for a tour on the Continent in 1854, visiting Paris, Leipsic, Berlin, Vienna, Florence, and nearly all the principal cities of France, Germany, and Italy; giving concerts, and meeting with great success. She returned to England in May, 1856, and in 1860 was married to Mr. Davison, a musical critic, though she, in public and private concerts, retains her maiden name. Miss Goddard took her farewell of the British public at St. James's Hall, Feb. 11, 1873, and soon afterwards went on a professional tour through Australia, the Sandwich Islands, and the United States. She returned to England in April, 1876.

GODWIN, George, F.R.S., F.S.A., the son of an architect, born at Brompton, Middlesex, in Jan., 1815, was, in 1835, rewarded by a medal from the Royal Institute of British Architects for an "Essay on Concrete," which was afterwards translated into several languages. In 1838 he published a work on the "Churches of London," and in 1839 became one of the founders and honorary secretary of the London Art Union. Amongst his chief works as an architect are St. Mary's, West Brompton, St. Jude's, and St. Luke's, South Kensington, and the restoration of Redcliffe Church, Bristol. He is a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, a Vice-President of the Society of British Architects, and was one of the jurors at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Godwin, who is the author of "History in Ruins," 1853; "London Shadows," 1854; "Town Swamps and Social Bridges;" "Memorials of Workers;" and "Another Blow for Life;" contributed largely to the *Civil Engineer and Architects' Journal*, the *Art Journal*, &c., and has been editor of the *Builder* since 1844.

GODWIN, Parke, born at Paterson, New Jersey, Feb. 25, 1816. He graduated from Princeton College in 1834, studied law and was admitted to practice, but preferred literary pursuits. He married a daughter of William Cullen Bryant, and from 1837 until within a few years was connected with the *New York Evening Post*. He edited in 1843-4 *The Pathfinder*, a literary journal, and was for some years a contributor to the *Democratic*

Review. Of *Putnam's Magazine*, he was for a considerable time the principal editor, and always a contributor. Two volumes of critical and miscellaneous essays in this magazine have been collected under the title, "Out of the Past," 1870. Besides his almost continuous journalistic labour, he has translated and edited Goethe's "Autobiography," Zschokke's "Tales;" "Undine;" "Sintram and his Companions;" and compiled a "Handbook of Universal Biography" (1851; new ed. entitled "Cyclopædia of Biography." 1871); and has written, among other works, "A Popular View of the Doctrines of Fourier" (1844); "Constructive Democracy;" and "Vala, a Mythological Tale" (1851). Many years ago he began an elaborate "History of France," of which only the first volume has been published. During the administration of President Polk he was Deputy Collector of New York, but subsequently entered the Republican party on its formation.

GOLDSCHMIDT, Madame, better known by her maiden name of Jenny Lind, is the daughter of a teacher of languages in Stockholm, in which city she was born Oct. 21, 1821. At three years of age she could sing correctly any piece she had once heard, and at nine she was placed by the advice of Madame Lundberg, a celebrated actress at Stockholm, under Croelius, a famous teacher of music. Count Pücke, manager of the Court Theatre, felt disinclined to act on Croelius's recommendation of his youthful pupil, on account of her want of personal attractions; but after hearing her sing, he caused her name at once to be entered at the Musical Academy, where she made rapid progress. She acted repeatedly in children's parts on the Stockholm stage until her twelfth year, when her upper notes lost their sweetness. For four years she studied music theoretically, until on one occasion, when the fourth act of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was to be performed at a grand concert, and the humble part of Alice was declined by the female vocalists of the city, Berg, the director of the academy, applied to Jenny Lind. Her performance showed that every note of her register had recovered its power and purity, and she was greeted with enthusiasm. Her next success was in the part of Agatha, in "Freischütz," and for a year and a half she continued the star of the opera at Stockholm. Having, by a series of concerts in the principal towns of Norway and Sweden, obtained the means of going to Paris, she studied, not without some previous discouragement, under Garcia. A year after her arrival in Paris, she was introduced to Meyerbeer, who was anxious to engage her for Berlin, but she preferred returning to her native city, where she enjoyed a great triumph on her reappearance. In 1844 she went to Dresden, in 1845 sang at the fêtes on the Rhine during the Queen of England's visit to Berlin, and afterwards at Frankfort, Cologne, and Vienna. She first appeared before a London audience in May, 1847, as Alice, in "Robert le Diable," followed by a series of unparalleled triumphs in the "Sonnambula," "La Figlia del Reggimento," "Puritani," &c. She sang in 1848 for the first time in a sacred oratorio, "Elijah," which was given at Exeter Hall for the purpose of founding musical scholarships in honour of Mendelssohn. She visited New York in 1850, under the auspices of Mr. Barnum, and was enthusiastically received, but dissolved the engagement prematurely in 1851, and was married to M. Otto Goldschmidt, a skilful pianist and conductor, and retired from the stage. She reappeared in 1855, in 1861, in 1863, and in 1864 for a limited period. She has shown a generous disposition, and has been instrumental in adding many thousands of pounds to the charitable institu-

tions of every country which she has visited.

GOLDSCHMIDT, Meier, poet, novelist, and journalist, is the son of Aaron Goldschmidt, and of his wife Lea Rothschild, and was born at Vordinborg, in the island of Zealand, Denmark, Oct. 26, 1819. He studied at the University of Copenhagen, and first appeared as an author in 1840, when he founded *The Corsair*, a weekly paper, satirical, æsthetical, and political, attacking the then absolute Government of Denmark, and although vehemently persecuted, he contributed to the wide and deep breach in Danish absolutism through which liberty subsequently marched in. In his new magazine, *North and South*, he contended for the moderate exercise of liberty, and for the education of the people, so that they might become fit for the enjoyment and exercise of its rights, and against that policy which has since led to the national disasters. Goldschmidt's æsthetic works are "A Jew," translated into German and English, of which several editions have appeared under the titles of "The Jew of Denmark," and "Jacob Bardixen the Jew:" "Homeless," translated into German and English; "The Heir;" "The Rock;" "Love Tales from Many Lands;" and many smaller tales in Danish, German, and English. Besides these, he has published several dramas, to two of which the laurel crown has been awarded.

GOLDSMID, Major General Sir Frederick John, C.B., K.C.S.I., born at Milan, in Lombardy, Aug. 19, 1818, was educated at the private English school of the Rev. Mr. Maturin, in Paris, at King's College School, and at King's College, London. He was appointed ensign in the Madras Army in 1839; lieutenant in 1840; captain in 1851; brevet major in 1856; major in 1861; brevet lieut.-colonel in 1863; lieut. col. in 1865; brevet col. in 1870; and obtained the full rank of major-general on his retirement in 1875. From 1839 to 1856 he held several military staff appointments, general and regimental; but from 1852 to 1873 he was chiefly in civil and political employ. From 1865 to 1870 he was chief director of the Government Indo-European Telegraph; from 1870 to 1873, Boundary Commissioner and Arbitrator for the Eastern Frontiers of Persia, with the rank of major-general. He served in the Chinese campaign of 1840-42; and with the Turkish troops in the Eastern Crimea in 1855-56; was employed, after 1854, on several official missions, especially in India, Persia, and intervening countries; among the later of these, to Makran in 1861, 1863, and 1869; through Turkish Arabia and Asia Minor to Constantinople in 1864; to Eastern Persia and Bahuhistan in 1866-70-71; and Western-Afghanistan in 1872. He laid down the Perso-Bahuh frontier in 1871; and arbitrated on the Perso-Afghan frontier in 1872. He was appointed English Controller of Daïra Sanieh, in Egypt, in 1880. He has published pamphlets or miscellaneous writings of a minor character, and in 1874, a volume entitled "Telegraph and Travel: a Narrative of the Formation and Development of Telegraphic Communication between England and India, under the Orders of Her Majesty's Government; with Incidental Notices of the Countries traversed by the Lines." He was created a C.B. in 1866; K.C.S.I. in 1870; has the 4th class of the Order of the Mejidié, the China Medal, and Turkish War Medal. He is a Fellow and member of Council of the Royal Geographical Society, and a member of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society.

GONCOURT, Edmond Louis Antoine Huot de, a French writer, born at Nancy, May 26, 1822, is a grandson of Jean Antoine Huot de Goncourt, a deputy in the National Assembly of 1789. As an

author he became known by a long series of works written in conjunction with his brother, Jules Alfred Huot de Goncourt, who was born at Paris in 1830, and who died at Auteuil in June, 1870. The two brothers published in their joint names, "En 18 . . ," a novel, 1851; "Salon de 1852;" "Les Mystères des Théâtres," 1853; "La Lorette," 1853; "Histoire de la Société Française pendant la Révolution, et sous la Directoire," two vols., 1854-5; "La Révolution dans les Mœurs," 1854; "La Peinture à l'Exposition Universelle de 1855;" "Les Actrices," 1856; "Une Voiture de Masques," 1856, republished under the title of "Quelques Créatures de ce temps," 1876; "Portraits intimes du XVIII^e. Siècle," two series, 1856-58; "Sophie Arnould d'après sa correspondance et ses mémoires inédits," 1857; "Histoire de Marie-Antoinette," 1858; "Les Maitresses de Louis XV.," two vols.,1860; "Les Hommes de Lettres," 1860, a novel republished under the title of "Charles Demailly," 1869; "Sœur Philomène," a novel, 1861; "La Femme au XVIII^e. Siècle," 1862, reprinted in 1877 with the addition of a chapter entitled "L'Amour au XVIII^e. Siècle;" "Renée Mauperin," a novel, 1864; "Germinie Lacerteux," 1865; "Idées et Sensations," 1866; "Manette Salomon," two vols., 1867; "Madame Gervaisais," 1869; "Gavarni, l'Homme et l'Artiste," 1873; "L'Art du XVIII^e. Siècle," two vols., 1874; and two dramas, "Henriette Maréchal," 1865; and "La Patrie en danger," 1873. Since the death of his brother, M. Edmond de Goncourt has published under his own name "L'Œuvre de Watteau," a classified catalogue, 1876; "L'Œuvre de Prondhon," 1877; "La Fille Elisa," a novel, 1878; and "Les Frères Zemganno," a novel, 1879.

GOOCH, Sir Daniel, Bart., M.P., born in 1816 at Bedlington, Northumberland, studied the profession of an engineer at Newcastle, under the late Robert Stephenson, and in the large iron-works of South Wales. He was chief locomotive engineer to the Great Western Railway for twenty-seven years, is chairman of the Board of Directors of that company, and is a distinguished Freemason, having been at one time Grand Sword-bearer of England, and is Provincial Grand Master of Berks and Bucks. He was one of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* from the commencement; one of the mortgagees to whom it was mortgaged for £100,000; and when the vessel was sold for £25,000, over and above all liens upon her, was one of the purchasers, with a view to employing her in the laying of the Atlantic cable. Sir Daniel, who was returned for Cricklade in July, 1865, is chairman of the Great Eastern Steam-Ship Company, chairman of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and a director of the Anglo-American Company. The dignity of a baronet was conferred upon him after the laying of the Atlantic cable, Nov. 13, 1866.

GOODALL, Frederick, R.A., son of the late Mr. Edward Goodall, the eminent engraver (who died April 11, 1870), was born in London, Sept. 17, 1822. At thirteen he was taken from school and placed in the studio of his father to learn the art of engraving; but soon after it was resolved that he should become a painter—still, however, under the superintendence of his father, whose general knowledge of art well qualified him to be the instructor. Mr. Frederick Goodall has said, in an autobiographical sketch, that his father, "instilled into him, at the outset, the necessity of varying his studies, and although he commenced with the idea of becoming a landscape painter, he never lost sight of the figure, but kept during the winter months drawing from casts, and studying anatomy. In the summer months

for the first three years he sketched from nature in the vicinity of London, devoting a great portion of the time at the Zoological Gardens sketching the animals, which gave him facility of drawing objects in motion." Before he was fifteen he had won the "Isis," and the large silver medals of the Society of Arts. In 1838 he went on a sketching tour through Normandy. "My father accompanied me thither," says he, in the notice just quoted, "and, arrived at Rouen, I was so enchanted with the picturesque views of the city, that I did not wish to go any further; to which he consented after some hesitation, for I was not yet in my sixteenth year. He gave me £10, telling me to make it last as long as I could, saying at the same time, 'Be sure you save enough to bring you home again.' This was my first lesson in economy; for after staying there a fortnight, and going down the Seine to Havre, I reached London with a folio of sketches, and £5 in my pocket." In 1839, when but seventeen, he exhibited his first picture at the Academy—"Card Players," a cleverly painted interior of a Normandy cabaret, with French soldiers playing cards. Subsequent visits to Normandy, Brittany, and Ireland, supplied him with materials for a long series of popular pictures, some of which were purchased by, and secured the patronage and encouragement of, Samuel Rogers, Mr. Wells, of Redleaf, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. T. Baring, and other distinguished patrons of art. One of these early pictures, "The Return from Christening," received a prize of £50 from the British Institution. Another, "The Tired Soldier" (painted in 1842, and a remarkable work for a youth of twenty), was purchased by Mr. Vernon. In 1847 the elaborate "Village Holiday," also bought by Mr. Vernon, and now, with the preceding, in the National Gallery, greatly extended his reputation. Other important pictures drawn from old English life were "Hunt the Slipper," and "Raising the Maypole" (1851). A charming scene from Milton's "L'Allegro" was in a walk he had seldom trod. In 1853 he was elected an Associate of the Academy. Two years later he exhibited "An Episode of the Happier Days of Charles I.," a charming work, representing a water party in the Royal barge at Hampton Court; and after this came the "The Swing" (1855), and "Cranmer at the Traitor's Gate" (1856), engraved in line by his father. In 1857 Mr. Goodall visited Venice and Chioggia, where he made studies for "Felice Ballarin reciting Tasso," which was not completed for the following exhibition, but exhibited in 1859. The winter of 1858 and the spring of 1859 he spent in Egypt, and the following pictures have been the result of that journey :—"Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur," 1860; "The First Born," 1861; "The Return of a Pilgrim from Mecca," 1862; and "The Palm Offering," 1863, in which year he was elected a Royal Academician. Since then he has exhibited "The Song of the Nubian Slave," his diploma work, and "The Messenger from Sinai at the Wells of Moses," in 1864; "Rising of the Nile," in 1865; "Hagar and Ishmael," in 1866; "Mater Purissima" and "Mater Dolorosa," in 1868; "Jochebed," in 1870; "The Head of the House at Prayer," in 1872; "An Arab Improvisatore," and "Subsiding of the Nile," in 1873; "Rachel and her Flock," "Agriculture in the Valley of the Nile," "A Fruit Woman of Cairo," "A Seller of Doves," and "The Day of Palm Offering," in 1875; "An Intruder on the Bedouin's Pasture," "The Holy Mother," and "Sheep-washing near the Pyramids of Geezeh," in 1876; "Glencroe," "The Time of Roses," and "The Water-carriers: Egypt," in 1877; "Oxhey Place, Herts," "The Daughters of

Laban," and "Palm Sunday," in 1878; "Water for the Camp;" "Sarah and Isaac," and "Hagar and Ishmael," in 1879;" "Moving to Fresh Pastures;" "Time of the Overflow, Egypt;" "Hannah's Vow;" "An Egyptian Pastoral," and "Holy Childhood," in 1880; "The Road to Mecca;" "The Return from Mecca;" "Artist and Model" and "Rebecca," in 1881; "Memphis" and "The Arrival at the Well," in 1882; "Crossing the Desert;" "Returning from the Pasture, Ghizeh;" "A Coffee Shop, Cairo;" "Outside the Fens," and "Water for the Camp," 1883.

GOODFORD, The Rev. Charles Old, D.D., eldest surviving son of the late John Goodford, Esq., of Chilton Cantelo, Somerset, High Sheriff of that county (who died in 1835), by Charlotte, sister of the late Sir Montagu Cholmeley, Bart., of Easton, Lincolnshire, was born in 1812, and was educated upon the foundation at Eton, proceeding thence as scholar to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow (B.A. 1836; M.A. 1839). He was for many years an Assistant Master at Eton, and became Head Master in 1853, on the promotion to the provostship of the late Dr. Hawtrey, whom he succeeded as Provost in Feb., 1862. He has held the rectory of Chilton Cantelo since 1856. He is the editor of "P. Terentii Afri Comœdiæ," 4to, Lond., 1854.

GOODMAN, Walter, was born in London, May 11, 1838. He received his art education first at Mr. J. M. Leigh's academy, and afterwards at the Royal Academy, where he was admitted a student in 1857. In 1860 he started for the Continent, where he remained three years, visiting France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, and in 1864 he left Europe for the West Indies, in company with Señor Joaquin Cuadras, a Spanish artist. There he lived five years, passing most of the time at Cuba in the pursuit of painting. He also acted as correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and his familiarity with the Spanish language enabled him to contribute to the Spanish press occasional articles, the most notable being a series of humorous social sketches, under the title of "Un viaje al estranjero," which were afterwards translated by the author for publication in an English journal. Mr. Goodman also adapted the farce of "Box and Cox" for the Spanish stage, and devoted some of his leisure to scene-painting and taking leading parts at a Spanish theatre. During his sojourn in Cuba Mr. Goodman was arrested and imprisoned in the Morro Castle upon suspicion of being connected with political matters. The Cuban revolution led, in 1869, to Mr. Goodman's abrupt departure from the island; and after visiting Porto Rico, Jamaica, Santa Domingo, and other islands, he set sail for the United States, where he was professionally engaged for nearly a year. Since his return to Europe he has devoted his attention to portrait painting, the first work of this kind appearing at the Royal Academy in 1872, and he has been represented by figure-pictures at most of the London and provincial exhibitions. He is also a contributor of drawings on wood and literary articles to several well-known periodicals. Shortly after his return to England Mr. Goodman began a series of social sketches of life in Cuba, which appeared from time to time in *All the Year Round*. These sketches, with several more, were afterwards republished in the form of a volume under the title of "The Pearl of the Antilles; or, an Artist in Cuba." Mr. Goodman enjoys the singular reputation of being the first European artist to receive a commission from a Chinese. At the beginning of the year 1878, His Excellency Liu Hsi-hung, the Chinese Minister at Berlin, commissioned Mr. Good-

man to copy for him the "Madonna in Prayer," by Sassoferrato, in the National Gallery. Mr. Goodman was afterwards commissioned by His Excellency Kuo Ta-jen, first Chinese Minister to Great Britain and France, to paint his portrait, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1878, where it attracted considerable attention. This was followed by a likeness of the Minister's wife. Among other portraits by Mr. Goodman may be mentioned those of Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey and family, General York-Moore, Colonel Leyland, Mr. Wilkie Collins, and H.R.H. the Duke of Albany.

GOODWIN, The Right Rev. Harvey, D.D., Bishop of Carlisle, formerly Dean of Ely, son of the late Charles Goodwin, Esq., was born at King's Lynn, Norfolk, in 1818, and educated privately. Entering Caius College, Cambridge, in 1836, he graduated as second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1840. He was Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of his College, and incumbent of St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, from 1848 to 1858, during part of which time he held the Hulsean Lectureship in the University. He was Dean of Ely from 1858 to 1869, when he was appointed Bishop of Carlisle in succession to Dr. Waldegrave. He is the author of "A Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie;" "Essays on the Pentateuch;" a "Commentary on St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke;" "Hulsean Lectures," in 1855-6; "Lectures on the Church Catechism;" a "Guide to the Parish Church," Parish Sermons, University Sermons, &c., "Walks in the Region of Science and Faith," 1883; and of some mathematical treatises, including an "Elementary Course of Mathematics," "Mathematical Problems," "Elementary Statics," "Elementary Dynamics."

GORDON, The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton, G.C.M.G., youngest son of George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, sometime Prime Minister of England, by his second wife Harriet, daughter of the late Hon. John Douglas, was born Nov. 26, 1829. In 1854 he was elected in the Liberal interest for Beverley, having defeated Mr. G. W. Hastings, and he retained the seat until the general election of 1857, when he unsuccessfully contested Liskeard against Mr. Ralph Grey, who was afterwards appointed a Commissioner of Customs. Sir Arthur Gordon was assistant private secretary to his father when Foreign Secretary, and also when Prime Minister; and he was specially attached to Mr. Gladstone's mission to the Ionian Islands in 1858. He was appointed Governor of New Brunswick in 1861; Governor of Trinidad in 1866; and Governor of Mauritius in Oct., 1870. In 1871 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George. When the Fiji Islands were erected into a separate colony, called the "Colony of Fiji," Sir Arthur Gordon was appointed its first Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Feb. 4, 1875; also Consul-General and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, 1877. He was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George in Aug., 1878; and appointed Governor of New Zealand in 1880. Sir Arthur married in 1865, Rachel Emily, eldest daughter of Sir J. G. Shaw-Lefevre, the Clerk of the Parliaments.

GORDON, Major-General Charles George, C.B., R.E. (Gordon Pasha), entered the Royal Engineers as second lieutenant June 23, 1852, and was promoted to be first lieutenant Feb. 17, 1854. He served in the Crimea from Dec., 1854, to May, 1856, was present before Sebastopol, and was wounded in the trenches. After peace had been made he was employed in surveying and settling the Turkish and Russian frontier in Asia—a work of no little danger and difficulty owing to the wild character

of the tribes of Armenia and Koordistan. Engaged in the expedition against Pekin, he continued on service in China after our difficulties with the Imperial Government had been arranged; and at the close of the year 1861 he made a long journey from that capital to the Chotow and Kalgan passes on the Great Wall, striking down from the latter place through Shensi, and passing Tiayuen, the capital of that province, a city before unvisited by foreigners, unless by Catholic priests in disguise. Next entering the service of the Emperor of China, he was appointed, in March, 1863, commander of the "Ever Victorious Army," and was mainly instrumental in suppressing the formidable Tai-Ping rebellion in that and the succeeding year. The result of his operations was this. He found the richest and most fertile districts of China in the hands of the most savage brigands. The silk districts were the scenes of their cruelty and riot, and the great historical cities of Hangchow and Soochow were rapidly following the fate of Nanking, and were becoming desolate ruins in their possession. Gordon cut the rebellion in half, recovered the great cities, isolated and utterly discouraged the fragments of the brigand power, and left the marauders nothing but a few tracts of devastated country and their stronghold at Nanking. All this he effected, first, by the power of his arms, and afterwards still more rapidly by the terror of his name. A detailed account of his exploits is given in an interesting work entitled "'The Ever Victorious Army;' a history of the Chinese Campaign under Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Gordon, C.B., R.E., and of the Suppression of the Tai-Ping Rebellion: by Andrew Wilson," published in 1868. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1859; of major in 1862; of lieut.-colonel Feb. 16, 1864; and was nominated a Companion of the Bath Dec. 9, 1864. Colonel Gordon was British Vice-Consul of the delta of the Danube, Turkey, from 1871 till 1873, when he undertook an expedition into Africa under the auspices of the Khedive of Egypt, who appointed him Governor of the Provinces of the Equatorial Lakes. Subsequently he was created a Pasha, and in Feb., 1877, the Khedive appointed him Governor of the whole of the Soudan. In the course of that year he traversed the whole of his proconsulate, settling difficulties, pacifying hostile tribes, changing local officials, gaining the love of the natives by his unswerving justice, and winning an almost superstitious admiration by the rapidity of his movements through the vast regions submitted to his rule. He put down a formidable revolt in Darfur; he brought to an end a tedious war with Abyssinia; he captured hundreds of slave caravans, and destroyed the power of the slave-dealers at the very source of their supplies. He was unsuccessful, however, in his efforts to establish permanent and satisfactory relations between Egypt and Abyssinia. In Jan., 1880, he retired from the Governorship of the Soudan, and in May of that year he was appointed private secretary to the Marquis of Ripon, Governor-General of India, but he resigned that post on his arrival at Bombay (June 2). He then paid a flying visit to China. In May, 1881, he accepted the command of the Royal Engineers at the Mauritius, where his term of office expired with his attainment of the rank of Major-General. The Government of the Cape of Good Hope appointed him to an important post in March, 1882, but he resigned it in the following October, in consequence of a disagreement with the Cape Ministry regarding Basutoland.

GORDON, John B., born in Upson county, Georgia, Feb. 6, 1832. He was educated at the University of Georgia, and was

admitted to the bar. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate Army as Captain, and rose to the rank of Major-General. He became prominent towards the end of the war, especially during the protracted siege of Petersburg by General Grant, at the close of which he commanded a division of Lee's army. His division, reduced to barely 8,000 men, was all that remained in arms at the final surrender at Appomatox Court House. The State of Georgia having been "reconstructed" as a member of the Union, he was, in 1868, the Democratic candidate for Governor, but his Republican opponent was declared to be elected. In 1873 he was chosen Senator from Georgia, and re-elected in 1879, but resigned his seat in 1880. He took a leading part in the Senate, and although a Democrat, gave a moderate support to the policy of President Hayes.

GÖRGEI, Arthur, General, born Feb. 5, 1818, at Topporcz, in Hungary, entered the military school of Tuln, where he completed the three years' course of study in two. His ability having been recognized, he was appointed at Vienna to the Hungarian body-guard, and was in five years promoted First Lieutenant in the Palatinal Hussars. He left the army in order to study chemistry at Prague; but the news of the rising in Hungary called him to action, and he hastened to Buda-Pesth, and placed his sword at the disposal of the Hungarian ministry. The firmness of his conduct attracted the attention of Kossuth, and, until he became his rival, Görgei appears to have been his favourite. After the battle of Schwechat he assumed the chief command of the Hungarian army, and in that position showed great military talent. He was driven out of Raab by Windischgrätz, it being impossible for him to defend the place with his small force; was again repulsed at Windschacht, and saved his army by a bold retreat over the Sturecz mountain. Soon after this his differences with the civil authorities began. Twice he was superseded in his command, and on resuming it, was alternately victor and vanquished. The Governor and Council resigned, Aug. 11, 1849, and Kossuth made Görgei dictator in his place. Shortly after this the Hungarian forces laid down their arms. For this Görgei had been called a traitor, though the state of affairs seemed desperate enough to warrant submission. The most suspicious part of the affair is the leniency with which he was treated by the victors. He went to Klagenfurt, was afterwards allowed to leave on parole, and pursued his favourite study of chemistry at Pesth. A narrative of his connection with the insurrection, under the title of "My Life and Acts in Hungary," appeared in 1851. From that time he has lived in retirement, keeping completely aloof from politics.

GÖSCHEN, The Right Hon. George Joachim, M.P., son of the late William Henry Göschen, a London merchant, of German extraction, was born Aug. 10, 1831. He received his education at Rugby, under Drs. Tait and Goulburn, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking a first class in classics, in 1853. Formerly he was a merchant in partnership with Messrs. Fruhling and Göschen, of Austinfriars, but he retired from that firm on taking office in the Russell-Gladstone ministry. He was returned in the Liberal interest for the City of London, in May, 1863, on the death of Mr. W. Wood, and he took an active part in the movement for throwing open the universities to dissenters, and the abolition of religious tests. Mr. Göschen, who was re-elected for the City of London, at the head of the poll, at the general election in July, 1865, was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Nov.

20, 1865, when he was sworn of the Privy Council, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and a Cabinet Minister Jan. 26, 1866, retiring with the Russell ministry in June of that year. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power, in Dec., 1868, he was appointed President of the Poor-Law Board, which office he held till March, 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. He went out of office with his party in Feb., 1874. At the general election which was held in that year he was the only Liberal candidate returned for the City. The numbers were:—Alderman Cotton, 8,397; Mr. Twells, 8,330; Mr. Hubbard, 8,210; and Mr. Göschen, 6,787. Alderman W. Lawrence and Baron Rothschild failed to secure their election, polling respectively only 6,654 and 6,490 votes. In 1876 Mr. Göschen and M. Joubert were chosen as delegates of the British and French holders of the Egyptian debts to concert measures for the conversion of the debts. They proceeded to Egypt, where they were received by the Khedive (Aug. 14), and eventually an agreement was signed at Cairo (Nov. 18) for a reorganisation of the finances and public debt of Egypt. On July 17, 1878, Mr. Göschen issued an address to the Liberal electors of the City of London, declining to come forward again at the next general election, on the ground that his votes on the County Franchise question had not been in accord with the views generally entertained by the party. Mr. Göschen attended the International Monetary Conference held at the Foreign Office, Paris, in Aug., 1878. In May, 1880, immediately after Mr. Gladstone's accession to power, Mr. Göschen consented to undertake the special duties of Ambassador Extraordinary at Constantinople, replacing Sir Henry Layard, who retired, nominally on leave of absence, but in fact finally. Before proceeding to Constantinople Mr. Göschen visited the most important political centres in Europe, and this was the first step towards the formation of a European concert for the execution of the unperformed parts of the Treaty of Berlin. In 1881 the ambassadors of the Great Powers, in the Conference of Constantinople, after long and patient negotiations, joined in a note to the Greek Government recommending the acceptance of the utmost that Turkey could be brought to yield. The new frontier line left the greater part of Epirus, with Janina and Metzovo, to Turkey, giving Greece possession of almost all Thessaly, and the command of the Gulf of Arta. The Cabinet of Athens was forced, under pressure, to agree to this frontier line, which deprived Greece of nearly one-third of the territory promised to her at Berlin. It was admitted by all the Powers that the assent of Turkey to these terms was obtained chiefly through the persistence and firmness of Mr. Göschen. His mission came to an end in April, 1881. Mr. Göschen was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England in Nov., 1882. He has written largely on financial questions, and his treatise on "The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges" (5th edit.), 1864, has been translated into French by M. Léon Say. He has published in pamphlet form his "Speech on the Oxford University Tests Abolition Bill," 1865, and his "Speech on Bankruptcy Legislation and other Commercial Subjects," 1868.

GOSSE, Edmund William, only son of Mr. Philip Henry Gosse, F.R.S., was born in London, Sept. 21, 1849, and educated in Devonshire. He was appointed assistant librarian at the British Museum in 1867; and received in 1875 the post of Translator to the Board of Trade. In 1872 and 1874 he visited Norway, Denmark, and Sweden for the purpose of studying the literature of those countries; and in 1877 he

visited Holland with a similar purpose. His poetical writings consist of "Madrigals, Songs, and Sonnets" (in conjunction with a friend), 1870; "On Viol and Flute," lyrical poems, 1873; "King Erik," a tragedy, 1876; "The Unknown Lover," a drama, 1878; and "New Poems," 1879. His prose writings are a volume of "Northern Studies," 1879, consisting of critical essays in Scandinavian, Dutch, and German literature; a "Life of Gray" 1882 (*English Men of Letters Series*); and about thirty essays contributed to Ward's "English Poets," in 1880-81. He has also edited a volume of "English Odes," 1881, and is now engaged on a complete edition of the works of Gray. In 1875 Mr. Gosse married a lady, who is well known as an artist, and as a constant contributor to the principal exhibitions.

GOSSE, Philip Henry, F.R.S., born at Worcester, in 1810, removed in infancy to Poole, Dorset, where he early imbibed a taste for natural history. In 1827 he went, in a mercantile capacity, to Newfoundland, where he occupied his leisure in collecting insects, and making coloured drawings of them and their transformations. After a residence in that colony of eight years, he visited Lower Canada, pursuing zoology, but especially entomology, with avidity, for three years. He afterwards travelled through the United States, and resided in Alabama for nearly a year, making a large collection of drawings of insects, especially the fine lepidoptera of that region. In 1839 he returned to England, and in 1840 published "The Canadian Naturalist." In 1844 Mr. Gosse visited Jamaica, and spent eighteen months in the collection and study of the zoology of that magnificent island; publishing on his return the result of his researches in "The Birds of Jamaica," followed by an Atlas of "Illustrations," and "A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica." The composition of numerous works on zoology and other subjects, chiefly for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, occupied several years, during which Mr. Gosse began to turn his attention to the microscope, by the aid of which his more recent researches have been conducted. The British Rotifera have constituted his favourite branch of study, and he has accumulated an immense number of original drawings and observations, with a view to a monograph on this class of animals. Having repaired, on account of ill-heath, to the sea-side, Mr. Gosse pursued those investigations, of which an account is given in a "Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast." In 1853 he took a prominent part in the formation of those public and private collections of living marine animals which were, for a time, so popular, and in 1854 published "The Aquarium." "A Manual of Marine Zoology," and "Tenby, a Seaside Holiday," followed; and in 1857 "Omphalos; an attempt to Untie the Geological Knot." In the autumn of that year he removed from London to reside in the neighbourhood of Torquay, in order to obtain greater facilities for bringing out the most important of his works, "Actinologia Britannica; a History of the British Sea Anemones and Corals," which was completed in Jan., 1860. He has written "Evenings at the Microscope," "Letters from Alabama, on Natural History," "The Romance of Natural History" (1st and 2nd series), "A Year at the Shore," and "Land and Sea;" and a few other works. In 1856 Mr. Gosse was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, to the *Philosophical Transactions* of which he had previously contributed two memoirs on the natural history of the class Rotifera. Of late he has been pursuing some microscopical investigations on the Prehensile

Armature of the Genital Organs in the family *Papilionidæ;* the first-fruit of which is now being published in the Transactions of the Linnean Society. In the Royal Society's "Catalogue of Scient. Papers" (1863), fifty-one are attributed to Mr. Gosse's pen; and he has published a few more since that period.

GOT, François Jules Edmond, a popular French comedian, born at Lignerolles (Orne), Oct. 1, 1822, received his education at the Collége Charlemagne, and after being employed for a short time at the Prefecture of the Seine, entered M. Provost's class at the Conservatoire, where, in 1842, he carried off the second, and in 1843 the first prize for comedy. After a year's compulsory service in the army, he made his first bow to a Parisian audience in 1844 at the Comédie Français, of which Society he became a member in 1850. M. Got's reputation steadily increased, and he is now most deservedly regarded as one of the cleverest comic actors on the French stage. He excels in the representation of the leading comic parts in the old classical dramas, and has created scores of original characters in modern pieces. M. Got's name has been frequently before the public, in connection with the internal dissensions of the Comédie Française. When M. Got and his colleagues of the Théâtre Française visited London in 1871, they were entertained at a public dinner at the Crystal Palace. On Aug. 4, 1881, M. Turquet, the Under Secretary of State for Fine Arts, publicly conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honour on M. Got at the Conservatoire. It was as Professor of the Conservatoire that M. Got received this high recompense for his services.

GOUGH, John B., born at Sandgate, Kent, Aug. 22, 1817. In 1829 he emigrated to New York, learned the trade of a bookbinder, and fell into habits of intemperance. In October, 1842, he was induced to attend a temperance meeting. Here he took the pledge of abstinence, and soon began publicly to advocate the principle. His reputation as an orator spread through the United States and Canada, and reached England. In 1853 the London Temperance League invited him to visit Great Britain. The visit, intended to last only six weeks, was protracted to two years, during which he advocated the cause of temperance throughout the island. He then resumed his labours in America. In 1857 he again came to England, and lectured with still greater success until 1860, when he returned to America. He now began to lecture on other topics with great success, acquiring a large income. In 1846 he published his "Autobiography;" a volume of "Orations" in 1854; a collection of "Temperance Lectures," 1879; and "Sunlight and Shadow, or Gleanings from My Life-Work," 1880. In 1873 he announced that he was about to leave the field as a public lecturer; but he has subsequently appeared at intervals. In 1878 he again visited England. He is at present residing at Boylston, Massachusetts.

GOULBURN, Bishop of. (*See* Thomas, Dr.)

GOULBURN, The Very Rev. Edward Meyrick, D.D., Dean of Norwich, son of Edward Goulburn, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, born about 1818, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected a scholar in 1835, and where he graduated B.A. in 1839, taking first-class honours in the School of *Literæ Humaniores,* and was elected Fellow of Merton College in 1841. Having held for some years a college tutorship conjointly with the incumbency of Holywell, in Oxford, he was elected in 1850 successor to Dr. Tait, Dean of Carlisle in the Head-master-

ship of Rugby School, from which post he retired in 1858. He preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford in 1850, was appointed minister of Quebec Chapel and prebendary of St. Paul's in 1858, one of the Queen's chaplains in ordinary, and incumbent of St. John's, Paddington, in 1859, and Dean of Norwich in 1866. In addition to a large number of single sermons and lectures, Dean Goulburn has published "The Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body, as taught in Holy Scripture," eight Sermons, 1851; "Rudimentary Treatise on the Philosophy of Grammar, with especial reference to the Doctrine of the Cases," 1852; "Introduction to the Devotional Study of the Holy Scriptures," 1854, third edit., 1860; "The Idle World: short religious essays upon the gift of speech and its employment in conversation," 1855, second edit., 1864; "Manual of Confirmation," 1855, ninth edit., 1872; "The Book of Rugby School," 1856; a collection of "Family Prayers," 1857, new edit., 1868; "The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures," 1857; "Sermons preached on different occasions during the last twenty years," 2 vols., 1862; "Thoughts on Personal Religion," 2 vols., 1862; "The Office of the Holy Communion in the Book of Common Prayer: a series of lectures," 2 vols., 1863; "The Functions of our Cathedrals," 1869; "The Pursuit of Holiness," 1869, fifth edit., 1873; "The Ancient Sculptures in the Roof of Norwich Cathedral described and illustrated; with a history of the See and Cathedral of Norwich from its foundation to modern times," London, 1872, &c.; "The Great Commission; meditations on Home and Foreign Missions," 1872; "Is it true? Is it widely received and believed by God's Church? Reasons for neither mutilating nor muffling the Athanasian Creed," 1872; "The Holy Catholic Church; its divine ideal, ministry, and institution," 1873.

GOULD, Benjamin Apthorp, born at Boston, Massachusetts, Sept. 27, 1824. He graduated at Harvard College in 1844, and afterwards studied at Göttingen, where he took his degree in 1848, and was for some time an assistant in the observatory at Altona. After visiting the principal observatories in Europe, he returned to America, 1851, and was employed in the Coast Survey, having in special charge the longitude determinations, the methods of which he greatly improved. In 1856 he was appointed director of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, New York, retaining the post until the beginning of 1859. In 1866 he established an observatory at Valentia in Ireland, and made the first determination of transatlantic longitude by telegraph cable. In 1868 he was appointed by the Government of the Argentine Republic, South America, to organise and direct the National Observatory at Cordova, where he still remains. Since that time he has completed a set of maps of the stars visible to the naked eye from the observatory, and has also undertaken a series of zone observations on the southern stars. Up to April, 1874, more than 83,000 stars had been observed. In 1849 he founded at Cambridge, Massachusetts, the *Astronomical Journal*, which he edited until its suspension in 1861, the expenses being defrayed by himself and a few friends. His principal works are: "Report on the Discovery of the Planet Neptune" (Smithsonian Institution Reports, 1850); "Investigation of the Orbit of the Comet V." (1847); "Discussions of Observations made by the U. S. Astronomical Expedition to Chili, to determine the Solar Parallax" (1856); "On the Transatlantic Longitude," 1869; "Military and Anthropological Statistics of Ame-

rican Soldiers," 1869; "Ancestry of Zacheus Gould," 1872; and several charts of stars of scarcely less importance than those already noted.

GOUNOD, Charles François, composer, was born at Paris, June 17, 1818. After the usual course of training in musical science, and the probationary attempts in composition common to professional novitiates, M. Gounod became known as a lyric composer for the stage by his pastoral of "Philemon and Baucis." This was followed by "La Nonne Sanglante;" "Sappho," a cantata, and "La Colombe." Although these works contained unquestionable marks of genius, none achieved success. Indeed, few composers who have risen to eminence have had more failures at the outset of their career than the author of one of the most successful of modern operas, "Faust." It is greatly to the credit of French operatic managers that they should possess the skill to discern latent faculties of a high order, and that they should determine to foster them by affording the possessors every chance of developing their powers, despite a succession of failures at the outset. In this instance, at all events, M. Carvalho, of the Théâtre Lyrique, one of M. Gounod's principal supporters, has proved triumphantly that his prognostications of the ultimate triumph of his friend were well founded. "Faust," although not actually the first successful work of Gounod, took all the lovers of operatic music by surprise. What rendered his success more remarkable was the fact that, though Goethe's masterpiece had been previously set to music a hundred times, not one of these efforts was considered worthy of the theme. M. Gounod is the composer, amongst other works, of a comic opera founded on Molière's "Médicin malgré lui," produced in London by the English Opera Company under the title of the "Mock Doctor:" of "La Reine de Saba;" "Mirelle," brought out in London in 1864; "Romeo and Juliet," produced at Paris and London in 1867; and "Polyeucte," produced at the Grand Opéra, Paris, Oct. 7, 1878. He was elected a member of the French Institute, section of Music, in May, 1866, and was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour in Aug., 1877. His opera, "The Tribute of Zomora," was produced at the Grand Opéra at Paris on April 1, 1881; and in the following year his sacred work, "The Redemption," was produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival.

GOURKO (Count), Joseph Vassilyévich, one of the most distinguished generals of the Russo-Turkish war, is of Polish origin, and was born in 1828, and educated in the Imperial "Corps de Pages." He was created ensign of the regiment of Hussars of the Imperial Body Guard in 1846. In 1857 he was already captain, and commanded a squadron in the same regiment, and was made in 1860 adjutant to the Emperor. In 1861 he received his colonel's commission. In 1866 Gourko was appointed commander of the 4th Hussar regiment of Marinpol. In 1867 the Emperor named him major-general, and ordered him to be at his *suite*. Then he commanded the Grenadier regiment of the Imperial Guards, and in 1873 the 1st brigade of the 2nd division of the Cavallerie de la Garde. We may add that Count Gourko took part, although in inferior ranks, in the Crimean war, being stationed at Belbeck. His late heroic deeds are almost too well known to be minutely recorded; we will only mention some of the principal feats of this valiant general, who commanded the vanguard of the Imperial army. On the 25th June, 1877, with a detachment of cavalry and a single battery, he attacked and took by assault the strong and powerfully

occupied town of Tyrnovo (Tirnowo). On the 5th of July he occupied Kazanlyk and the village of Shipka, and after occupying and defending the passes of Shipka, Hanko, and others, he, together with General Radetzky, traversed the Balkans in the middle of the winter snowstorms and frosts, with but few losses, and led the victorious Russian troops into the fertile valleys beyond, thus occupying Sofia, Philippopolis, and Adrianopolis. The hazardous and almost impossible feat of traversing the Balkans in the middle of winter will for ever remain one of the greatest deeds performed by the soldiers of Russia. Count Gourko has been elevated to the rank of Adjutant-General, is a Knight of St. George of the second class, and of several other high orders. He was made a Count in April, 1878.

GRADY, Standish Grove-, born in 1815, at Killester Park, county of Dublin, fourth son of Henry Grove-Grady, Esq., of Bellewood, Templemore, co. Tipperary. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Jan., 1841, and chose the Home Circuit. He was appointed Recorder of Gravesend in Sept., 1848; and Reader to the Inns of Court on the Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, and the laws in force in British India in July, 1869. Mr. Grady is the author of "The Law of Fixtures and Dilapidations, Ecclesiastical and Lay;" "The Law of the Registration of Voters and of Elections;" "Equalisation of the Poor Rates;" "The Present State of our Public Schools;" "Abuses of Public Charities;" "Hindoo Law of Inheritance;" "The Mahomedan Law of Inheritance and Contract;" "A Manual of Hindu Law;" joint author of "The Law and Practice at the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench," and editor of the "Institutes of Menu," "The Hedaya," and the "Indian Codes."

GRAFTON and ARMIDALE, Bishop of. (*See* Turner.)

GRAHAM'S TOWN, Bishop of. (*See* Merriman.)

GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, Paul de, son of Adolphe Granier de Cassagnac, born about 1840, became at an early age a contributor to the minor Parisian journals, and soon acquired notoriety by the fierceness of his personal attacks on his contemporaries and the numerous duels to which they gave rise. In 1866, under the auspices of his father, he joined the staff of *Le Pays*, of which soon afterwards he became the principal editor. Since then he has been perpetually embroiled in quarrels with his brother journalists and anti-Bonapartist politicians. It would be difficult to enumerate all the "affairs of honour" in which he has been engaged, but his duel with the late M. Gustave Flourens in 1869, may be mentioned as being one of the most desperate fought in recent times. M. Paul de Cassagnac was decorated with the Legion of Honour on the Emperor's fête-day in 1868, and in July, 1869, was elected a member of the Conseil Général for the Department of Gers. On the declaration of war against Prussia, in Aug., 1870, M. Paul de Cassagnac, who was still suffering from a recent wound in the chest, and who had just been appointed a Major of the Garde Mobile of the department of Gers, preferred to enrol himself as a volunteer in the first regiment of Zouaves. Taken prisoner at Sedan he was interned for eight months in a casemate at Kösel in Silesia. On recovering his liberty he went to Venice for the benefit of his health; and afterwards he established in the department of Gers, *L'Appel au Peuple*, a political journal which met with considerable success. Returning to Paris in Jan., 1872, he resumed the editorship of *Le Pays*. In July of that year he was condemned to a week's imprisonment,

and to pay a fine of 100 francs in consequence of his duel with M. Lockroy. On July 7, 1873, he fought a duel on the Luxemburg frontier with M. Ranc, a Paris journalist; both combatants being wounded, and M. Ranc disabled. He was tried in Paris, July 2, 1874, for the publication in *Le Pays* of articles calculated to disturb the public peace, and to stir up hatred and contempt between citizens. M. Paul de Cassagnac undertook his own defence and obtained a verdict of "Not Guilty," a result which was regarded by the Bonapartists as a signal triumph. In 1874 he published in his journal a series of violent articles in reference to the capitulation of Sédan, the whole responsibility of which was thrown on to General Wimpffen's shoulders. The General accordingly instituted a prosecution for libel in the Assize Court of the Seine, but M. Paul de Cassagnac was acquitted by the jury (Feb., 1875). On Nov. 24, 1875, he delivered, at a meeting at Belleville, a speech in which he contended that the restoration of the Empire was the essential condition of the welfare of the people. The *Pays* and other newspapers were prosecuted for printing a report of this discourse, but they were all acquitted. M. Paul de Cassagnac was returned to the National Assembly by the arrondissement of Condom in the department of Gers, at the general elections of Feb., 1876 and Oct., 1877. The latter election was annulled by the Chamber, Nov. 11, 1878, but in the following February M. de Granier de Cassagnac was again elected.

GRANT, Sir Alexander, Bart., LL.D., eldest son of the late Sir Robert Innes-Grant, Bart., of Dalvey, North Britain, born in 1826, and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected Scholar, and whence he was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College, in 1849. In 1855 he was nominated one of the Examiners for the Indian Civil Service appointments, succeeded his father as eighth baronet, Aug. 1, 1856, and having acted as one of the Public Examiners in Classics at Oxford, was appointed in 1858 Inspector of Schools in the Madras Presidency. He became Professor of History and Political Economy in Elphinstone College at Madras in 1860; Principal of that college in 1862; Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay in 1863; Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency in 1865; a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay in 1868; in the same year, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Edinburgh; and in 1872 a member of the Board of Education for Scotland. Sir Alexander Grant edited "The Ethics of Aristotle, with English Notes," 1854, third edition revised and partly re-written, 1874; "Xenophon," forming vol. viii. of "Ancient Classics for English Readers;" in 1871; and "Aristotle," in the same series, in 1877. He has in preparation a comprehensive History of the University of Edinburgh. He is Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

GRANT, The Very Rev. George Monro, D.D., Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, who is of Scottish parentage, was born at Stellarton, Picton county, Nova Scotia, Dec. 22, 1835. He received his literary education at Picton Academy and his theological training at the West River Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in his native province. At the latter, at the age of eighteen, he won a bursary which entitled him to a collegiate course in the University of Glasgow, the bursary being awarded by the synod of the Old Kirk in Nova Scotia. During his theological course at Glasgow he won academic distinction, taking the highest honours in philosophy at his examination for M.A., and the Lord Rector's Prize for the best Essay on Hindoo

Literature and Philosophy. On his return to Nova Scotia, he spent some time as a missionary in the Maritime Provinces, and became pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, a position he held until his acceptance, in 1877, of the Principalship of Queen's University. As President of this institution, Dr. Grant has been conspicuously successful. Dr. Grant is an able *litterateur* and an accomplished writer. In 1872 he published "Ocean to Ocean," an interesting diary of a tour across the American Continent, in connection with a surveying expedition, to locate the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. At present Principal Grant is editing "Picturesque Canada," an elaborate work illustrative of the scenery, the industries, and the social life of the Canadian Dominion.

GRANT, JAMES, was born at Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1822. When only ten years old he sailed with his father, who had the command of a detachment of soldiers, for Newfoundland, and was several years with the troops in America, his education being principally received in barracks. To this military training may be traced the style and character of many of his works. Returning home in 1839, he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 62nd foot, joined the provisional battalion at Chatham, and in 1840 had charge of the depôt. He left the army soon afterwards, and devoted himself to literature and the study of Scottish antiquities. His first work, "The Romance of War; or, Highlanders in Spain," was published in 1846; an additional volume appearing in 1847, with the secondary title of "Highlanders in Belgium." It was followed by "Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp, or a Campaign in Calabria," 1848; "Memoirs of Kircaldy of Grange," 1849; "Walter Fenton, or the Scottish Cavalier," 1850; "Memorials of Edinburgh Castle," illustrated by drawings of his own, 1850; "Bothwell, or the Days of Mary Queen of Scots," 1851; "Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, Marshal of France, and Colonel of the Scots Brigade," 1851; "Jane Seton, or the King's Advocate," 1853; "Philip Rollo, or the Scottish Musketeers," 1854, published in Paris as "Les Mousquetaires Écossais;" "Frank Hilton, or the Queen's Own," 1855; "The Yellow Frigate," 1855; "The Phantom Regiment," 1856; "Harry Ogilvie, or the Black Dragoon," 1856; "Laura Everingham," 1857; "Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose" (illustrated with designs by himself); "Arthur Blane, or the Hundred Cuirassiers," 1858; "The Cavaliers of Fortune," 1858; "Lucy Arden, a Tale of 1715," 1859; "Legends of the Black Watch," 1859; "Mary of Loraine," 1860; "Oliver Ellis, or the Fusiliers," 1861; "Dick Rodney, or the Adventures of an Eton Boy," 1862; "Captain of the Guard," 1862; "Adventures of Rob Roy," 1863; "Second to None," 1864; "King's Own Borderers," 1865; "Constable of France," 1866; "The White Cockade," 1867; "First Love and Last Love, a Tale of the Indian Mutiny," 1868; "The Secret Despatch," 1869; "The Girl he Married," 1869; "Lady Wedderburn's Wish, a Tale of the Crimean War," 1870; "Only an Ensign," 1871; "Under the Red Dragon," 1872; "British Battles on Land and Sea," vol. i., 1873; "British Heroes in Foreign Wars," new edit., 1873; "Shall I Win Her?" 1874; "Fairer than a Fairy," 1874; and "Six Years Ago," 1877. Most of these works have been printed in the United States; all have been translated into German and Danish, and several into French. Mr. Grant has been a constant contributor of memoirs to the *Dublin University Magazine*, the *United Service Magazine*, &c. In 1852 he prepared the "Memorial" which was presented to the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond, in the name of 200 Peninsula lieutenants, craving the

rank of captains without increase of pay. It was not acted upon, owing to the opposition of the late duke of Wellington. In Dec., 1875, Mr. Grant abjured Protestantism, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

GRANT, James Augustus, C.B., C.S.I., F.R.S., F.L.S., Retired Lieut.-Col. of the Bengal army, son of the late Rev. James Grant, minister of Nairn, N.B., born at Nairn in 1827, was educated at the grammar-school, and Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was appointed in 1846 to the Indian army, served under Gen. Whish at both sieges of Mooltan, was present at the battle of Goojerat under Lord Gough, for which he received the medal and two clasps; was Adjutant of the 8th N.I. for five years; and baggage-master to Sir James Outram's force in Aug., 1857; did duty with the 78th Highlanders, under Gen. Havelock, at the relief of Lucknow, where he was wounded while in command of two companies of the 78th Highlanders who formed the rear guard of the army (Mutiny medal and clasp for "Relief of Lucknow"). In 1860-3 he explored the sources of the Nile in company with the lamented Capt. Speke, who published his "Journal of the discovery of the source of the Nile" in 1863, for which he was made a C.B. (civil division) in Sept., 1866. He served in the Intelligence Department with the Abyssinian expedition under Lord Napier of Magdala in 1868, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India for his services in that capacity (medal for Abyssinia). He is the author of a "Walk across Africa," "Summary of the Speke and Grant Expedition" in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* for 1872, and of "The Botany of the Speke and Grant Expedition," forming the 29th vol. of the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*, 1872. He is gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Society, and has received medals from Pope Pius IX. and King Victor Emmanuel. He is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of Nairnshire.

GRANT, Sir Patrick, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., son of the late Major John Grant, of Auchterblair, co. Elgin, born at Duthill, in that county, in 1804, entered the military service of the East India Company in 1819. During the Gwalior campaign of 1843-4, Captain Grant served on Sir Hugh Gough's Staff as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, and obtained his brevet majority for Maharajpur. As Adjutant-General in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-6, he fought under the same chief at Mudki, Firozshahr and Sobraon, and received two severe wounds, besides having his horse thrice shot under him. For his services in this war he was made a C.B., and gained another step in brevet rank. In the same capacity he again followed Lord Gough through the Punjaub campaign, sharing in the hard-won fight of Chilianwalla and the crowning victory of Gujarát. At the end of the campaign he was made an A.D.C. to the Queen with the rank of Colonel. In 1849-50 Colonel Grant again served as Adjutant-General in Sir C. Napier's campaign against the hill-tribes of Kohat. In 1856, as Major-General and K.C.B., he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, and on the death of General Anson, in the first days of the Mutiny in 1857, Sir Patrick went over to Calcutta as acting Commander-in-Chief of Bengal, pending the arrival of Anson's successor, Sir Colin Campbell. After the Mutiny he was rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and in March, 1867, was preferred to the Governorship of Malta. The latter post he resigned through ill-health in April, 1872. In 1874 he was

appointed to the post of Governor of Chelsea Hospital, left vacant by the death of Sir Sydney Cotton.

GRANT, Ulysses Simpson, eighteenth President of the United States, born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1843, received his commission as second lieutenant in 1845, and served in the Mexican campaign under Generals Taylor and Scott. In 1852 he was ordered to Oregon, and in Aug., 1853, became captain. He resigned his commission in July, 1854, and, after a residence of four or five years in St. Louis, removed in 1859 to Galena, Illinois, where he engaged in business with his father and brothers. From this privacy he was drawn out by the civil war, and having acted first as aide-de-camp to the Governor of Illinois in 1861, and afterwards as Colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers, was made a Brigadier-General in July, 1861. While in command in Cairo, he secured Paducah, and with it Kentucky. In Nov., 1861, he fought the battle of Belmont, and in Jan., 1862, conducted a reconnaissance to the rear of Columbus. Fort Henry fell Feb. 6, and ten days after Fort Donelson surrendered to him unconditionally, being followed by the evacuation of Columbus and Bowling Green. He was made Commander of the district of West Tennessee, and his forces advanced up that river to Pittsburg Landing, and fought, April 6 and 7, the battle of Shiloh, at which the Confederate general A. S. Johnston lost his life. He was second in command to General Halleck during the siege of Corinth, and when the latter was ordered to Washington, Grant was appointed to take command of the department of Tennessee. He captured Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, July 4, 1863, and after the partial defeat of the Union Troops, under Gen. Rosecrans, at Chickamauga, Tennessee, in September, he was assigned to the command of the largely reinforced army, and in November defeated General Bragg at Chattanooga, close by. In March, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him Lieutenant-General, and conferred on him the powers of General-in-Chief of the vast armies in the field. Invested with this authority, and having reorganized the army of the East, and arranged with General W. T. Sherman, the Commander of the army of the West, to move against Gen. J. E. Johnston, at the same time that he moved against Gen. Lee, he prepared for a vigorous and protracted campaign. The two armies moved early in May, and, after a series of hard-fought battles, alternating with repeated flanking movements, which the skill and tact of Gen. Lee rendered abortive, Gen. Grant crossed the James River, between the 12th and 15th of June, 1864, and proceeded to lay siege to Richmond and Petersburg from the north and north-east, while a very considerable army was cutting off their supplies, and destroying their railroads at the south and south-west. At length one railroad after another having been cut, and the two cities of Richmond and Petersburg reduced to great straits, while the army of Gen. Lee was rapidly diminishing, the last line was broken on April 2, 1865, and Lee and the remnant of his army fled westward, pursued by Grant. On the 9th of April, 1865, Lee surrendered with his entire command to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The surrender of the other armies, in North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas followed soon after, and the war ended. After its close the gratitude of the people to Gen. Grant found expression in numerous and valuable gifts. On July 25, 1866, Congress having created the grade of General of the Army, hitherto unknown in the army of the United States, he was

commissioned General the same day, and Major-General Sherman promoted to be Lieutenant-General. During the difficulties of President Johnson with his Cabinet Gen. Grant served for a short time as Secretary of War *ad interim*, Aug., 1867, to Feb., 1868. He was elected President in Nov., 1868, receiving 214 out of the 294 electoral votes of the 26 States then recognized as belonging to the Union. He was inaugurated March 4, 1869. His administration was, upon the whole, satisfactory; and in 1872 he was nominated for a second term of four years by the Republican National Convention. But in the meanwhile dissatisfaction had grown up among some prominent members of the Republican party. These, taking the name of "Liberal Republicans," nominated for President Mr. Horace Greely, the editor of the New York *Tribune*. The Democratic National Convention also nominated Mr. Greely, although he had always been a strong opponent of the Democratic party. At the Pesidential election held in Nov., 1872, Grant received 268 electoral votes, and Greely 80, though his popular majority was only 762,991 out of a total vote cast of 6,431,149. Mr. Greely died Nov. 29, 1872, just after the result of the election was evident. During the second administration of President Grant, grave difficulties arose, growing mainly out of financial questions and the disturbed condition of the South. The elections held in the autumn of 1874 resulted generally in favour of the Democratic party, who secured a majority in the Congressional House of Representatives, which convened in Dec., 1875, while the hitherto large Republican majority in the Senate was greatly diminished. Though a number of the leaders and a considerable portion of the Republican party desired his renomination in 1876, public opinion in advance of the Convention was so emphatic against violating the well settled limitation to two terms, that his name was not formally presented. Immediately upon the expiration of his term of office, March 4, 1877, he set out upon an extensive tour round the world, which lasted until the spring of 1880. Though no longer anything more than a private citizen of the Republic, he was everywhere received with the utmost consideration and distinction due to the eminent civil and military positions he had held. At the Republican National Convention of 1880 his political adherents once more endeavoured to secure his nomination, claiming that the custom established by Washington applied only to three consecutive terms, and hence would not be violated if the nomination were again given to Gen. Grant after a break in the continuity of his office. They did not succeed, however, and the nomination was given to Mr. Garfield. Since his return from Europe, Gen. Grant has resided chiefly in New York City.

GRANVILLE (Earl), The Right Honourable Granville George Leveson-Gower, K.G., eldest son of the first earl, born May 11, 1815, was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834, became attaché to the embassy at Paris in 1835, and was elected to the House of Commons for the borough of Morpeth in 1836, being re-elected in 1837. Early in 1840 he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held for some months, and shortly after took his seat as member for Lichfield. While in the House of Commons he supported the Liberal party, and was an able and consistent advocate of free trade. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage, in 1848 was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in 1851 obtained a seat in

the cabinet, and in Dec. of that year succeeded Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Office, retiring with the Russell ministry early in 1852. Lord Granville, who has held the offices of Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-general of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Treasurer of the Navy, was appointed President of the Council in 1853, and in 1855 undertook the ministerial leadership in the House of Lords. In 1850 Lord Granville acted as Vice-President of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition, of which he was one of the most diligent working members, and accepted, in the autumn of 1860, the Chairmanship of the Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1862. In 1856 Lord Granville was sent upon an extraordinary mission to the court of St. Petersburg, as representative of the English nation, at the coronation of Alexander II. Lord Granville, who retired with Lord Palmerston's first ministry in 1858, was re-appointed President of the Council (having failed in an attempt to form a ministry himself) in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859, and retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration in 1866. Lord Granville was made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in Dec., 1865. In Dec., 1868, his lordship accepted office under Mr. Gladstone as Colonial Secretary, and retained that position till July, 1870, when he was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs in succession to the late Earl of Clarendon. He occupied the latter position until the resignation of the Liberal Cabinet in Feb., 1874. At the commencement of the following year, when Mr. Gladstone retired from the leadership of the Opposition, Lord Granville became, by general consent, the leader of the Liberal party, Lord Hartington being chosen as its spokesman in the House of Commons. On Mr. Gladstone returning to power in May, 1880, Earl Granville again became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On June 12 in that year his lordship was presented with the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company.

GRAVES, The Right Rev. Charles, D.D., Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, was born Nov. 6, 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took high honours, and of which he became a Fellow. He was for some time Dean of the Chapel Royal in Ireland, and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant. He was consecrated Bishop of Limerick June 29, 1866.

GRAY, Asa, M.D., LL.D., born at Paris, New York, Nov. 18, 1810. He graduated M.D. at Fairfield Medical College, in 1831, but soon relinquished the practice of medicine, and devoted himself, under Professor Torrey, of New York, to the study of botany. In 1834 he received the appointment of Botanist of the United States Exploring Expedition, but he declined it. In 1842 he was elected Fisher Professor of Natural History in Harvard College, a position he still retains, although he has not actively taught since 1873. In addition to his lectures at Cambridge, he has delivered three courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute in Boston; published in 1836 his "Elements of Botany," enlarged into the "Botanical Text-book;" and in 1838 commenced, with Dr. Torrey, "The Flora of North America." He published in 1848 the "Manual of Botany for the Northern United States," and the first volume of the "Genera Boreali-Americana Illustrata;" and the first volume of his "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition, under Captain Wilkes," in 1854. He has since published the following works, mostly text-books: "How Plants Grow;" "Lessons in Botany, with drawings from Nature;" "The School and Field-book of Botany;" "The Manual

of Botany;" "Structural and Systematic Botany" (new edition, 1879), a revised edition of the "Botanical Text-book," with 1,300 illustrations; "Flora of the Southern United States;" "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise," 1861; "Darwiniana," 1876; "New Flora of North America," 1878; "Natural Science and Religion," 1880. He visited Europe in 1838-9, and again in 1850-51, and has contributed numerous papers to scientific periodicals and to the Transactions of learned societies. In 1874 he was chosen one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and in 1878 the Académie des Sciences of Paris elected him a corresponding member in the Section of Botany.

GREECE, King of. (*See* George I.)

GREEN, Mrs. Mary Anne Everett, whose maiden name was Wood, was born at Sheffield in 1818, and, in early life, resided in several parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and received an excellent education. Her intellectual tastes were fostered by the late James Montgomery, the "bard of Sheffield," an intimate friend of her father. In 1841 her parents removed to London, and having now freer access to libraries and MS. collections, she conceived the idea of compiling the "Lives of Princesses of England," the first volume of which appeared in 1849, and the sixth and last in 1855. Mrs. Green edited "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies," published in 1846; "The Diary of John Rous," printed for the Camden Society, in 1856; the "Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria," in 1857; and has contributed occasionally to periodical literature, chiefly on antiquarian subjects. She has been intrusted by the Master of the Rolls with the duty of calendering the State Papers in the Record Office. The papers of the reign of James I., 4 vols., were published in 1857-9, and of those of Charles II. seven volumes appeared 1860-68. Mrs. Green was then requested to complete the calendar of the State Papers of Queen Elizabeth, left unfinished by the late Mr. Lemon, which, with addenda from Edward VI. to James I., forms 6 vols., published, 1869-1874. She is now occupied upon the papers of the Interregnum, of which 9 vols., are published, 1875-1883. In 1845 she married Mr. G. P. Green, artist, of Cottingham, near Hull, and of London.

GREENE, George Washington, grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, April 8, 1811. He was educated at Brown University, lived in Europe from 1827 to 1847, and from 1837 to 1845 was United States Consul at Rome. On returning to the United States in 1847, he became Professor of Modern Languages in Brown University, and in 1872 non-resident Professor of History in Cornell University. He is now residing at East Greenwich in very poor health. Besides contributing to periodicals, he has published "Historical Studies," 1850; "History and Geography of the Middle Ages," 1851; "Historical View of the American Revolution," 1865; "Biographical Studies," 1866; "Life of Nathaniel Greene," 1867-68; and "A Short History of Rhode Island," 1877.

GREENWELL, The Rev. William, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., is the eldest son of the late William Thomas Greenwell, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Greenwell Ford, co. Durham. He was born there March 23, 1820, and educated at Durham School, and the University of Durham, where he graduated in 1839, and ultimately became Fellow of University College, and afterwards Principal of Neville Hall, Oxford. In 1847 he was preferred to the vicarage of Ovingham, Northumberland, and is now Minor-Canon and Librarian

of Durham Cathedral, and Rector of St. Mary, in the South Bailey, in the city of Durham. Mr. Greenwell is well known as an archæologist, principally in connection with the sepulchral remains of the early inhabitants of Britain. His investigations with regard to the territorial possessions of the bishopric of Durham, as well as those of the prior and convent of the same place, are familiar to all interested in these and cognate subjects. He has also written on Greek numismatics, and other branches of the archæology of that people. Mr. Greenwell is the possessor of a very extensive and valuable collection of weapons, implements, and other articles belonging to the stone and bronze periods of Britain and other countries, with which most native and many foreign archæologists are well acquainted. His large series of skulls, many of which were derived from the barrows of England, and which comprised also numerous examples from America, Australia, and other countries, was given by him some years ago to the University of Oxford, where they are exhibited in the New Museum. In 1879 he presented to the nation a collection, second to none in Britain, of urns and other sepulchral pottery, weapons and implements of stone and bronze and ornaments, the result of above twenty years' researches in the burial mounds of many counties of England. These are now lodged in the British Museum. Mr. Greenwell has been President of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, and for many years President of the Durham and Northumberland Archæological and Architectural Society. His principal works are "Boldon Buke, a Survey of the possessions of the See of Durham in 1183" (1852); "Bishop Hatfield's Survey," a record of the possessions of the See of Durham (1857); "Wills and Inventories from the Registry at Durham" (1860); "Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis," a survey of the possessions of the prior and convent of Durham in the fifteenth century (1872), being publications of the Surtees Society; "British Barrows," a record of the examination of sepulchral mounds in various parts of England (1877); "Durham Cathedral," an address illustrative of the building and its history (1881); and various papers in the "Transactions of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Field Club," the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, and other publications. Mr. Greenwell is a Justice of the Peace for the county of Durham.

GREGG, The Right Rev. Robert Samuel, D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, younger son of the late Right Rev. Dr. John Gregg, Bishop of Cork, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robert Law, of Dublin, was born in 1834, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A., 1857; M.A., 1860). He was formerly rector of Clonmel, Queenstown, Ireland, and afterwards precentor of Cork and incumbent of St. Finbar in that city. He was appointed to the deanery of the cathedral church of St. Finbar, Cork, in 1874, and in March, 1875, he was elected to the Bishopric of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, which had been left vacant by the death of the Right Rev. James Thomas O'Brien, D.D. On June 27, 1878, he was elected in the room of his father, the late Dr. John Gregg, to the bishopric of Cork. Canon Henry Jellett, D.D., was also nominated for the see, but in the final poll the Bishop of Ossory obtained 109 out of 160 clerical votes. Bishop Gregg married, in 1863, Elinor, daughter of Mr. J. H. Bainbridge, of Frankfield, co. Cork.

GREGORY, Sir Charles Hutton, K.C.M.G., son of the late Dr. Olinthus Gregory, the eminent mathematician, born in 1817, was educated privately, and served his apprenticeship as a millwright and

engineer, under the late Mr. Timothy Bramah. He was engaged as an assistant engineer, under Robert Stephenson, on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, under Mr. James Walker, in a graving dock in Woolwich dockyard, in 1840 became Resident Engineer of the London and Croydon Railway, and carried out some important works in the widening of that line, and the necessary alteration of bridges, &c., without impeding the heavy traffic of the railway. The Croydon and Epsom Railway was constructed under his direction, and in 1846 he succeeded the late Mr. Brunel as Chief Engineer of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, in which capacity he constructed and laid out several railways in the West of England. In 1855 he was appointed by the Government a member of the Ordnance Select Committee, an office which he held for about three years, until the committee was reconstructed. He has for several years been professionally connected with the General Post Office, his principal duties being the settlement, by arbitration with railway companies, of the rates of payments for mail trains. He has laid out and reported on many works abroad; the drainage of the Lake Fucino in Italy, and the construction of the Beziers and Graissessar Railway in France, having been commenced under his direction, and from his designs. He is Engineer of the Somerset Central and Dorset Central Railways, Consulting Engineer of the Ceylon and Pernambuco Railways, and in 1868 was elected President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He was created a Companion of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1876, and a Knight Commander of the same Order in May, 1883.

GREGORY, Edward John, A.R.A., son of an engineer in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, was born at Southampton in 1850. He was educated in the Middle Class School there under Mr. David Cruickshank, who did much to encourage his artistic proclivities. He was then placed in the Engineers' drawing office of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Southampton, where he remained till 1869. During this time he attended the Southampton School of Art. He also became acquainted with Mr. Herkomer, and took part in the formation of a Life Class chiefly under his direction. He then came to London, studied at South Kensington for a few months, then took up some other mechanical decorative work for the "department," succeeding Herkomer in this employment. He exhibited his first picture (in water colour) at the Dudley Gallery, and was then for a number of years a regular member of *The Graphic* artistic staff. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. His first considerable success dates from 1876, when he exhibited, at Mr. Deschamps' Gallery in New Bond Street, a powerful picture of morning light streaming in on the host and hostess of an otherwise deserted ball-room. Among the pictures exhibited by him at the Institute are: "Norwegian Pirates," "Pet of the Crew," "Sir Galahad" (which gained the Watts Prize at Manchester), "St. George," and "Last Touches." At the Grosvenor Gallery he has exhibited portraits of the Chairman of Lloyd's Register, Mr. W. T. Eley, and Miss Galloway; and "The Rehearsal" and other pictures: and at the Royal Academy, his own portrait, and portraits of Mr. H. R. Robertson, and the Rev. Thos. Stevens, Warden of Bradford College. Mr. Gregory was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, Jan. 30, 1883.

GREGORY, The Rev. Robert, M.A., son of Robert Gregory, Esq., of Nottingham, born in 1819, was educated at private schools and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford,

(B.A., 1843; M.A., 1846). In 1850 he gained the Denyer Theological Prize at Oxford. He was ordained at Christmas, 1843, curate of Bilsey, in Gloucestershire, where he remained till 1847, when he became curate of Panton and Wragby, in Lincolnshire. There he stayed till 1851, when he became curate of the parish church of Lambeth, which he held until he was appointed in 1853 perpetual curate of St. Mary the Less, Lambeth, which living he resigned in 1873. In 1868 he was appointed Canon of St. Paul's. In 1870 he was appointed Rural Dean of Camberwell, which post he resigned in 1873. In 1868 he was elected Proctor for the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Surrey, which he held till the election in 1874, when, having ceased to hold a benefice in the diocese of Winchester, he was no longer eligible; and he was then elected for the chapter of St. Paul's. In 1868 he was appointed Treasurer of the National Society for the Education of the Children of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church. Canon Gregory was a member of the Ritual Commission, and also of the Royal Commission upon the administration and operation of the Contagious Diseases Act. In 1873 he was elected a member of the London School Board for the City Division, and he sat on the Board till 1876, when he did not seek re-election. On Aug. 9, 1878, he was appointed a Royal Commissioner to inquire into the Parochial Charities of the City of London. He married, first, in 1844, Mary Frances, younger daughter of William Stewart, Esq., of Frescati, near Dublin (she died in 1851); secondly, in 1861, Charlotte Anne, youngest daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B. Canon Gregory is the author of: "Plea for Small Parishes," 1849; "The Difficulties and Organization of a Small Metropolitan Parish," 1866; "Sermons," 1869; "Lectures at St. Paul's, 1871-2;" "The Cost of Voluntary Schools and of Board Schools," 1875; "Is the Canadian System of Education Rates possible in England?" 1875; "Position of the Celebrant Aspect in Convocation," 1875; "The Position of the Priest ordered by the Rubric in the Communion Service," 1876.

GREGORY, The Right Hon. William Henry, is the only son of the late Mr. Robert Gregory, of Coote Park, co. Galway, and grandson of the late Right Hon. William Gregory, who was Under-Secretary for Ireland for several years under the administration of Lord Liverpool. He was born in 1817, and educated at Harrow, where he gained the Peel Medal, a scholarship, and other prizes; and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1842 as a Conservative, on a casual vacancy in the representation of the city of Dublin, arising through the death of Mr. John Beattie West, when he defeated Lord Morpeth (afterwards Earl of Carlisle) by a majority of all but 400 votes; but at the general election of 1847 he failed to secure his re-election, being defeated by Mr. John Reynolds by just 100 votes. He did not again enter Parliament until 1857, when he was returned for Galway county as a Liberal Conservative. He gave an independent support to Lord Palmerston, but voted with Lord Derby on his Reform Bill in March, 1859, and against the Reform Bill brought forward by Lord John Russell in 1866. Mr. Gregory is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county with which he is connected by the ties of property, and as High Sheriff of which he served in 1849. He became well-known in the world of art and of art education, and took an active part in general politics, especially where Ireland was concerned, in the House of Commons. In 1871 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council for Ireland. He retired from the representation of Galway on being appointed Governor

of Ceylon, Jan. 8, 1872. While occupying this position, Mr. Gregory restored the King's palace at Kandy, one of the most splendid of oriental edifices. He resigned the Governorship of Ceylon in 1877.

GRÉVY, François Paul Jules, President of the French Republic, was born, according to the usual statements, at Mont-sous-Vaudrez, in the Jura, Aug. 15, 1813, but the register of his birth proves that he was born in 1807. He was educated in the College of Poligny, afterwards studied law in Paris, and in due course was admitted an advocate. He took part in the Revolution of July, 1830, and was subsequently much employed at the bar as a defender of members of the Radical party who were charged with the commission of political offences. In 1848 he was appointed Commissary of the Provisional Government in his department, and was returned to the Constituent Assembly, heading the list of the successful candidates for the Jura. As a member of the Committee of Justice and Vice-President of the Assembly, M. Grévy frequently ascended the tribune, and proved himself to be one of the most able speakers among the democratic party. While maintaining an independent attitude, far removed from the Socialists and not so far from the Mountain, he usually voted with the extreme Left. Above all, his name is connected with a Radical amendment on the question of the Presidency. He proposed that articles 41, 43, and 45 of the Constitution should run in the following terms:—"Article 41. The National Assembly delegates the executive power to a citizen who receives the title of President of the Council of Ministers." "Article 43. The President of the Council of Ministers is appointed by the National Assembly by secret ballot, and an absolute majority of votes." "Article 45. The President of the Council is elected for an unlimited period. The appointment is always revocable." This amendment was rejected by 633 votes to 158, at the sitting of Oct. 7, 1848, when the Assembly decided that the President of the Republic should be elected by universal suffrage and hold office for four years. After the election of the 10th of December, M. Grévy opposed the Government of Louis Napoleon, and protested against the expedition to Rome. After the *coup d'état*, he held aloof from politics, and confined himself to the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was appointed *bâtonnier* of the order of Advocates, and the following year he was again returned as Deputy for the Jura. On Feb. 17, 1871, M. Grévy was elected President of the National Assembly, then sitting at Bordeaux, and now removed to Versailles, and in discharging the duties of this important office, he displayed remarkable tact, judgment, and moderation. He resigned this office in April, 1873, when he was succeeded by M. Buffet. In Oct., 1873, he published a pamphlet, entitled, "The Necessary Government," in which he declared that "France has been transformed, and has become a pure Democracy;" that "her first mistake was not to have founded a Constitutional Monarchy when she possessed the elements of one;" and that "her second mistake would be to attempt to establish it when those elements no longer exist." At the general election of Feb., 1876, he was returned to the National Assembly by the arrondissement of Dôle in the department of the Jura, and on the meeting of the Chamber he was elected its President. He was re-elected by the new Chamber of Deputies, Nov. 10, 1877, and again in Jan., 1879. After the resignation of Marshal MacMahon, M. Grévy was elected President of the Republic for seven years on Jan. 30, 1879, when 563 votes were recorded in his favour, 99 being given to General Chanzy (against his will), 5 for M. Gambetta, one each for General Ladmirault, the Duc d'Au-

male, and General Gallifet. Forty-three voting-papers were blank, and 87 senators and deputies were absent.

GREY (Earl), The Right Hon. Henry Grey, K.G., born Dec. 28, 1802, the eldest son of the late earl, who was Premier in 1830-34, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, as Lord Howick, was returned to the House of Commons in 1826, as member for Winchelsea, in 1830 for Higham Ferrars, at the general election of 1831 for Northumberland, and after the passing of the Reform Bill for the northern division of that county. On the formation of his father's ministry, he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, but in 1833 resigned, in consequence of the determination of the Cabinet not to attempt the immediate emancipation of the slaves. He afterwards held for a short period the post of Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, and on the formation of the Melbourne administration in 1835 became Secretary at War. Having at the general election of 1841 lost his seat for Northumberland, which he had represented for ten years, he was returned in September of that year for Sunderland, and exercised his powers as a debater in opposition to the Peel government. Lord Howick succeeded his father as third Earl Grey, July 17, 1845, and on the construction of a Whig cabinet by Lord J. Russell in 1846, accepted the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, resigning with his colleagues in 1852. Lord Grey, who figured prominently in the opposition to Lord Derby, was not included in the Coalition cabinet, did not approve the policy of Lord Aberdeen's cabinet in declaring war against Russia, and explained his peculiar views on this question in a long speech, May 25, 1855. His lordship is the author of "Colonial Policy of Lord Russell's Administration," 1853, and of "Essay on Parliamentary Government as to Reform," 1858, of which a new edition appeared in 1864.

GRIEG, Edvard Hagerup, musician, was born at Bergen, in Norway, 15th June, 1843. At an early age he received his first musical instruction from his mother, who was a highly gifted musician and an accomplished pianist. In 1858 he was, by the advice of Ole Bull, sent to continue his musical training at the Conservatorium of Leipzig, where he became a pupil of Moscheles, Hauptmann, Richte, Reinecke, and Wenzel. In 1863 he went to prosecute his studies at Copenhagen under Niels Wilhelm Gade, who, with E. Hartmann, greatly contributed to develop his talent for composition. The turning point in his career, however, was his coming in contact, for a short period, with Richard Nordraak, a young Norwegian composer of brilliant genius, who shortly afterwards died. With regard to this meeting Grieg himself relates that "The scales fell from my eyes. It was from him that I first learned to appreciate the popular melodies of the North, and to be conscious of my own nature. We became determined adversaries of the effeminate Scandinavianism which was an admixture of Gade and Mendelssohn, and with enthusiasm we struck out the new path now trodden by the Northern school." In 1867 he founded at Christiania a musical society, which he still continues to direct. In 1865 and 1870 he paid visits to Italy and became intimate at Rome with Liszt. He also repeatedly visited Germany, especially Leipzig, for lengthened periods. Then he brought out his compositions in public, and he himself performed in 1879 at a concert in the Gewandhaus, at Leipzig, his concerto for the piano. Grieg is incontestably a composer of original and sterling talent, and some of his written works are full of poetical feeling,

especially his two sonatas for the violin, but some of his other compositions may be described as being decidedly artificial.

GRINDON, Leopold Hartley, born at Bristol, March 28, 1818, was educated at Wrington, Somersetshire, and the Bristol College, and was appointed Lecturer on Botany at the Royal School of Medicine, Manchester, in 1851, which appointment he resigned after about twenty years. His chief works are: —"The Manchester Flora;" "British and Garden Botany;" "Manchester Walks and Wild Flowers;" "Life; its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena;" "The Divine Benevolence in the Little Things of Nature;" "Figurative Language: its Origin and Constitution;" "Man and Woman the Archetypes of Nature;" "Emblems: a Bird's-eye View of the Analogies and Symbolism of the External World;" "The Trees of Old England;" "Echoes in Plant and Flower-life;" "Manchester Banks and Bankers;" "Lancashire;" "Country Rambles in Cheshire, Lancashire," &c.; and "The Shakspere Flora" (1883). He is preparing for publication a work on "Scripture Botany."

GROSS, Samuel D., M.D., born near Easton, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1805. He graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia the same year. After having filled professorships in several medical schools, he became, in 1856, Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. In Oct., 1882, he retired from active professional work. Besides editing for several years the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, he has translated a number of medical works, and has published the following: "Diseases and Injuries of the Bones and Joints" (1830); "Elements of Pathological Anatomy" (1839); "Wounds of the Intestines" (1843); "Diseases, Injuries, and Malformations of the Urinary Organs" (1851); Foreign Bodies in the Air-passages" (1850); "Results of Surgical Operations in Malignant Diseases" (1853); "Report on the Causes which retard the Progress of American Medical Literature" (1856); "System of Surgery" (1859, 3rd edit., 1864); "American Medical Biography" (1861); "Manual of Military Surgery" (1861); and "John Hunter and his Pupils" (1881).

GROUSSET, Paschal, a French Communist, born in Corsica about 1845. He is the son of a President of a college, and early went to Paris to study medicine, but became a journalist, and eventually joined Rochefort in the *Marseillaise*, and wrote for the *Revanche*, a Corsican journal. Prince Pierre Bonaparte having challenged Rochefort for articles which Grousset had written, the latter sent Victor Noir and Ulrich de Fonvielle as his seconds to the Prince, by whom Noir was killed, Jan. 10, 1870. The Prince was tried and acquitted, and Grousset was arrested and fined for his violent articles in the *Marseillaise*. He became Director of that journal after the proclamation of the Republic, Sept. 4, but suspended its publication in consequence of Rochefort's disavowal of its tendency. The fiercest of the journals which he next edited was *La Bouche de Fer*. He became the Foreign Minister of the Central Committee after the insurrection of March 18, 1871, and on being elected to the Commune, he continued to hold the same position, and in April he became a member of the new Executive Commission. He was arrested on June 3, disguised in the attire of his mistress, being betrayed by his bearing, which had made him conspicuous as the most fashionable member of the Commune. He was transported to New Caledonia in 1872, but escaped in March, 1874, and came to England, *viâ* San

Francisco and New York. He was not comprised in the decrees of amnesty signed by President Grévy in July, 1879.

GROVE, Sir George, born at Clapham, Surrey, in 1820, was educated as a civil engineer. In 1841 he was entrusted with the erection of the first cast-iron lighthouse constructed, on Morant Point, Jamaica, and in 1844 of a similar tower on Gibbs' Hill, Bermuda. On his return to England, he joined the staff of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, by whom he was employed on the works of the Chester and Holyhead Railway and the Britannia Bridge. In 1850 he succeeded Mr. Scott Russell as Secretary to the Society of Arts, and on the formation of the Crystal Palace Company in 1852 was appointed its secretary, a position he occupied till the end of 1873. After this he became a member of the Board of Direction of the Company, and retained his seat until 1878. He is associated with the house of Macmillan and Co., publishers. For them he is understood to have edited *Macmillan's Magazine* for some years. He is also editor of a "Dictionary of Music and Musicians (a.d. 1450-1882)," now publishing in parts. Some of the principal biographies—amongst them Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Schubert—are from his pen. Sir George Grove was one of the principal contributors to the "Dictionary of the Bible," edited by Dr. William Smith, and has taken an active part in the formation of the Palestine Exploration Fund, under the patronage of Her Majesty. The University of Durham conferred on Mr. Grove (June 26, 1875) the honorary degree of D.C.L., in recognition of his eminent services to literature. His analyses of classical orchestral music for the Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace, and his zeal as a propagandist of good music, are well known. Early in 1882 he was appointed by the Prince of Wales to be Director of the "Royal College of Music" which H.R.H. is establishing at Kensington. Sir George Grove is one of the literary executors of the late Dean of Westminster, with whom he visited the United States in 1878. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, May 24, 1883. He is married to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Bradley.

GROVE, The Hon. Sir William Robert, D.C.L., F.R.S., son of John Grove, Esq., Swansea, a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, was born July 11, 1811. He was educated by the Rev. E. Griffiths, of Swansea, the Rev. J. Kilvert, of Bath, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1833. Two years later he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Being temporarily prevented by ill-health from following the legal profession, he turned his attention to the study of electricity, and succeeded in 1839 in contriving the powerful voltaic battery which bears his name. He was Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the London Institution from 1840 till 1847, and he took an active part, as member of the Council, in the business of the Royal Society, particularly in the reform of its constitution, effected, after a severe struggle, in 1847. Mr. Grove, who became a Q.C. in 1853, was for some years the leader of the South Wales and Chester circuits, a member of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, and one of the Royal Commissioners on Patent Law. He was President of the British Association at Nottingham in 1866, when he selected for the subject of his address the Continuity of Natural Phenomena, as evinced by the recent progress of science, his object being to show that the changes in the inorganic world, in the succession of organized beings, and in the progress of human knowledge, result from

gradual minute variations. The honour of knighthood was bestowed upon him (Feb. 21, 1872) a few months after his elevation to the judicial bench (Nov., 1871) as a Justice of the Common Pleas. That office he held until Nov., 1875, when, through the operation of the Judicature Act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. Sir William has made several important discoveries in electricity and optics, and he is the author of a remarkable lecture, printed in 1842, on "The Progress of Physical Science since the opening of the London Institution." In this lecture he first advanced the doctrine of the mutual convertibility of the various natural forces, heat, electricity, &c., and of their being all modes of motion. This doctrine is further developed in his famous essay "On the Correlation of Physical Forces," which appeared originally in 1846, reached a sixth edition, "with other contributions to science," in 1874, and has been tranlated into French and German. In 1847 he received the medal of the Royal Society for his Bakerian lecture on "Voltaic Ignition, and on the Decomposition of Water into its constituent Gases by Heat." Sir William has contributed many papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and the "Philosophical Magazine;" and he is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Academies of Rome and Turin.

GUBERNATIS, Angelo De, an Italian author, born at Turin, April 7, 1840, was educated in the University of Turin, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philology. He was appointed in 1860 professor of rhetoric in the gymnasium of Chieri, near Turin; was sent in 1862, at the expense of the government, to Berlin, where he studied under Professors Bopp and Weber; became extraordinary Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Florence (*Istituto di Studii Superiori*) in 1863, and ordinary professor in 1869. Signor De Gubernatis has attained celebrity as a dramatist, a lyric poet, a journalist, a critic, an orientalist, and a mythologist. He made his *début* with his tragedy entitled "Pier delle Vigne." The principal character was sustained by the celebrated actor Ernesto Rossi, and the piece proved a great success. Afterwards he published the following dramas in verse: "La Morte di Catone," "Romolo" (1874); "Il Rè Nala," Il Rè Dasarata," "Mâyâ," "Romolo Augustolo," and "Savitri: Idillio Drammatico Indiano," 1878. He has founded five journals—*L'Italia Letteraria* (1862), *La Civiltà Italiana* (1869), *La Rivista Orientale* (1867), *La Rivista Europea* (1869), and the *Bollettino Italiano degli studii orientali* (1876). He is the Italian correspondent of the *Athenæum* and of the *Contemporary Review* of London, of the *International Review* of New York, of the *Deutsche Rundschau* of Berlin, and of the *Wiestnik Evropy* of St. Petersburg. Among his scientific works the following deserve special mention: "Piccola Enciclopedia Indiana" (Florence, 1867); "Fonti vediche dell'epopea" (Florence, 1867); "Memoria sui viaggiatori Italiani nelle Indie Orientali" (Florence, 1867); "Storia comparata degli usi nuziali Indo-Europei" (Milan, 1869); "Storia comparata degli usi funebri e natalizii" (Milan, 1877); "Zoological Mythology: or, the Legends of Animals" (2 vols., London, 1872), translated into German, Leipsic, 1873, and into French, Paris, 1874; "Letture sopra la Mitologia Vedica" (Florence, 1874); "Ricordi biografici" (Florence, 1873); "Storia dei viaggiatori Italiani nelle Indie" (Leghorn, 1875); "Matériaux pour servir à l'Histoire des Études Orientales en Italie" (Paris and Florence, 1876); and "Mythologie des Plantes," 2 vols. (Paris, 1878). He is general secretary of the Italian Oriental Academy. In May,

1878, he delivered in the Taylor Institute at Oxford a series of three lectures on the life and works of Manzoni. They were published at Florence in 1879, under the title of "Alessandro Manzoni. Studio Biografico." He acted as general secretary to the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in Sept., 1878.

GUELL Y RENTE, Don Jose, poet and politician, was born at Havanna in 1819, being the son of a Catalonian gentleman settled in that colony. Having commenced his education at the College of St. Charles, in Cuba, he repaired to the University of Barcelona, where he was admitted a Doctor of Civil Law at the age of twenty-one, returned to practise as a barrister in his native city, and after staying there two years, again went to Spain, and adopted, in Madrid, the literary profession. Whilst so engaged, he won the affections of an Infanta of Spain, Doña Josefa Fernanda de Bourbon, the sister of Don Francisco d'Assisi, the present titular king of Spain. The history of his courtship is full of romance, on account of the perils involved in so unprecedented an alliance at a court remarkable for its rigid exclusiveness. The consent of the Queen Isabella having at length been obtained, the lovers were married June 28, 1848. On the removal of the decree of banishment which had been passed against them, Don Jose Guell y Rente returned to Spain, and turned his attention exclusively to politics, taking a leading part in the agitation which preceded the *pronunciamiento* of 1854, and mainly contributed to Espartero's accession to power. In the constitutional Cortes he sat for the city of Valladolid, until another ministerial conspiracy hurled Espartero from power, and he has since devoted himself wholly to literature. In addition to numerous contributions to the Liberal press of Spain, especially in the *Novedades*, Don Jose Guell y Rente has written "American Legends," "The Virgin of the Lily," "The Grand-daughter of a King," "A Parallel between Isabella I. and Isabella II.," "Christian, Philosophical, and Political Studies," "Legends of a Sorrowing Soul," and "American Traditions." Many of these works have been translated in France, where their author enjoys a considerable reputation.

GUÉRARD, Eugène von, was born in Vienna, where his father, Bernard von Guérard, who was descended from an old Lorraine family, was Court painter. At a very early age he evinced a strong predilection for art, and was sent to Italy when fifteen years old, where he studied the old masters in Venice, Milan, Florence, and Rome. In the latter city he became the pupil of Giovanni Bassi, and enjoying the friendship of such men as Reinard, Koch, Cavallari, and Thorwaldsen, the young painter made rapid progress in art, his tastes lying chiefly in the direction of landscape. In 1832 he proceeded to Naples, where he remained for six years, actively engaged in depicting the lovely scenery of the Two Sicilies; two of his earliest works having been purchased by Queen Isabella. Recalled to Germany by the death of his father, he established himself at Düsseldorf, where he prosecuted the study of architecture, perspective, and the history of art, at the Royal Academy, under Schirmir and W. von Schadow, from 1839 till 1846. Between the latter year and 1852 he made various excursions into Belgium, Holland, and the German principalities, for artistic purposes; and several of his works were purchased by the Rhenish Art Union, while others were bought by American tourists. In 1852 he emigrated to Australia, and in 1854 fixed his residence in Melbourne, Victoria. During the last ten years he has visited the wildest and least known portions of the Australian continent and the adjacent island of Tasmania,

and has done much to render Australian scenery familiar to European eyes.

GUIBERT, His Eminence Cardinal Joseph Hippolyte, Archbishop of Paris, was born at Aix, Dec. 13, 1802, and early distinguished himself in his theological studies, which he completed at Rome. Indeed, he passed so good a final examination as to draw upon him the eyes of the then Pope. Subsequently he became Vicar-General of Ajaccio and Bishop of Viviers (Ardèche). His diocese being small and not over-populous, he was able, while here, to devote himself to his favourite study of theology, and to compose several religious treatises which are very widely read by French Roman Catholics. He succeeded Mgr. Morlot as Archbishop of Tours, Feb. 4, 1859, on the promotion of that prelate to the see of Paris. He himself was also destined to become Archbishop of Paris, to which see he was promoted on the nomination of M. Thiers, President of the Republic, in succession to the martyred Mgr. Darboy, in July, 1871. He was created a Cardinal by Pope Pius IX. in Dec. 1873. He was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 11, 1859. Many of his pastoral letters have been published.

GUILLAUME, Jean Baptiste Claude Eugène, a distinguished French sculptor, born at Montbard (Côte d'Or), Feb. 3, 1822, and after passing through the usual course of studies in the College of Dijon, went to Paris to become a pupil of Pradier at the École des Beaux-Arts, where he obtained the prize of Rome in 1845. On the reorganization of the École des Beaux-Arts at the close of 1873, M. Guillaume was appointed to a professorship, and a twelvemonth later was nominated Director of that institution. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1862; promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1867; and elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869. It was stated, in May, 1878, that he was about to be nominated Director of Fine Arts in succession to M. de Chennevières. This artist is famous for his fine works; his name is familiar to those visitors at the London International Exhibition of 1862 who noticed "The Tomb of the Gracchi," which was suggested by the double busts of the great brethren placed as on a tomb, and side by side. His statue of Napoleon I., which was at the French Universal Exhibition of 1867, attracted great attention. Among the other productions of his chisel are "Theseus finding his Father's Sword on a Rock;" "Anacreon's Guests," a bas-relief; bust of M. Hittorff in the Universal Exposition of 1855; "The Lives of SS. Clotilde and Valère," bas-reliefs, in the new church of St. Clotilde: the statue of L'Hôpital, in the new Louvre; the "Monument of Colbert," at Rheims; and a bust of Monseigneur Darboy.

GULL, Sir William Withey, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., was born Dec. 31, 1816, being the youngest son of Mr. John Gull, of Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex. He was educated privately, and subsequently pursued his medical studies at Guy's Hospital. He graduated M.B. in 1841, and M.D. in 1846, at the London University; and it is worthy of note that he was the first medical graduate who was nominated on the Senate by the Crown. Dr. Gull was Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1847-49; was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848; and for twenty years acted as physician and lecturer to Guy's Hospital, retiring from that position about 1867, though he resumed his connection with the institution in 1871 by accepting the post of consulting physician. On Jan. 20, 1872, he was created a baronet, in recognition of

the services rendered by him during the severe illness of the Prince of Wales at the close of the previous year; and in the following month he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary. In 1883 he resigned the position which for twelve years he had held in the General Medical Council as one of the Crown members. Sir William Gull is President of the Clinical Society, a Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, a member of the General Medical Council, an honorary Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford (1868), and a Fellow of the Royal Society (1869). He is the author of "Gulstonian Lectures on Paralysis;" of treatises on "Hypochondriasis," and on "Abscess of the Brain;" "Reports on Epidemic Cholera. Drawn up at the desire of the Cholera Committee of the Royal College of Physicians" (in conjunction with Dr. William Baly), 1854; "An Oration delivered before the Hunterian Society, February 13, 1861;" "Clinical Observation in Relation to Medicine in Modern Times," an address delivered in the Divinity School, Oxford, on the occasion of the meeting of the British Association in that city in 1868; and "The Harveian Oration, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, London, June 24, 1870." The latter work led to the publication of "The Mystery of Life; an Essay in reply to Dr. Gull's attack on the Theory of Vitality in his Harveian Oration for 1870. By Lionel S. Beale, M.B., F.R.S.," London 1871. Sir W. Gull has also been a frequent contributor to the reports of Guy's Hospital. His speciality lies in clinical practice. He married, in 1848, Susan Anne, daughter of Colonel J. Dacre Lacy, of Carlisle.

GUNTHER, Albert Charles Lewis Gotthilf, M.A., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S., born at Esslingen (Würtemberg), Oct. 3, 1832, and educated at the Universities of Tübingen, Berlin, and Bonn, entered the service of the Trustees of the British Museum in 1858, and was appointed Keeper of the Department of Zoology in 1875; since that time he has devoted himself exclusively to the administration of the extensive collections under his charge. Dr. Günther, who is a member of several academies and learned societies at home and abroad, has published:—"Die Fische des Neckars," Stuttgart, 1853; "Medicinische Zoologie," Stuttgart, 1858; "Catalogue of Colubrine Snakes in the Collection of the British Museum," London, 1858; "Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia in the Collection of the British Museum," 1859; "The Reptiles of British India," 1864; "Catalogue of Fishes," vols. 1-8, London, 1859-70; "The Fishes of the South Seas," Hamburg, 1873-78; "The Gigantic Land Tortoises, Living and Extinct," London, 1877; and numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Proceedings of the Zoological and Linnean Societies, and other periodicals. He is the founder of the "Record of Zoological Literature," of which he has edited the first six volumes (1864-70); and co-editor of the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History."

GURNEY, The Rev. Archer Thompson, born in 1820, was for some years a barrister of the Middle Temple. Having been ordained in 1849, he filled various posts, was for four years curate at Buckingham, and more recently officiated for twelve years as chaplain to an English congregation in the Cour des Coches, Paris. He resigned that charge in 1870. Mr. Gurney was evening Lecturer of Holy Trinity, Westminster, 1872-74; curate of Holy Trinity Chapel, Brighton, 1874-75; curate in charge of St. Andrew's (Iron Church), Hastings, 1877-78; and assisted at St. Katherine's Hospital, Regent's Park, 1879-80. He is the author of "Charles I.," a dramatic

poem, dedicated to the memory of "The Royal Martyr;" of "Sermons," in English and in French; a treatise, called "Restoration;" "Reasons for Living and Dying in the Communion of the Church of England;" and of some volumes of poems—"Spring," "Songs of the Present," &c.

GUTHRIE, James Cargill, born August 27, 1814, at Airniefoul farm, in the parish of Glamis, Forfarshire, of which farm his father was tenant, being descended from a long line of proprietors and agriculturists in the Vale of Strathmore. He can trace his descent from James Guthrie, the famous Scotch worthy, and his mother was descended from the no less famous Donald Cargill, who suffered for the same cause in 1681. He was educated at the parish school of Kinnettles and Montrose Academy. Being intended by his parents for the Church, he then successfully studied for some years in the University of Edinburgh. Disappointed in his early hopes and ambition, he then entered the mercantile world, and all his writings and published works have consequently been produced amidst the cares of a busy life. He was appointed in 1868 Principal Librarian to the Dundee Free Library, the first institution of the kind established under the Free Libraries Act in Scotland. In 1851, his first work, "Village Scenes," a long descriptive poem, appeared anonymously. It is now in its fifth edition. In 1854 he published "The First False Step," now in its third edition; in 1859, "Wedded Love," now in its second edition; in 1865, "My Lost Love, &c.;" followed in 1867, by "Summer Flowers." In 1871, he published "Rowena," a semi-dramatic poem in blank verse; and in 1882, "Woodland Echoes," a volume of miscellaneous poems and songs. In 1875 he published his first prose work, "The Vale of Strathmore," a second edition of which is already demanded. He is also the author of several popular songs, among which may be noticed, "The Bonnie Braes o' Airlie;" "The Flower of Strathmore;" "Hail, Loch Maree!" "Bonnie Nelly, Winsome Nelly," which have taken a high place among standard Scotch songs. In 1829, when a mere youth, he assisted to establish and conduct the *Christian Reporter*, the first cheap religious periodical published in Scotland. In 1882, he published several anthems, hymns, and part-songs, including "Hosanna!" "Hark, strike the Timbrel High!" "Allelujah!" "Hark! hark! the Angels are Singing!" "Ten Thousand Harps, your strings attune!" "Triune God! O Hear!" and "Rosy Breaks the Morning." These anthems and hymns have been set to original music, with organ accompaniment for Church service, by Dr. William Spark, and other eminent composers, and sung in churches by select choirs with great effect, and have become generally popular.

GUTHRIE, William, was born at Culhorn, Stranraer, N.B., 1835, being son of the late George Guthrie, Esq., of Appleby and Ernambrie. He was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar in 1861. Mr. Guthrie was appointed one of the Commissioners under the Truck Commission Act, in Dec. 1871; Registrar of Friendly Societies in Scotland, from Oct. 1872, to Feb. 1874; and Sheriff-substitute of Lanarkshire at Glasgow, Jan. 1874. He edited the *Journal of Jurisprudence* (Edinburgh) from 1866 to 1874; and was one of the Reporters of Court of Session Cases, Scotland, from 1871 to 1874. He has published a translation of Savigny on "Private International Law," (System of Modern Roman Law, vol. viii.) 1869; an edition of Erskine's "Principles of Scots

Law," 1870, second edit. 1874; two editions of Bell's "Principles of the Law of Scotland," 1871 and 1876; and "The Law of Trade Unions in England and Scotland," 1873.

GUY, William Augustus, M.B., F.R.S., born at Chichester in 1810, was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, at Guy's Hospital, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.B. in 1837, having obtained previously the Fothergillian prize medal in 1831 for an essay on asthma. Dr. Guy was appointed in 1838 to the chair of Forensic Medicine in King's College, London; and became Physician to King's College Hospital, having the care of the out-patients, in 1842; Dean of the Medical Department from 1846 to 1858; and Professor of Hygiene in 1869. He was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1844, held office as Censor in 1855, 1856, and 1866; as Examiner in 1861-63; and was appointed Croonian, Lumleian, and Harveian Lecturer in 1861, 1868, and 1875. Dr. Guy has also held the following appointments:—Hon. Secretary to the Statistical Society, 1845; Vice-President, 1869; President, 1873; Hon. Secretary to the Health of Towns Association, 1846; Medical Superintendent of Millbank Convict Prison, 1859; Examiner in Forensic Medicine at the University of London, 1862; Swiney Prizeman, 1869; Vice-President of the Royal Society, 1876-77. He is author of a long series of essays on the pulse and respiration and other points in physiology, on statistics and the numerical method, on health, disease, crime, vagrancy, &c., in *Guy's Hospital Reports*, the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, *Fraser's Magazine*, and other periodical publications; of "Principles of Forensic Medicine;" of "Public Health;" of "The Factors of the Unsound Mind;" and of "John Howard's Winter's Journey." He is also editor of Hooper's "Physician's Vade-Mecum;" of Walker's "Original," first published as a periodical; and, as is well understood, of "The Evils of England," and of several cheap tracts on Dole-giving, Mendicancy, and other topics of social science, and on the Eastern Question, under the signature of a "London Physician." Throughout his career Dr. Guy has devoted much of his attention to sanitary reform, statistics, social science, and allied subjects of public interest. He has given evidence before public commissions. In Feb. 1878, he was appointed one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts, and in 1879 a member of the "Criminal Lunatic Commission." Dr. Guy's last publication treats of "The Claims of Science on Public Recognition and Support."

GUYOT, Arnold Henry, Ph.D., LL.D., born near Neufchâtel, Switzerland, Sept. 8, 1807. He was educated at the College of Neufchâtel, the gymnasiums of Stuttgart and Carlsruhe, and the University of Berlin. He studied theology, but his natural tastes and associations led him to devote himself to physical science. In 1835 he took the degree of Ph.D. in the University of Berlin, and proceeded to Paris, where he spent five years in severe study, making scientific tours during the summers in France, Belgium, Holland, and Italy. From 1839 to 1848 he was Professor of History and Physical Geography in the Academy or University of Neufchâtel. In 1848 a political revolution broke up the academy, and Agassiz, whose acquaintance he had made at Carlsruhe, and who had already emigrated to the United States, induced Guyot to follow him thither. He resided for several years at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In the winter of 1848-9 he delivered a course of lectures in French, on

"The Relations between Physical Geography and History," at Boston, which were translated by Professor Felton, and published under the title of "The Earth and Man," 1849. He was next employed by the Massachusetts Board of Education to instruct the teachers in normal schools and teachers' institutes in the best methods of teaching geography; and subsequently by the Smithsonian Institution to investigate the physical structure and elevation of the Alleghany system of mountains. Since 1855 he has been Professor of Physical Geography in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. Besides delivering courses of scientific lectures, and contributing to periodicals, he has published "Directions for Meteorological Observations," 1850; "Meteorological Tables," 1852; and a series of geographical works, including "Primary Geography" (1866); "Common School Geography" (1866); "Introduction to the Study of Geography" (1866); "Intermediate Geography" (1870); "Physical Geography," with a set of large wall maps (1872); and "Grammar School Geography" (1874). With President Barnard of Columbia College, New York, he has edited Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia" (1874-77). He has ascertained the precise altitude of a number of the mountains in America, and in 1879 issued a "Map of the Catskill Mountains."

GZOWSKI, Lieut.-Col. Casimir Stanislaus, one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp in Canada, was born at St. Petersburg, in March, 1813, and is the son of Count Gzowski, a Polish noble and officer of the Imperial Guard. In 1830, Col. Gzowski graduated as an engineer from the military college of Kremenetz, in the province of Volhynia, and entered the Russian army. He was concerned in the Polish insurrections of 1830-32, and exiled to the United States in the latter year. There his linguistic accomplishments for a time served him in good stead, but he speedily resumed his profession, and in 1830 went to Upper Canada, where he connected himself with the Department of Public Works for the Province, and has been interested in many public enterprises of a professional character for the past fifty years. In all the important engineering projects of Canada, in railway construction, in river and railway-bridge building, M. Gzowski has been identified; and many public and private enterprises have had the benefit of his experience and skill. Col. Gzowski has for many years taken an active part in furthering the aims of the Dominion Rifle Association; and his courtly hospitality at Wimbledon, on the occasion of the visit of the Canadian team, has been freely and repeatedly exemplified. In May, 1879, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

H.

HAAG, Carl, R.W.S., a painter, born at Erlangen in Bavaria in 1820, began his artistic education at the Academy of Nuremberg in 1837, afterwards continuing it at Munich and Rome. In 1847 he settled in this country, and his admiration for the perfection of English water-colour painting induced him to abandon oil, and adopt water-colour in preference. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours. He has been a constant contributor to the Exhibitions of that Society, the subjects of his earlier pictures being chiefly from the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and Montenegro. In 1853 he was introduced at the Court of Queen Victoria by the late Prince of Leiningen, and Her Majesty gave him many commissions for sketches of life in the Highlands of Scotland, and also for important pictures, such as "The

Royal Family ascending Loch-na-Gar;" "Evening at Balmoral—the Stags brought Home;" "The Queen and Prince Consort fording Pool Tarff," and others, which were exhibited, and have since been engraved. He then travelled in Greece, Egypt, Syria, and Palestine, painting important views of Athens, Ba'albek, Palmyra, and many of the Holy Places in Jerusalem, among them "The Ancient Vestibule beneath the Temple Area," "The Golden Gateway," and "The Holy Rock in the so-called Mosque of Omar," most of which were finished on the spot. His chief aim, however, was to study the life of the Bedaween tribes, and the scenes of different deserts, for which purpose he made long stays among these nomadic hordes, learning their mode of life, their manners and customs, and has since painted a series of pictures illustrative of Arab life, the best known of which are, "Aghile Agha receiving the Visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and suite in his Encampment near Mount Tabor," "The Tribe of the Anazeh Bedaween departing from Palmyra," "A Bivouac in the Desert," "The Arrival at a Well in the Desert," "Preparing the Evening Meal," "Desert Hospitality," "Happiness in the Desert," "A Bedawee's Devotion," "Danger in the Desert," "On the Alert," "Ready for Defence," and "A Caravan of Bedaween Encamping near the Sphinx of Geezeh against an approaching Sandstorm." Mr. Haag is an honorary member of the Société Royale des Aquarellistes of Brussels. He received the Royal Bavarian Cross of Merit in 1872. In 1874 he became an Officer of the Order of the Medjidié, and in 1878 a Knight of the Legion of Honour of France.

HABBERTON, John, born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1842. At the age of eight years he was taken to the West, where was educated chiefly in the common schools of Southern Illinois. From 1859 until he entered the Army in 1862, he was connected with the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, New York. He was literary editor of the *Christian Union* from 1873 to 1876, and since then has been an editorial writer on the *New York Herald*. His first literary work was a series of sketches of Western life. This was followed by a volume of "Selections from the Spectator," 1876, and in the same year appeared "Helen's Babies," of which nearly a quarter of a million copies have been sold in the United States, besides large editions in England, France, and Germany. He has since written "The Barton Experiment," 1876; "The Jericho Road," 1877; "Other People's Children," 1877; "The Scripture Club of Valley Rest," 1877; "Some Folks," 1877; "Selections from the Tatler, Guardian, and Freeholder," 1878; "The Crew of the Sam Weller," 1878; "Little Guzz," 1878; "The Worst Boy in Town," 1879; "Just One Day," 1880; and "Who was Paul Grayson?" 1880. He also published in 1877 an additional series of selections from the "Spectator," comprising "The Roger de Coverley Papers;" and, in conjunction with Charles L. Norton, "Canoeing in Kanuckia," 1878.

HÄCKEL, Ernst, a German author and natural philosopher, born at Potsdam, Feb. 16, 1834, studied medicine and the natural sciences in the Universities of Würzburg, Berlin, and Vienna. He spent the years 1859-60 in Naples and Messina, occupied with zoological studies, and in 1861 he settled as private tutor for zoology at Jena, where he was appointed in 1862 extraordinary, and in 1865, ordinary Professor. He paid visits to Lisbon, Madeira, Teneriffe, to Norway, to Syria and Egypt, to Corsica and Sardinia in the years 1866, 1869, 1873, and 1875. In 1881-82 he visited India and Egypt, where he made numerous scientific observations. Häckel is commonly

regarded as the most thoroughgoing supporter in Germany of the Darwinian doctrine of development, of which, as a bold theorist, he drew all the conclusions from which Dr. Darwin himself in the first instance held aloof. His principal works are:—"General Morphology of Organisms," 2 vols., 1866; "Natural History of Creation," 7th edit., 1879; "On the Origin and Genealogy of the Human Race," 3rd edit., 1873; "On the Division of Labour in Nature and Human Life," 1869; "Life in the Greatest Depths of the Ocean," 1870; "The Origin of Man; a History of the Development of Mankind," 3rd edit., 1877; "The Aims and Methods of the Contemporary History of Development," 1875; "The Theory of Development in its Relation to General Science," 1877; "Das Protistenreich," a popular review of the domain of the lowest forms of life, 1878; "Free Science and Free Teaching," 1878, against Virchow; "Collected Popular Essays on the Theory of Development," 1878 *et seq.* An English translation of his work on "The Evolution of Man; a popular exposition of the principal points of Human Ontogeny and Phylogeny," appeared in 1879.

HADEN, Francis Seymour, F.R.C.S., was born Sept. 16, 1818, at 62, Sloane Street, London, and educated at University College and at the Sorbonne, Paris. He became in 1842 a member and in 1857 a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The International Jury Report on Surgical Instruments, drawn up by Mr. Haden, was acknowledged by all the medical journals of the time, foreign as well as English, to be an exhaustive essay on the then state of European Surgery, and was the first public document in which the operation of Ovariotomy (till then universally condemned) was recommended. Three letters, contributed by him to the *Times*, under the title of "Earth to Earth," in Jan., May, and June, 1875, to plead for a change of system in our mode of disposing of the bodies of the dead, and in condemnation of the proposals of the advocates of cremation, attracted much attention, and brought about considerable amelioration in the practices pursued by undertakers and cemetery companies, and led to a system of interment founded on reason and sanitary consideration, which has ever since been successfully carried out at Woking. Mr. Haden is also the author of certain art publications, which, undertaken for the purpose of restoring original engraving as it was practised by the old masters, and as a relief from the cares of practice, have acquired for the author a European reputation. These publications, began in 1858, and still going on, have been partly artistic and partly literary,—the artistic part of the work consisting:—(1.) Of a large folio work (in French), entitled, "Études à l'Eau Forte," and published in Paris and in London in 1865 and 1866; (2.) Of a large number of engraved plates (185 in all), which have been catalogued and described by Sir William R. Drake, F.S.A., under the title of "The Etched Work of Francis Seymour Haden;" and (3.) Of many studies and drawings, which have not yet been published, and of other plates, not yet included in Sir William Drake's catalogue. The literary portions of the work have consisted chiefly of a Monograph on the etched work of Rembrandt; of Lectures, of which a course of three were delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in the spring of 1878; and of Notes "About Etching," published by the Fine Art Society. Several essays, also, from the pens of other writers, have appeared from time to time on the work of Mr. Haden—notably two in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, by M. Philippe Burty, in 1864; and in

the *Art Journal*, by Mr. Frederick Wedmore. In America, also, similar essays have appeared in *Scribner's Monthly* (Aug., 1880); and in Mr. P. G. Hamerton's work, entitled "Etching and Etchers." Mr. Seymour Haden is also the possessor of one of the finest collections of the etched works of the old masters, particularly of Rembrandt, ever formed, and on which during more than thirty years he has expended a fortune, giving at auctions often as much as £300 or £400 for a single print. On the other hand, one of his own plates—that of the "Agamemnon" — has realised, chiefly for the benefit of the publishers, upwards of £4000. Mr. Seymour Haden is President of the Society of Painter Etchers, and a member of the Athenæum Club. He is also Vice-President of the Obstetrical Society of London.

HADFIELD, The Right Rev. Octavius, Bishop of Wellington, in New Zealand, was consecrated to that see in Oct., 1870, but without the royal mandate. He had previously been archdeacon of Kapiti, and commissary to Dr. Abraham, the first Bishop of Wellington.

HAGARTY, The Hon. John Hawkins, D.C.L., Chief Justice of Ontario, was born at Dublin on Dec. 17, 1816. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1832, but two years afterwards emigrated to Canada, where he studied law, and in 1840 was admitted to the Bar of the Upper Province. His educated tastes and love of letters for a time wooed him to literature, but, continuing the practice of his profession, he was made a Queen's Counsel in 1850, and elevated to the Bench in 1856. In 1868 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was subsequently transferred to the Queen's Bench, and in 1878 received the appointment of Chief Justice of Ontario, which he still holds.

HAGHE, Louis, artist, born at Tournay, in Belgium, in 1806; practises his art in England, where he has resided for many years; is President of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, one of the leading members of the New Water-Colour Society, to the exhibitions of which he has been a constant contributor. His picture, "L'Hôtel de Ville de Courtray," which at once decided his position, was purchased by Mr. Vernon. Mr. Haghe draws his materials from the picturesque cities of his native country. Fine old Flemish interiors, containing, generally, some feature characterized by special wealth of carved detail, and painted with unrivalled fidelity and spirit, are peopled with figures in the costume of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, under circumstances in keeping, suggested by history. Mr. Haghe is well known as a lithographer, and in addition to lithographing the designs of others, has published many important works of his own, illustrating the archæological treasures of his native country. He was made Membre de l'Académie de Belgique in 1847, also Member of the Academy of Antwerp, and Knight of the Order of Leopold I. He received the gold medal for his lithographic works exhibited in Paris in 1834, and the second-class medal for water-colour painting at the Universal Exhibition, Paris, 1855. The Haywood gold medal of the Manchester Academy was also awarded to him.

HAINES, General Sir Frederick Paul, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., son of the late Mr. Gregory Haines, C.B., of Dublin, commissary-general of the forces, by Harriet, daughter of Mr. John Eldridge, of Kerkford, Sussex, was born in 1817. He entered the army as ensign in 1839, became captain in 1846, lieutenant-colonel in 1850, colonel in 1854, and major-general in 1864. At the commencement of the war on the Sutlej in 1845, he was appointed to act as military secretary to Sir Hugh Gough, then commander-in-chief in India. He was

present at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and upon the latter occasion was severely wounded by grape-shot, his horse being at the same moment killed under him. For his conduct in this campaign he was promoted on the recommendation of Lord Gough, and received a medal and one clasp. He served also in the same capacity throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848 and 1849, taking part in the affair of outposts at Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. He served with the 21st Fusiliers through the campaign of the Crimea in 1854-55, up to the siege of Sebastopol. He was created a K.C.B. in 1871; became a lieutenant-general in 1873, and brevet-general in 1877, in which year he was created a G.C.B. He was commander-in-chief of the Madras army from May, 1871, to 1874, when he was appointed colonel of the 104th regiment (Bengal Fusiliers). In 1876 he received the local rank of general in India. General Haines served with distinction in the Afghan campaign of 1880, and received the thanks of Parliament "for the ability and judgment with which he directed operations."

HALDANE, The Right Rev. James Robert Alexander, Bishop of Argyle and the Isles, was born in 1841, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of LL.B. in 1864. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Salisbury in 1866 and priest by the same prelate in the following year. In 1876, after having been assistant at All Saints', Edinburgh, for some years, he was appointed to the incumbency of St. Bride's, Lochaber. He was made Dean of Argyle and the Isles in 1881, and was elected Bishop of the diocese, in succession to Dr. Mackarness, in June, 1883.

HALE, Edward Everett, D.D., born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 3, 1822. He graduated at Harvard College in 1839; studied theology; and was pastor of the (Unitarian) Church of the Unity, Worcester, Massachusetts, from 1846 to 1856. Since that time he has been pastor of the Old South Church, Boston. He has published: "The Rosary," 1848; "Margaret Percival in America," 1850; "Sketches of Christian History," 1850; "Letters on Irish Immigration," 1852; "Kansas and Nebraska," 1854; "America," 1856; "The Man without a Country," 1861; "The President's Words," 1865; "If, Yes, and Perhaps," 1868; "Sybaris and other Homes," 1869; "Puritan Politics in England and New England," 1869; "Ingham Papers," 1870; "Ten Times One is Ten," 1870; "Daily Bread and other Stories," 1870; "How to Do It," 1871; "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," 1872; "His Level Best and other Stories," 1872; "Ups and Downs," 1873; "Working-men's Homes," 1874; "A Summer Vacation," 1874; "In His Name," 1874; "Our New Crusade," 1875; "One Hundred Years," 1875; "Philip Nolan's Friends," 1876; "G. T. T., or the Wonderful Adventures of a Pullman," 1877; "What Career?" 1878; "Mrs. Merriam's Scholars," 1878; "The Bible and its Revision," 1879; "The Life in Common and other Sermons," 1879; "The Kingdom of God and other Sermons," 1880; "Crusoe in New York," 1880; "Stories of the War," 1880; "Stories of the Sea," 1881; "Stories of Adventure," 1881; "June to May, Sermons of a Year," 1881; and (conjointly with Miss Hale) "A Family Flight through France, Germany, &c.," 1881, and "A Family Flight over Egypt and Syria," 1882. Mr. Hale has been a frequent contributor to periodicals, was editor of the *Christian Examiner* and the founder and editor of *Old and New*.

HALE, The Right Rev. Mat-

THEW BLAGDEN, D.D., son of the late Mr. Robert H. Blagden Hale, of Alderley Park, Gloucestershire, was born in 1811, and received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1835, M.A. 1838). After holding for some time the vicarage of Stroud, Gloucestershire, he was appointed Archdeacon of Adelaide, in South Australia, in 1847, and consecrated the first Bishop of Perth, in Western Australia, in 1856. In 1875 he was translated to the bishopric of Brisbane, Queensland, which had become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Tufnell.

HALES, JOHN WESLEY, was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, Oct. 5, 1836, being the son of a Nonconformist minister. He was educated at Glasgow High School and University, Durham Grammar School, and Cambridge University. He was elected Fellow of Christ's College in 1860; called to the bar in 1867; appointed Professor of English Language and Literature at King's College, London, Dec. 1877, succeeding to the chair vacated by Dr. Brewer. Mr. Hales co-edited "The Percy Folio Manuscript," 3 vols., in 1867-8; wrote on "The Teaching of English," in Farrar's "Essays on a Liberal Education," 1867; edited "Longer English Poems," 1872; Milton's "Areopagitica" (Clarendon Press), 1874; was one of the two general editors of the "London Series of English Classics;" and has contributed various papers on English literature to the *Cornhill Magazine*, the *Quarterly Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Academy*, the *Athenæum*, and *Fraser's Magazine*.

HALIFAX (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD, born Dec. 20, 1800, graduated as a Double First at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1821, succeeded his father as third baronet, Dec. 31, 1846, and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax of Mont Bretton, Feb. 21, 1866. In 1826 he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Great Grimsby, and afterwards sat for Wareham, Halifax, and Ripon. In 1832 he was Secretary of the Treasury, in 1835 Secretary to the Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's first administration from 1846 till 1852. On the formation of the Aberdeen cabinet in Dec. 1852, he became President of the Board of Control, was First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's first administration, from 1856 till 1858; and Secretary of State for India, and President of the Indian Council, in Lord Palmerston's second administration, from 1859 to June, 1866. He became Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Gladstone's administration, in July, 1870, and continued to hold that office till Feb. 1874. He is Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

HALL, THE HON. SIR CHARLES, son of the late John Hall, Esq., of Manchester, was born there April 14, 1814. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Nov. 1838; was for some time conveyancing counsel to the Court of Chancery; and was elected a bencher of his inn in 1871. He was one of the Vice-Chancellors of England from Nov. 1873, when he was knighted, till Nov. 1875, when he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division), his former title being preserved by Act of Parliament. He retired from the judicial bench in 1882.

HALL, JAMES, LL.D., born at Hingham, Massachusetts, Sept. 12, 1811. He studied at the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, New York, 1831-36, and in 1837 was appointed on the New York Survey, his report on which was published in 1843. While thus engaged he directed his attention to the palæozoic formations of the western part of the State, and in the course of several years prepared four illustrated quarto vo-

lumes upon the "Palæontology of New York" (1847, '52, '59, '67). In 1855 he was appointed Geologist of the State of Iowa, and published two volumes of "Geological Reports of Iowa" (1858-60). Hs also undertook the study of the graptolites of the so-called Quebec group of Canada, the results being published as a monograph in 1865, and subsequently, with additions, in the Twentieth Report of the New York State Cabinet of Natural Histôry. In 1879 he published "Descriptions of New Species of Fossils from the Niagara Formation at Waldron, Indiana." In 1850 he was elected by the Geographical Society of London one of its fifty foreign members, and in 1858 he received the Wollaston Medal from the same body. He is a member of several scientific societies in Europe and in the United States, to which he has at various times contributed many valuable papers, and has described the fossils collected by the government explorers in the Western Surveys, in the successive volumes of the "Pacific Railroad Survey." He is still State Geologist of New York.

HALL, John, D.D., was born in the county of Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829. He was educated at Belfast College, which he entered at the age of thirteen, and after completing his studies, received his licence to preach in 1849, going as a missionary to the west of Ireland. He became pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Armagh in 1852, and in 1858 pastor of St. Mary's Abbey, in Dublin. The Presbyterian Church of Ireland sent him as a delegate to the Presbyterian Churches of the United States in 1867; and shortly after his return to Ireland he was called to the Fifth Avenue Church in New York, over which he was installed in November, 1867. His success there was very marked, and he is regarded as among the ablest preachers in America. He has published "Family Prayers for Four Weeks" (1868); "Papers for Home Reading" (1871); "Questions of the Day" (1873); "God's Word through Preaching" (1875); "Foundation Stones for Young Builders" (1879); and, in conjunction with G. H. Stuart, "American Evangelists" (1875); besides a number of discourses and sermons.

HALL, The Rev. Newman, is son of the late Mr. John Vine Hall, the author of the well-known tract, "The Sinner's Friend," and brother of Captain J. V. Hall, who commanded the *Great Eastern* steamship on her first voyage across the Atlantic. Born at Maidstone, May 22, 1816, he was educated at Totteridge and at Highbury College, and graduated B.A. at the London University. In 1855 he took the degree of LL.B., and won the law scholarship. He was appointed minister of the Albion Congregational Church, Hull, in 1842, and remained at that post till 1854, when he succeeded the Rev. James Sherman as minister of Surrey Chapel, known as Rowland Hill's Chapel, in the Blackfriars Road, London. One of the chief features of his work in London was inaugurating a weekly lecture or concert on Monday evenings in the chapel, as a counter-attraction for working men to the public-house. This idea, then novel, has since been widely carried out by all denominations. Mr. Hall, in 1850, opposed the popular cry against what was called "Papal Aggression," being directly in antagonism to most of his brother ministers. He defended his course on the ground, not of favouring Popery, but of consistent Protestantism, and fidelity to the principle of religious liberty and equality. He has always been an advocate of peace, and of the intercommunion of all Evangelical Churches. When the civil war in the United States broke out, he advocated the Northern cause in the interests of Union and Freedom. He after-

wards made two extensive tours in the United States for the purpose of allaying the bitter feeling towards Great Britain, and of promoting international good-will. His object was to show that the great mass of the people were in perfect harmony with the American nation. At Washington he was invited to open Congress with prayer. He preached in the House of Representatives, and the next day delivered an address on "International Relations," when General, afterwards President Grant, and the members of both Houses of Congress were present, and Chief Justice Chase presided. While in America he received £3,500 towards an International Monument to Abraham Lincoln. A like amount was subscribed by British citizens, and the total sum was expended in the erection of the "Lincoln Tower," adjoining the new "Christ Church," a large and handsome Gothic structure in the Westminster Bridge-road, built by voluntary subscriptions to perpetuate the institutions of Surrey Chapel. The total cost of the church, lecture-hall, tower, &c., with freehold site, was £60,000. The church was consecrated July 4, 1876, on which day and the following day sermons were delivered by clergymen of various denominations, Established and Nonconformist. The doctrinal basis is broad Evangelical, and the service is that of the Church of England, with slight modifications. Christ Church holds about 3,000 worshippers, and the various schools and charities connected with it expend about £3,000 annually for the benefit of the poor population around. Mr. Newman Hall is in frequent demand as a preacher on public occasions, and has occupied the pulpits of almost all denominations in most towns and many villages of the United Kingdom. He still keeps up the habit of open air preaching, which he commenced in 1836, and may often be seen addressing a crowd outside his church, after the close of the service inside. He has written numerous devotional treatises, one of which, entitled "Come to Jesus," has reached a circulation of nearly three millions, in upwards of twenty languages. He has also written "Antidote to Fear;" "Short Memoir of Rev. Rowland Hill," an argumentative treatise on sacrifice, in opposition to the views of Mr. Maurice and others; a volume of sermons, entitled, "Homeward Bound;" "The Land of the Forum and the Vatican, or Thoughts and Sketches during an Easter Pilgrimage to Rome" (1854), new edit. 1859; a small volume of devotional poetry, entitled, "Pilgrim Songs in Cloud and Sunshine" (1871); a tractate on "Prayer: its Reasonableness and Efficacy" (1875); and several small works on teetotalism, of which he has been an earnest advocate during forty years. He has also compiled from Scripture a volume of devotion, entitled, "Prayer and Praise in Bible Words," and has edited an autobiography of his father, entitled "Conflict and Victory."

HALL, Samuel Carter, F.S.A., the fourth son of Colonel Robert Hall, born at Topsham, Devon, in 1801, is a barrister-at-law, and commenced his professional labours as a gallery reporter for the *New Times*. In 1825 he established and for many years edited the *Amulet*, a favourite annual, and is best known by an illustrated work on Ireland, written in conjunction with his wife. Mr. Hall succeeded the poet Campbell, in 1830, as editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, and has laboured with great zeal for the popularization of art in England. He established the *Art Journal* in 1839, and at first carried it on under most discouraging circumstances; but by dint of perseverance at length hit the popular taste in the right way, and gained for his serial a large amount of

public support. That work has had considerable influence on the progress of British art and art-manufacture, and to the labours of its editor may in some measure be attributed the transfer of public patronage in England from the "old masters" to the modern artists. Mr. Hall terminated his long connexion with the *Art Journal* in Dec., 1880. He has edited the "Book of Gems," "Book of British Ballads," "Baronial Halls," and other illustrated works. In 1851 he published, in conjunction with the *Art Journal*, an "Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," the most authentic pictorial presentation of the contents and interior of the Crystal Palace, extant; in 1862 a similar work, descriptive of the International Exhibition; and in 1867 a work of the same character concerning the Universal Exhibition at Paris. He has issued in the *Art Journal* a series of engravings from the pictures in the Vernon Gallery, and of those in the private collection of Her Majesty. During his long labours in connection with literature, Mr. Hall formed the acquaintance of many literary celebrities, and his recollections of these, embodied in Lectures, he has delivered repeatedly in London and in many of the leading cities and towns of England. In 1870 he published a handsome volume of these records, entitled "A Book of Memories of Great Men and Women of the Age." A list of the several works, original and edited, by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, would occupy more space than can be spared in this work, as it amounts to three hundred and forty volumes. Mr. Hall's latest work, "The Retrospect of a Long Life," appeared in 2 vols., 1883. He received in 1880 an annual civil-list pension of £150 in recognition of his services to art and literature. Mr. Hall has assisted in founding some excellent charities of London; amongst which may be mentioned the Hospital for Consumption, the Governesses' Institution, the Pensioners' Employment Society; and he acted as one of the honorary secretaries of the Nightingale Fund.

HALLÉ, Charles, pianist, a native of Germany, at an early age established himself at Paris, and acquired a great reputation for his elegant and elevated method in the interpretation of the classical compositions of the best masters for his instrument. His future indeed seemed secure, for his services as a professor were eagerly sought, when the revolution of Feb., 1848, proved calamitous to him, as it did to many other musicians in the French capital. Mr. Hallé repaired to England, and made his first appearance at a concert in Covent Garden Theatre with Beethoven's E flat Concerto. He also sang at the matinées of Mr. John Ella, the director of the Musical Union. He soon afterwards established himself at Manchester as Director of the Musical Institution there, and has materially contributed towards improving the musical taste of the inhabitants, as well as promoting in that centre of commercial activity a knowledge of the best orchestral works of the great masters. Mr. Hallé is, however, as much a resident in London as in Manchester. Mr. Hallé instituted in 1857 an annual series of twenty orchestral and choral concerts, which have taken place uninterruptedly since then, and have become one of the most important series in Europe. He has published a few compositions of a very high order.

HALLIDAY, Sir Frederick James, K.C.B., son of Mr. Thomas Halliday, of Ewell, Surrey, was born in 1806, and having been educated at St. Paul's School, Rugby, and Haileybury College, entered the civil service of the East India Company in 1825. He held several civil, political, and legislative posts, and in Dec., 1853, was appointed

one of the Supreme Council of India. In 1854 he was made by Lord Dalhousie Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which post he held through the trying period of the Indian mutiny. For the energy, resolution, and administrative ability which he displayed in that office he received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, and was created in 1860 a K.C.B. (Civil division).

HALLIWELL, James Orchard, F.R.S., is a son of the late Thomas Halliwell, Esq., of Sloane Street, Chelsea, where he was born in 1820. At an early age he showed considerable taste for antiquarian researches, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the ancient literature and antiquities of England. These studies ultimately led him to Shakespearian criticism, on which he has written extensively. His most important works are: "A Life of Shakespeare;" "A Descriptive Calendar of the Records of Stratford-on-Avon;" "A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words;" "Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales," 1849; "An Account of the New Place, Stratford-on-Avon," 1864; an edition of "Shakespeare," in 16 vols. folio, brought out by private subscription, and completed in 1865; and "Illustrations of the Life of Shakespeare in a discursive Series of Essays on a variety of Subjects connected with the Personal and Literary History of the Great Dramatist," Part I., 1874.

HAMERTON, Philip Gilbert, was born at Laneside, near Shaw, Lancashire, Sept. 10, 1834, his father being a solicitor in Shaw, and cadet of an ancient Yorkshire family, the Hamertons of Hellifield Peel and Hollins. He was educated at Burnley and Doncaster Grammar Schools, and afterwards prepared by private tutors for Oxford, but a taste for the fine arts led him to study landscape painting. He began to exercise his pen very early in life by contributing to the *Historic Times* a series of articles entitled "Rome in 1849," and in 1851 he published a work on Heraldry. In 1855 appeared a volume of verse, "The Isles of Loch Awe, and other Poems," with sixteen illustrations by the author. In the same year Mr. Hamerton went to Paris to study painting and French literature. A strong affection for Loch Awe led him to encamp there in 1857, for the purpose of painting from nature, and in 1858 he took a lease of an island in the lake, with a house upon it (Innistrynich), and made this his principal head-quarters for some years, the results being a series of pictures, and two volumes entitled "A Painter's Camp in the Highlands, and Thoughts about Art" (1862), published as separate works in subsequent editions. Mr. Hamerton left Loch Awe for France in 1861, living first at Sens and afterwards near Autun. His residence at Sens was chiefly productive of pictures, but on the establishment of *The Fine Arts Quarterly Review* he became a frequent contributor, and he also contributed to the *Fortnightly* when under the editorship of Mr. Lewes. In 1866 Mr. Hamerton became art-critic to the *Saturday Review*, but resigned this post in 1868, remaining, however, connected with the Review as an occasional contributor. In 1868 he published "Etching and Etchers," a critical and practical treatise on the art of etching, and the masters who have excelled in it, with plates; this edition was published at £1 11s. 6d., and rose gradually to £13. A guinea edition of the same work appeared in 1876 with twelve plates, ten of which are copies executed by the author, and a five-guinea edition with forty-eight plates was published in 1880; this rose immediately in price. In 1868 appeared an essay on French art, entitled "Contemporary French Painters," followed in the next year by another of the same kind,

"Painting in France after the decline of Classicism." In 1869 Mr. Hamerton ventured into fiction with "Wenderholme, a Story of Lancashire and Yorkshire," in three volumes, afterwards condensed in the second edition (1876) into one. During the year 1869 he planned a new art periodical, the *Portfolio*, which is distinguished by careful writing and artistic illustration, chiefly in the form of etchings by the best masters in Europe. Some of Mr. Hamerton's more recent literary works have first appeared in the pages of the *Portfolio*. Of these may be mentioned: "The Unknown River, an Etcher's Voyage of Discovery," with thirty-seven etchings by the author, 1871; "Chapters on Animals," 1874; "The Sylvan Year," partly illustrated by the author, 1876; and "The Life of Turner," 1878. One of the most widely known of this author's works, "The Intellectual Life," appeared in 1873. In 1876 was published "Round my House," an account of the author's personal observations of rural life and character in France. In 1878 Mr. Hamerton published anonymously "Marmorne," a novel, which was successful in England, France, and the United States, and appeared in the Tauchnitz reprints. "Modern Frenchmen" (1878) contains various studies of remarkable Frenchmen. In 1882 appeared "The Graphic Arts, a treatise on the varieties of Drawing, Painting, and Engraving in comparison with each other and with Nature." Mr. Hamerton's works have been frequently reprinted in America, and a collected edition in ten volumes was published at Boston in 1882. In recognition of his standing as a writer on art, he has been elected an honorary member of the Burlington Club, *membre protecteur* of the Belgian Etching Club, and a member of the Council of the Society of Painter-Etchers. In 1882 the French Government conferred upon him the University decoration of an *Officier d'Académie*.

HAMILTON, The Right Hon. Lord George Francis, M.P., is the third son of the Duke of Abercorn, by Lady Louisa, second daughter of John, sixth Duke of Bedford. He was born at Brighton in Dec. 1845, and received his education at Harrow. In 1864, he was appointed an ensign in the Rifle Brigade, and in 1868 was transferred to the Coldstream Guards. At the general election of Dec., 1868, he contested the county of Middlesex in the Conservative interest, and was returned at the head of the poll, the numbers being as follows:—Lord G. Hamilton, 7,850; Viscount Enfield, 6,507; Mr. Henry Labouchere, 6,397. This decisive Conservative victory occasioned great surprise in political circles, as Middlesex had previously been regarded as one of the most impregnable strongholds of the Liberal party. At the general election of Feb., 1874, Lord George Hamilton again came in at the head of the poll, receiving 10,343 votes, against 5,192 recorded for Viscount Enfield, the most popular of the Liberal candidates. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's Administration in Feb., 1874, his lordship was nominated to the post of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India; and he was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, April 4, 1878, in succession to Viscount Sandon. On the latter occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council. He went out of office with his party in April, 1880. His lordship married in 1871, Lady Maud Caroline, youngest daughter of the third Earl of Harewood.

HAMILTON, Sir Robert North Collie, Bart., K.C.B, eldest son of the late Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart., of Silverton, county Lanark, born April 7, 1802. Having received his education at Haileybury, he entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1819, and after holding several

civil and political offices, became in 1842 political agent to the Governor-General in Central India, in which post he displayed great readiness and ability during the Indian mutiny; and for his services was created a K.C.B. (Civil division), and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Sir Robert, who is married to a daughter of the late General the Honourable Sir George Anson, G.C.B., was in England when the mutiny broke out, and returned at once to Calcutta, whence he was sent by the Governor-General with full powers, to accompany the force under Gen. Sir Hugh Rose. He was present in every engagement, and in the field throughout the whole campaign, until tranquillity was restored in Central India, when he was compelled, on account of ill health, to leave the country, and to give up the appointment to the Supreme Council in India, which had been conferred upon him. He received the medal and clasp. After his return he was High Sheriff of Warwickshire, in which county he is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant. Sir R. Hamilton contested South Warwickshire in the Liberal interest at the general election of Dec. 1868, and failed by 29 votes.

HAMLEY, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bruce, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., fourth son of Admiral William Hamley, K.L., by his wife Barbara, daughter of Mr. Charles Ogilvy of Lerwick, was born at Bodmin in Cornwall, April 27, 1824. He was educated at the grammar school kept by the late William Hicks (a remarkable humorist), and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the army as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1843. He obtained a captaincy in 1850, became Brevet Major in 1854, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1864, to Colonel in 1873, to Major-General in 1879, and to Lieutenant-General in 1882. He served in the Crimean campaign in 1854-5, including the affairs of Bulganac and McKenzie's Farm; the battle of the Alma, where his horse was shot; Balaclava, and Inkerman, where his horse was killed; the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and repulse of the sortie on Oct. 26, 1854, when he was mentioned in despatches. From 1870 to 1877 he was Commandant of the Staff College. He was employed as Her Majesty's Commissioner for the delimitation of the Balkan frontier (1879), for the delimitation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in Armenia (1880), for the evacuation of Epirus and Thessaly by the Turkish forces, and for the occupation of the same by the Greek army (1881)—all these measures being in fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin. In the Egyptian war of 1882 he commanded the second division. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1867; a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in Jan. 1880; Grand Officer of the Medjidie in 1881; and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in Nov. 1882. His literary works are:—"Ensign Faunce," a novel published in *Fraser's Magazine* 1848-9; "Lady Lee's Widowhood," a novel published in *Blackwood* 1853, and afterwards re-published in two vols. with illustrations by the author 1854; "Campaign of Sebastopol, written in the Camp" 1854-5; "The Operations of War," 4to, now in its 4th edition; "Our Poor Relations: a Philozoic Essay" 1870; "Voltaire," in the series of "Foreign Classics" 1877; "Thomas Carlyle," an essay re-published from *Blackwood* 1881: also many essays in *Blackwood*, including "Wellington's Career" (re-published in 1862), and "Shakspere's Funeral," re-published in "Tales from *Blackwood*."

HAMLIN, Hannibal, statesman, born at Paris, Maine, Aug. 27, 1809. He prepared for college, but the death of his father compelled him to take charge of his farm. At the age

of twenty-one he became a printer. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1833 and practised until 1848. From 1836 to 1840 he was a member of the Maine legislature, serving as Speaker in 1837, 1839, and 1840. He was a Member of Congress from 1843 to 1847; a State representative again in 1847; and U.S. Senator from 1848 to 1857. He was Governor of Maine from Jan. 7 to Feb. 20, 1857, resigning the position on his re-election to the Senate. He was elected Vice-President of the U.S. on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and on the expiration of his term in 1865 was made Collector of Customs for the port of Boston. This position he retained until he was again chosen to the Senate in 1869, where he remained until 1881, when he was appointed Minister to Spain.

HAMMOND (Lord), The Right Hon. Edmund, son of the late Mr. George Hammond, for many years Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, born in London in 1802, was educated at Harrow, Eton, and University College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1825, and was afterwards elected to a fellowship. He entered the Civil Service of the Crown in 1823, as a clerk in the Privy Council Office, whence in the following year he was transferred to the Foreign Office. Here he rose by gradual promotion until, in April, 1854, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1866. In March, 1874, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Hammond, of Kirk Ella, Kingston-on-Hull. He married, in 1846, Mary Frances, third daughter of the late Lord Robert Kerr, and granddaughter of William, fifth Marquis of Lothian, by whom he had issue several daughters, but no son.

HAMMOND, William Alexander, M.D., born at Annapolis, Maryland, Aug. 28, 1828. He graduated M.D. in the University of New York in 1848, and in June, 1849, entered the medical service of the United States army as assistant-surgeon, in which he remained till 1860, having attained the staff rank of Captain. In 1860 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Maryland. At the commencement of the civil war he resigned his professorship, and entered the army almost at the bottom of the list of assistant-surgeons. But on the reorganization of the Medical Bureau in April, 1862, he was, at the earnest solicitation of the Sanitary Commission, appointed Surgeon-General of the army, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He retained this position until 1864, when he was dismissed from the service on the ground of irregularities in the award of contracts. This sentence was reversed by the President and Congress in 1878, when he was restored to his full rank and placed on the retired list. On his dismissal from the army in 1864 he was appointed Professor in the Bellevue-Hospital Medical College, New York, and Physician-in-Chief to the New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, a position which he still holds. He is also the editor of *The Journal of Psychological Medicine*, and has published "Military Hygiene" (1863); "Physiological Memoirs" (1863); "Venereal Diseases" (1864); "Sleep, and its Nervous Derangements" (1869); "The Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism" (1870); "Medico-Legal Study of the Case of Daniel McFarland" (1870); "A Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System" (1871); "Insanity in its Relations to Crime" (1873); "Over Mental Work, and Emotional Disturbances" (1878); "Cerebral Hyperæmia" (1878); and "Fasting Girls" (1879).

HAMPTON, Wade, born in Charleston, South Carolina, March 28, 1818. His father, who died in

1835, was probably the wealthiest planter in the United States, being, it is said, the owner of more than 3,000 slaves. The son graduated at the University of South Carolina, studied law, and subsequently became a member of the State Legislature. At the commencement of the civil war he entered the Confederate service, and raised a regiment of cavalry; was made a Brigadier-General, served during the peninsular campaign of 1862, and was wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. In 1864 he was made Lieutenant-General, and commanded a body of cavalry in Virginia. Early in 1865 he was sent to South Carolina, and commanded the rear-guard of the Confederate army, which was falling back before General Sherman. Large quantities of cotton had been stored at Columbia, the capital of the state, which, upon the approach of the Union forces, was piled up in an open square, ready to be burnt. Fire was set to this, which resulted in a conflagration by which a great part of the city was destroyed. A sharp discussion arose between Generals Hampton and Sherman, each charging the other with the wilful destruction of Columbia. But, according to the best evidence, as far as either was concerned, the conflagration was purely accidental. In 1876 he was elected Governor of South Carolina, and again in 1878. He is now U. S. Senator for the term expiring March 4, 1885.

HANBURY, Sir James Arthur, K.C.B., son of the late Mr. Samuel Hanbury, was born in 1832, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1853. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1859. Immediately after graduating at Dublin, he entered the medical department of the Army. He became surgeon in 1863, surgeon-major in 1873, brigadier-surgeon in 1879, and deputy-surgeon-general in 1881. He served with distinction in China, India, and America; was principal medical officer of a division during the Afghan campaigns of 1878-9 and 1879-80; and served as principal medical officer under Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Roberts on the occasion of his celebrated march from Cabul to Candahar. For these services he was created a Companion of the Bath, and received the war medal and bronze star. In Aug. 1882, he was specially selected to accompany Sir Garnet Wolseley as principal medical officer of the Egyptian Expedition, with the local rank of surgeon-general. At the close of the campaign he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

HANCOCK, Winfield Scott, born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Feb. 14, 1824. He graduated from the West Point Academy in 1844, and in 1846 received his commission as Lieutenant of infantry. He served during the Mexican war, and at its close was quarter-master of his regiment. In 1855 he was appointed captain in the quarter-master's department, and took part in the Florida campaign against the Seminali Indians. In 1861 he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Potomac. He accompanied Gen. McClellan's army to the peninsula in 1862, and distinguished himself at the battle of Williamsburg. At the battle of Fredericksburg, in Dec. 1862, he commanded a division, which suffered severely, and for his meritorious conduct on this occasion received a commission as Major-General of Volunteers. He took part in the battle of Chancellorsville. In the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, Hancock's division bore the prominent part, although he himself was severely wounded early in the action. He recovered sufficiently to return to duty Dec. 27,

1863, but was unable to command a body of troops till April, 1864, when he was promoted to the command of the 2nd Army Corps, and was engaged in all the battles of the Wilderness campaign, from May 5 to June 19, 1864, when the breaking out of the old wound received at Gettysburg compelled him to leave for a time. He returned to his command in July, and remained with it till Nov. 26, 1864, being subsequently engaged in lighter duties till the close of the war. He was promoted to be Brigadier-General of the regular army in Aug. 1864, Brevet Major-General, March 13, 1865, and Major-General, United States Army, July 26, 1866. After the war he was successively Commander of the Middle Department (1865-66), of the Department of the Missouri (1866-67), of the Department of Louisiana and Texas (1867-69), and of the Department of the Dakota (1869-72). Upon the death of General Meade, Nov. 1872, the President, in acknowledgment of his great military services, appointed General Hancock to the command of the Department of the East, with his headquarters at Governor's Island, New York, a position which he still holds, being one of the three major-generals in the United States army. In 1868 Gen. Hancock was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination to the presidency, which, however, was given to Ex-Governor Seymour. Securing the nomination in 1880, he was defeated in the election by Mr. Garfield, who received a popular majority of 7018 and an electoral majority of 59 over General Hancock.

HANNAFORD, Samuel, born in 1828, spent the earlier part of his life in England and Ireland. In 1851 he published a "Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns" in the neighbourhood of Totnes, in Devonshire, and for some years was a constant contributor of botanical papers and natural history notes to the *Naturalist* and other scientific journals. In Aug. 1852, he proceeded to Australia, settling down in Melbourne, Victoria, the fauna and flora of which colony he at once commenced to investigate. At this period he contributed several scientific papers to the *Home Companion* and the *Journal of Australasia*. In 1856 a work from his pen, under the title of "Jottings in Australasia, or Notes on the Flora and Fauna of Victoria," was issued, and had a large circulation. Whilst residing at Geelong, he edited for five years the *Victorian Agricultural and Horticultural Gazette*, initiated and became honorary secretary of the Horticultural Improvement Association, and wrote a small work entitled "Sea and Riverside Rambles." Removing to Tasmania, a new field for inquiry was thrown open to him, the result of which was the publication, in 1866, of a volume on the "Wild Flowers of Tasmania." Whilst engaged as editor of the *Launceston Times*, Mr. Hannaford wrote the nucleus of a Guide-Book to Tasmania, and a pamphlet on the "Poets and Poetry of Ireland." In 1869 he became connected with the *Tasmanian Times*, in the south of the island, on the staff of which journal he remained until the resuscitation, under the auspices of the Government, in 1870, of the Tasmanian Public Library, when he was chosen secretary and librarian to that institution.

HANNAH, The Ven. John, D.C.L., born in 1818, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he took his B.A. degree in 1840 as a first-class in classics. He was elected to a Fellowship at Lincoln College, where he obtained a large university connection as a private tutor; became Rector of the Academy at Edinburgh in 1847; and succeeded Bishop Wordsworth in 1854, as Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, an educational

establishment which combines a Divinity department for training young men for the Episcopal Church in Scotland, with a public school after the English model. Dr. Hannah was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, for 1863, his subject being "The Relation between the Divine and Human Elements in Holy Scripture;" and was presented to the vicarage of Brighton in 1870. He became Prebendary of Chichester in 1874, and Archdeacon of Lewes in 1876. He is the author of "Discourses on the Fall and its Results," and of several separately published lectures and sermons. He has also edited, with notes, "The Poems and Psalms of Henry King, D.D.," 1843; poems by Sir H. Wotton, Sir W. Raleigh, and others (1845); and the "Courtly Poets from Raleigh to Montrose," 1870.

HANNEN, The Right Hon. Sir James, eldest son of the late Mr. James Hannen of Kingswood, Surrey, formerly a merchant in the city of London, was born in 1821, and received his education at St. Paul's School, whence he removed to the University of Heidelberg. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1848, and chose the Home Circuit, on which he obtained a very large practice, mainly in commercial business. He was continually employed in very complicated and important cases, and in the great Shrewsbury case in the House of Lords, he was one of the counsel retained by the successful claimant. Mr. Hannen was for some time counsel to the Treasury. In Aug. 1868, he was nominated a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Shee, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce in succession to Lord Penzance, in Nov. 1872, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

HARCOURT, Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon, M.P., Q.C., second son of the Rev. William Vernon-Harcourt, and grandson of the late Archbishop of York, born Oct. 14, 1827, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, and graduated in high honours in 1851. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, and went the Home circuit. He unsuccessfully contested the Kircaldy burghs in 1858. In Dec. 1863, he conducted the defence of Col. Crawley, who was tried before a court-martial at Aldershot. Mr. Harcourt was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1866; and was returned to the House of Commons for the city of Oxford in the Liberal interest in 1868. Mr. Harcourt was elected Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, March 2, 1869. He was a member of the Royal Commission for amending the Neutrality Laws, and of the Royal Commission for amending the Naturalization Laws. He was appointed Solicitor-General in Nov. 1873, on which occasion he was knighted, and he held that office until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in the following February. When Mr. Gladstone returned to power in May, 1880, Sir W. Harcourt was nominated Secretary of State for the Home Department. On his going down to Oxford for re-election on that occasion he was defeated, polling only 2681 votes against 2735 recorded in favour of his Conservative antagonist, Mr. A. W. Hall. At this juncture Mr. Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby, very opportunely accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, whereupon Sir W. Harcourt was elected one of the representatives of that borough in his stead. Sir W. Harcourt was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow Oct. 25, 1881. He was one of the original contributors to the *Saturday Review*, and has written various political pamphlets and letters on international law in

the *Times*, published under the pseudonym of "Historicus." The latter were reprinted in a volume, with considerable additions (1863). He married, first, in 1859, Thérèse, daughter of Lady Thérèse Lewis—aunt to the Earl of Clarendon, and widow of the late Sir Geo. Cornewall Lewis, Bart.—by her first husband, T. Lister, Esq.; and, secondly, in 1876, Mrs. Ives, daughter of the late John Lothrop Motley, Esq., some time United States Minister in London.

HARDINGE, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Arthur Edward, second son of the late Viscount Hardinge, was born in 1828. Joining the Army in 1844, he soon afterwards proceeded to India to join the personal staff of the Governor-General and there took part in the important actions in the Punjab, on the Sutlej 1845-6, being present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah—where his horse was shot under him—and the decisive victory of Sobraon, for which he received the medal and two clasps. Returning to England and appointed to the Coldstream Guards, he seized an early opportunity of qualifying himself for Staff employment by going through the senior department at Sandhurst, where he took high honours. On the breaking out of the war in 1854, Captain Hardinge was appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General in the First Division of the Army in the East, and he took part in all the scenes of the war, including the occupation of Bulgaria, expedition to Crimea, battle of Alma—where he was mentioned in despatches for remarkable coolness and judgment—the battle of Balaklava, where he rode in the cavalry charge, the battle of Inkerman—again mentioned in despatches—and the whole siege of Sebastopol, latterly employed at head-quarters as Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and, remaining with the Army until the close of the war. He was made Brevet-Major after Alma, and at the peace received C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, fifth class Medjidié, medal, four clasps, and Turkish medal. In 1857, appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Dublin Division, he served on the Staff in Ireland, qualifying there for full colonelcy in 1858. In 1859 he was selected by the Prince Consort to join the Royal Household as Equerry, which post he held until his Royal Highness's death in 1861, when the Queen, to retain his services, made him Equerry to Her Majesty. In command first of a battalion and subsequently of the regiment of Coldstream Guards, he proved himself so efficient a commanding officer that on his further promotion to Major-General his services in India in command of a division were willingly accepted. He commanded first the Allahabad and then the Meerut Division for five years, but suffered the mortification of having to return to England on the expiry of his command just at the outbreak of the war with Afghanistan, but not without having accompanied unofficially and in a private capacity the force into the Khyber. During his service in India General Hardinge proved himself an active commander, and the interest with which he worked up the questions of infantry attack, and the attention he gave to musketry, on which subjects he gave lectures at the United Service Institute on his return, have found excellent fruits in the proficiency which has been shown in a marked manner by the regiments then under his command. In Feb. 1881, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay.

HARDINGE (Viscount), Charles Stewart Hardinge, eldest son of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., who was Governor-General of India, and Commander-in-Chief at the Horse

Guards, born Sept. 12, 1812, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1844 in classical honours. He sat in the House of Commons as member for the borough of Downpatrick, from 1851 till Sept. 24, 1856, when he succeeded to his father's title; and he held the post of Under-Secretary of State for the War Department under Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9. He acted as private secretary to his father in India, having been present at the battles Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, served for five years as Major in the Kent Artillery, and is Lieut.-Col. of the 2nd Kent Administrative Battalion Volunteers. He published in 1847 some elaborate "Views in India," in imperial folio, which show that he is an artist of more than ordinary merit.

HARDY, Thomas, novelist, was born June 2, 1840, at a village in Dorsetshire, and educated in the same county. He was destined for the architectural profession, and in his 17th year was articled as pupil to an architect practising in the county-town, about which time he formed a friendship with the late able classical scholar and *Saturday* reviewer—Mr. H. Moule, of Queen's College, Cambridge—who read with him during the ensuing four years. On taking up his residence in London, Mr. Hardy allied himself with the modern school of Gothic artists, and acquired additional experience in design under Mr. Arthur Blomfield, M.A., F.S.A., son of the late Bishop Blomfield. His first literary performance was an essay on Coloured Brick and Terra-cotta Architecture, which received the prize and medal of the Institute of British Architects in 1863; he also was awarded in the same year Sir W. Tite's prize for architectural design. He now formed the idea of becoming an art-critic, and engaged in further studies for that purpose; but at length tried his hand on a work of fiction called "Desperate Remedies," which was published in 1871, and was equally praised and condemned. In 1872 he published the rural tale entitled "Under the Greenwood Tree," and in 1873 "A Pair of Blue Eyes," both of which were well received. These were followed, in the *Cornhill Magazine* for 1874, by his best-known novel, "Far from the Madding Crowd," dramatized by the author in 1879, and acted in a modified form at the Globe Theatre in 1882, a warm newspaper controversy having meanwhile arisen on the resemblance borne to "Far from the Madding Crowd" by a new play of similar character. He has also written "The Hand of Ethelberta, a Comedy in Chapters" (1876); "The Return of the Native" (1878); "The Trumpet-Major" (1880); "A Laodicean" (1881); and "Two on a Tower" (1882); besides some minor tales. Many of these novels have been published simultaneously in England, America, Australia, and India, and some have been translated into French. Mr. Hardy is said to be the first who made the English farm-labourer or clown a prominent character in modern fiction.

HARE, Augustus John Cuthbert, the youngest and now the only surviving son of Francis George Hare, was born at the Villa Strozzi, at Rome, March 13, 1834, and was adopted, as an infant, by the widow of his uncle, Augustus William Hare. He was educated at Harrow, and at University College, Oxford. Mr. Hare resided formerly at his family home of Hurstmonceaux, but now lives at Holmhurst, near Hastings. He has published "Epitaphs for Country Churchyards" (1856); "Murray's Handbook for Berks, Bucks, and Oxfordshire" (1860); "A Winter at Mentone" (1861); "Murray's Handbook for Durham and Northumberland" (1863); "Walks in Rome"

(1870); "Wanderings in Spain" (1872); "Memorials of a Quiet Life" (1872); "Days near Rome" (1874); "Cities of Northern and Central Italy" (1875); "Walks in London" (1877); "Life and Letters of Baroness Bunsen" (1879); and "Cities of Southern Italy and Sicily" (1882).

HARGRAVES, EDMUND HAMMOND, the discoverer of the gold-fields in Australia, son of Lieut. J. E. Hargraves, of the Sussex militia, born at Gosport about 1815, went to sea at the age of fourteen, and became a settler, or "squatter," in Australia when eighteen years old. In 1849 he sailed from Port Jackson for San Francisco, went to the gold-diggings, and while working there was so struck with the resemblance of the geological structure of the country to that of Australia, that upon his return he made explorations which resulted in the discovery of what have since been proved to be most productive gold-fields. He proceeded to Sydney, communicated his discovery to the Colonial Secretary, and was afterwards appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands. Having visited the principal gold-fields in Australia, he returned to Sydney, and resigned his appointment, when the Legislative Council of New South Wales awarded him £10,000 for his discovery; and the town of Sydney presented him with a gold cup of £500 value, at a public dinner at which the Governor-General was present. He received testimonials from the other Australian colonies in recognition of his services in developing the resources of that country. In 1854 he returned to England. A very interesting narrative of his success, entitled "Australia and its Gold-Fields," appeared in 1855.

HARLEY, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Haddington, East Lothian, in 1829, entered the University of Edinburgh when 17 years of age, and graduating there as Doctor of Medicine in 1850, he then studied scientific medicine for five years in the Universities of Paris, Wurzburg, Berlin, Vienna, and Heidelburg. On coming back to London in 1855 he was immediately appointed Lecturer on Practical Physiology and Histology in University College, London. In 1859 he was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and in 1861 Physician to University College Hospital. Dr. Harley is Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, of the Academy of Medicine of Madrid, and of several continental Scientific and Medical Societies; he was in 1853 President of the Parisian Medical Society; and in 1861 he received the Triennial prize (fifty guineas) of the Royal College of Surgeons for an Essay on the Suprarenal Bodies. The published writings of Dr. Harley are numerous. No fewer than 21 scientific papers bearing his name are in the catalogue of the Royal Society, which goes up only to 1863, and since then he has published several others on germ diseases, &c. His chief medical works are on Histology, Healthy and Morbid Diabetes, Albuminuria, Jaundice, Kidney, and Liver Diseases, the latter being a large work of 1,200 pages, with 38 illustrations. Dr. Harley seems to be a man of varied attainments, whose great hobby is the simplification of the means of acquiring knowledge; for he has not only invented various contrivances for facilitating medical, physiological, chemical, and microscopical research; but has also powerfully advocated the simplification of our national orthography by the omission of all redundant, and consequently useless, duplicated consonants, from every word in the English language, except personal names. In 1877 he published a book entitled "The Simplification of English Spelling," and in 1878 printed a letter addressed to the late Lord Beaconsfield, entitled "A

Conservative Scheme for National Spelling Reform."

HARPER, The Right Rev. Henry John Chitty, D.D., Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand, was born at Gosport, Hampshire, in 1807, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford (B.A. 1826, M.A. 1840). After having been private tutor to the sons of Sir Charles Coote, he officiated for many years as "conduct" or chaplain to Eton College, by which society he was presented in 1840 to the vicarage of Stratfield Mortimer, Berkshire, whence he was appointed, in 1856, first Bishop of Christchurch. The diocese was reconstituted in 1869 and made metropolitan over the sees of Auckland, Wellington, Waiapu, and Nelson.

HARRIS, The Hon. Sir Edward Alfred John, K.C.B., second son of the late Earl of Malmesbury, and heir-presumptive to that title, born May 20, 1808, was educated at Eton and the Royal Naval College, entered the navy in 1823, and, having served on the South American, Mediterranean, and Portuguese stations, attained the rank of Captain in 1843. He was member for Christchurch, Hants, in the Conservative interest, from 1844 to 1852, when, during his brother's (the Earl of Malmesbury) tenure of the seals of the Foreign Office, he was appointed Consul at Elsinore, was transferred to Peru as Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires the same year, and to Chili in the same capacity a few months later. In 1858 he was appointed Consul at Venice, and shortly afterwards Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary at Berne. He obtained his flag April 12, 1862; was created a C.B. the next year; advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral May 24, 1867; was nominated Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands Aug. 22, 1867; and was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1872.

HARRIS, George, LL.D., F.S.A., born in 1809, entered the navy as a midshipman, but left it on account of ill-health. He was formerly a member of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1843, and went the Midland circuit; was the acting judge of the Birmingham County Court for two years, under the direction of the Lord Chancellor, and was appointed one of the Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy in 1862, from which post he retired in 1868. Mr. Harris is the author of "The Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke," 1847, which was dedicated to the late Prince Consort, who took much interest in the work, and placed at Mr. Harris's disposal certain of the MSS. at Windsor Castle. Mr. Harris is also the author of "Civilization considered as a Science;" "The True Theory of Representation in a State;" and "The Theory of the Arts," which has been translated into French. He was the originator of the Commission for inquiring into the collections of ancient historical manuscripts, the proposal for which was made in a paper that he read before the Social Science Association in 1857, and was warmly espoused by Lord Brougham, and a very influentially signed memorial in its favour was presented to Lord Palmerston. Mr. Harris has been a Vice-President of the Anthropological Institute, and was for some time President of the Manchester Anthropological Society. He is also a member of the British Association, before which he read papers in 1871, 1872, and during part of the next year. He is also a Fellow and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Historical Society. In 1876 he published his "Philosophical Treatise on the Nature and Constitution of Man," which was the labour of more than forty years. Valuable notes were contributed to it by several distinguished writers, both English and foreign, among them

Mr. Darwin, Professor de Quatrefages, Mr. Gladstone, Sir John Lubbock, Dr. (now Cardinal) Newman, Professor Huxley, and Dr. Richardson. It is being translated into French, German, and Russian.

HARRISON, Frederic, M.A., was born in London, Oct. 18, 1831, being the eldest son of Frederic Harrison, Esq., of Threadneedle Street and of Lancaster Gate, London, by Jane, only daughter of the late Alexander Brice, Esq., of Belfast. He was educated at King's College School, London; was elected Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, 1848; and took the degree of B.A., 1853 (when he was in the 1st class in Classics). After residing for some time as Fellow and Tutor of his College at Oxford, he was called to the bar in 1858. He has since practised as a Conveyancer and in the Courts of Equity. Mr. Harrison was a member of the Royal Commission upon Trades Unions, 1867-69; Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Digest of the Law, 1869-70; and in 1877 was appointed by the Council of Legal Education, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law. He has given much attention to the questions and institutions relating to working men. He was one of the founders of the Positivist School in 1870, and also of Newton Hall in 1881. He is the author of some articles in the *Westminster Review* between 1860 and 1863, of numerous essays in the *Fortnightly Review* from 1865, and in the *Nineteenth Century* and *Contemporary Review* from 1876. He published "Order and Progress" (1875); and an English translation of "Social Statics, or the Abstract Theory of Human Order," being vol. ii. of Comte's "Positive Polity" (1875). Mr. Harrison is a follower of Auguste Comte, whose philosophical, social, and religious doctrines he has presented in various writings and lectures.

HARROWBY (Earl of), The Right Hon. Dudley Francis Stuart Ryder, is the eldest son of the late Earl of Harrowby, K.G., by Lady Frances Stuart, fourth daughter of the late Marquis of Bute. He was born at Brighton, Jan. 16, 1831, and received his education at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1852. After leaving the University he accompanied the present Earl of Carnarvon on a journey to the East. He served as Captain in the 2nd Staffordshire Militia when that regiment was called out for garrison duty at the time of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. In 1856 he was elected M.P. for Lichfield, which city he represented till 1859; and for some time he was Private Secretary to Mr. Labouchere at the Colonial Office, 1856-8. He unsuccessfully contested Stafford in 1860. Viscount Sandon was first elected for Liverpool in Jan. 1868, and at the general election, in Feb. 1874, his lordship was returned for that borough at the head of the poll, no fewer than 20,206 votes having been recorded in his favour—the largest number given to any candidate in the United Kingdom. Formerly he ranked as a Liberal, but for many years past he has been a steady supporter of the Conservative party. At one time he took an active part in the private business of the House of Commons, and served on several select committees, including those on the Euphrates Valley, Hudson's Bay, and the Diplomatic and Consular Services; and he was also a member of the secret committee appointed to inquire into the Westmeath Ribbon outrages. His name was associated with the Parochial Councils Bill, which he brought forward in two sessions, with the object of giving to the laity a larger share in the management of Church affairs. His lordship had always evinced a great interest in ecclesiastical matters,

and had taken a leading part, conjointly with Mr. W. H. Smith, in founding the "Bishop of London's Fund." To the first London School Board he was returned for Westminster (1873), and he presided over the statistical committee appointed by that body to investigate the educational wants of the Metropolis. In Feb., 1874, he was appointed Vice-President of the Council of Education, and for four years he represented that Department in the House of Commons. He brought in the Education Act of 1876 and various Revised Codes. In 1878, when the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland became vacant, the Earl of Beaconsfield twice offered it to Viscount Sandon, who, however, refused it for family reasons; but shortly afterwards his lordship accepted the post of President of the Board of Trade, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Adderley, who was raised to the House of Peers, April, 1878. He went out of office with his colleagues in April, 1880. Viscount Sandon succeeded to the title of Earl of Harrowby on the death of his father (Nov. 19, 1882). He married, in 1861, Lady Mary Frances Cecil, eldest daughter of the second Marquis of Exeter.

HART, Ernest, born in June, 1836, was educated at the City of London School, where he became Captain and Lambert Jones Scholar at a very early age. Subsequently he entered the school of medicine attached to St. George's Hospital, where he attained the position of first prizeman in every class. He then obtained the post of Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, practising for some years as a surgeon, and he was the author of a method of treatment of aneurism. For several years Mr. Hart was co-editor of the *Lancet*, and in 1866 was selected as editor of the *British Medical Journal* by the council of the British Medical Association. For several years Mr. Hart has devoted himself to public work in connection with questions of social and sanitary progress. He is editor of the *Sanitary Record* and the *London Medical Record*, Chairman of the National Health Society, Chairman of the Smoke Abatement Committee, and Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association. As Honorary Secretary of the Workhouse Infirmaries Association in 1866-7, he rendered great public services in exposing, in concert with others, the defective arrangements for the sick poor in workhouses; and in an article on the "Hospitals of the State," published in the *Fortnightly Review* of that year, Mr. Hart laid down a series of propositions for the creation of asylums for the sick, which were subsequently embodied in the Metropolitan Asylums Act (1867). In 1868 Mr. Hart took steps to investigate the extent and methods by which a system of criminal "baby farming" was then carried on. The publication of these reports led eventually to the formation of a Society for the Protection of Infant Life. A select committee of the House of Commons was appointed in 1870 to consider the question, and the Infant Life Protection Act was the result. As Chairman of the National Health Society Mr. Hart called attention to the desirability of a scientific study of the means of lessening the excessive production of smoke in great cities. A committee was nominated for the purpose which was joined by other organizations, especially the Kyrle Society, and a joint committee for the abatement of smoke was formed, which secured public attention to the subject, and organized an exhibition of inventions for the purpose at the South Kensington Museum (1881). In 1876 Mr. Hart summoned a meeting at his private residence, which resulted in the formation of an Association

for organizing and establishing coffee taverns for London on a self-supporting basis. In 1879 Mr. Hart convened a similar meeting at his house with the view of establishing a centre or centres for cheap musical entertainments for the people, without the sale of intoxicants. A small association was formed for this purpose, which has formed the Victoria theatre into a coffee tavern and music-hall. As Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association Mr. Hart has taken part in promoting the better organization of the medical departments of the army and navy, and in shaping the Public Health Acts. He recently presided at a conference on vaccination. Among sanitary investigations Mr. Hart has especially investigated the various epidemics which have been due to the pollution of milk, and has established the necessity of safeguarding the milk supply of towns, at the same time creating an organization which has been successful and has been largely adopted in various great cities, and which has formed the basis of recent bye-laws and regulations of the Privy Council, and of various health authorities.

HART, James McDougal, landscape painter, born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1828. When a child he went with his family to America and lived at Albany, New York. In 1851 he went to Düsseldorf and studied painting for about a year. He returned to Albany in 1852, and in 1856 removed to New York city, where he has since resided. He was made an Academician in 1859. His pictures are admired for their harmony of colour and quiet peacefulness of tone. The best known among them are: — "Woods in Autumn," "Moonrise in the Adirondacks," "Peaceful Homes," "Coming out of the Shade," "On the March," "Among Friends," "Threatening Weather," "Indian Summer," and "A Misty Morning."

HART, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., born at Portadown, in the north of Ireland, in 1835, was educated at the Wesleyan Schools at Taunton and Stephen's Green, Dublin, and at the Queen's College, Belfast, from which he graduated in 1853. He was appointed a student-interpreter in the British Consular service in China in 1854, and was Secretary to the Allied Commission for the government of Canton in 1858. He joined the Chinese Customs service as deputy-commissioner in 1859, was appointed Inspector-General of Customs in 1863, and has held that post ever since. The Customs system which was adopted in all the Chinese treaty ports under the Treaty of 1858, and has prevailed ever since with marked success, allows foreigners to assist China, as Chinese officials, in the administration of her Customs. The Inspector-General is, under the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Chinese Foreign Office, the head of the maritime Customs of China. In the department of Coast Lights, which is under his charge, there are now over 70 lights of superior order, including several important lighthouses and four lightships, whereas in 1862 there were only two or three insignificant lights and one inferior light vessel. Sir Robert Hart has been the mainspring of this large administration for twenty-one years past. Standing in relation to the Chinese Government as their servant, though a foreigner, and in relation to the foreigners as one of themselves, though a Chinese official, he has had no light burden to bear. He was President of the Chinese Commission for the International Exhibitions at Vienna in 1873, at Philadelphia in 1876, and at Paris in 1878. He was made M.A. of the Queen's University, *honoris causâ*, in 1875; he is a Chevalier of the Order of Vasa in Sweden, Commander of the Order of Leopold in Belgium, Commander of the Legion of Honour in France,

Grand Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph in Austria, and in China he has the Red Button of the highest civil class. He was created a Companion of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1880; and a Knight Commander of the same Order in April, 1882.

HART, WILLIAM, landscape painter, elder brother of James M. Hart, born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1823. He went with his family to Albany, New York, in 1831, and like his brother was a coach-painter. Evincing a talent and taste for art, he took up landscape painting, and made his first public exhibition at the Academy of Design in New York in 1848. The generosity of a friend enabled him to re-visit his native land in 1850, and he spent three years abroad in art-study. He has been a frequent exhibitor at the Academy of Design, and was made an Academician in 1858. For several years he was president of the Brooklyn Academy of Design, and was one of the founders of the Water-colour Society, of which for three years he was president. His pictures are remarkable for their luminous brilliancy of colouring. The more notable among them are:—"The Last Gleam," "The Golden Hour," "Opening in the Elands," "Up the Glen in the White Mountains," "Sunset in Dask Harbour," "New Brunswick," "Cattle in the Woods," "Keene Valley," "Landscape with Jersey Cattle," and "The Ford." Since 1853 his studio has been in New York city.

HARTE, FRANCIS BRET, born at Albany, New York, Aug. 25, 1839. He went to California in 1854, and was successively a miner, school teacher, express messenger, printer, and finally editor of a newspaper. In 1864 he was appointed Secretary of the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, holding the office until 1870. He contributed many poems and sketches to periodicals, and in 1868, upon the establishment of the *Overland Monthly*, he became its editor, and contributed to it several notable tales and sketches. In 1869 appeared in it his humorous poem, "The Heathen Chinee," which suddenly made him famous. In 1871 he went to the Eastern States, and took up his residence first in New York, and subsequently in Boston. He was appointed United States Consul at Crefield in 1878, from which he was transferred to Glasgow in March, 1880, where he still remains. His works, most of which originally appeared in periodicals, include "Condensed Novels" (1867); "Poems" (1870); "Luck of Roaring Camp, and other Sketches" (1870); "East and West Poems" (1871); "Poetical Works," illustrated (1871); "Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands" (1872); "Echoes of the Foot Hills" (1874); "Tales of the Argonauts" (1875); "Gabriel Conroy" (1876); "Two Men of Sandy Bar" (1876); "Thankful Blossom" (1877); "Story of a Mine" (1878); "Drift from Two Shores" (1878); "The Twins of Table Mountain and other Stories" (1879); and "In the Carquinez Woods" (1883).

HARTING, JAMES EDMUND, F.L.S., F.Z.S., eldest son of James Vincent Harting, of 2, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, and Harting, in the county of Sussex, was born in London April 29, 1841. He was educated at Downside College, near Bath, and at the University of London, where he matriculated in 1859, and the following year passed the first examination for the degree of B.A. He followed the profession of a solicitor until 1878, when he retired from practice. Being from youth devoted to a study of zoology, and more especially ornithology, he began in 1866 to publish the results of his observations, and since that date he has written several works, of which the titles and dates are given below, as well as numerous papers in the "Proceedings" and "Transactions" of scientific societies and in journals devoted to natural his-

tory. In Jan. 1871, he commenced to edit the natural history columns of *The Field*, which he has continued to do ever since; and in Jan. 1877, he was appointed editor of *The Zoologist*, in which capacity he still acts. Elected a Fellow of the Zoological Society in 1864, and a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1868, he has served on the council of the latter and on various committees of the former society and of the British Association for many years. He took an active part in procuring the passing of the Sea Birds Preservation Act, 1869, and drafted the Bill for the Protection of Wild Fowl, which was passed in 1872; and in 1873 he was examined before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to take evidence on this subject with a view to further legislation. Elected an honorary member of several county Natural History Societies, he was in 1882 awarded a first-class silver medal of the Société d'Acclimatation de France "for scientific publications." The titles of his works are:—"The Birds of Middlesex: a Contribution towards the Natural History of the County," 1866; "The Ornithology of Shakespeare critically examined, explained, and illustrated," 1871; "A Handbook of British Birds," 1872; "Our Summer Migrants," 1875; a new edition of "White's Natural History of Selborne," 1875; another edition, with additional "Letters of White;" "Rambles in Search of Shells," 1876; "Ostriches and Ostrich Farming," 1877; "Rodd's Birds of Cornwall," edited with an Introduction, Appendix, and Memoir of the Author, 1880; "British Animals extinct within Historic Times," 1880; "Glimpses of Bird Life," 1880; and "Essays on Sport and Natural History," 1882.

HARTINGTON (Marquis of), The Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, M.P., eldest surviving son of William, 7th Duke of Devonshire, by Lady Blanche Georgina Howard, 4th daughter of George, 6th Earl of Carlisle, was born July 23, 1833, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854, and was made LL.D. in 1862. He was attached to Earl Granville's special mission to Russia in 1856. In March, 1857, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for North Lancashire in the Liberal interest. At the opening of the new Parliament in 1859, he moved a vote of no confidence in Lord Derby's Government, and it was carried by 323 votes against 310. In March, 1863, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April in the same year Under-Secretary for War. On the reconstruction of Lord Russell's second Administration, in Feb. 1866, the Marquis of Hartington became Secretary for War, and retired with his colleagues in July of that year. At the general election of Dec. 1868, Lord Hartington lost his seat for North Lancashire, but was immediately afterwards returned for the Radnor boroughs, having first received the office of Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. He held that office till Jan. 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary for Ireland. His lordship went out of office with his party in Feb. 1874. When Mr. Gladstone, shortly before the assembling of Parliament in 1875, announced his intention of abandoning the post of leader of the Liberal party, a meeting of the members of the Opposition was held at the Reform Club (Feb. 3), under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. On the motion of Mr. Villiers, seconded by Mr. Samuel Morley, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the Marquis of Hartington should be requested to undertake the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. His lordship

accepted this responsible position, and became the acknowledged leader of the Opposition in the Lower House. He received the freedom of the city of Glasgow, Nov. 5, 1877; and was installed as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, Jan. 31, 1879. At the general election of April, 1880, he was elected M.P. for North East Lancashire. On the resignation of the Conservative Government, the Marquis of Hartington was sent for by the Queen to form an Administration; but this task, having been declined by him and Earl Granville, eventually devolved on the former leader of the Liberal party, Mr. Gladstone, who constructed a Cabinet, in which the Marquis of Hartington occupied a seat, as Secretary of State for War, from May, 1880, till Dec. 16, 1882, when he was transferred to the War Office in succession to Mr. Childers, who had become Chancellor of the Exchequer.

HARTLEY, Sir Charles Augustus, was born at Heworth, co. Durham, 1825, being son of W. A. Hartley, Esq., iron merchant of Darlington, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Lillias, daughter of A. Tod, Esq., J.P., of Borrowstowness, N. B. In 1845, after a practical course of instruction in mining and railway engineering at Bishop Auckland and Leeds, he was appointed one of Messrs. Stevenson, Brassey and Mackenzie's District Engineers on the Scottish Central Railway, and held that post till 1848, when he was nominated Resident Engineer at Sutton Harbour, Plymouth, under Mr. J. Locke, M.P. In June, 1855, on the completion of the Sutton Harbour Works, he accepted a commission as Captain in the Turkish Contingent Engineers, and served at Kertch with that force until the end of the Crimean war, for which he received the Turkish war medal. In Dec. 1856, he was elected Engineer-in-Chief to the European Commission of the Danube, on the recommendation of Major (now Colonel Sir John) Stokes, and General Sir J. Burgoyne. In 1861, at the inauguration of the Jetties at Sulina (by means of which the depth of water at the mouth of the Danube had been increased from 9 feet to 17½ feet), the merchants of Galatz and Ibraila presented him with a silver vase, "as a souvenir of their gratitude to the European Commission of the Danube for the masterly execution of the Sulina Works by their Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. C. A. Hartley." In March, 1861, he inspected the early works of the Suez Canal, and reported favourably on that scheme to the English Government. In Sept. 1862, he received the honour of knighthood. In 1867 he was awarded the Emperor of Russia's "Grand Competition Prize" of 8,000 silver roubles for his plans for enlarging the harbour of Odessa. In 1872, when the depth at Sulina had been increased to 20½ feet, and many important river improvements had been affected, he ceased to reside at Sulina, and became Consulting Engineer to the Danube Commission, a post he still retains. During his residence abroad he was also employed by the Austrian Government to report on various schemes for improving the port of Trieste; by the Turkish Government, to report on dock accommodation at Constantinople; by the Russian Government, to survey and report on the mouths of the Don; by the British Government, to report on an international question of engineering, connected with the Scheldt; by the Indian Government, to report on the Hooghly; and by the Roumanian Government, to prepare surveys and drawings for a harbour on the coast of Bessarabia. In Jan. 1874, he was the first engineer to recommend the improvement of the South Pass and Mouth of the Mississippi in preference to either of the other Mouths. In Aug. 1875,

he visited the South Pass, as a member of Mr. J. B. Ead's Advisory Board, and remained in constant communication with that distinguished engineer till the summer of 1879, when Mr. Ead's well-planned operations to deepen the South Pass and Mouth, by means of parallel jetties, as at Sulina, were crowned with complete success. In 1875-77, he acted as Consulting Engineer to the Cattewater Commissioners for the Cattewater Breakwater at Plymouth. In May, 1879, he was appointed a member of the Panama Congress, but abstained from voting in favour of M. de Lesseps' Panama-Colon project, as he considered that the engineering data collected up to that time were insufficient to determine satisfactorily the best route for a ship canal across the Isthmus. In Sept. 1879, on the nomination of the Board of Trade, he acted as umpire in a dispute between the Thames Conservancy and the Metropolitan Board of Works. In 1881 he prepared detailed surveys, plans, and estimates for the enlargement of the harbour of Kustendjie, in Roumania. He is the author of two papers on "The Delta of the Danube," and of "Notes on Public Works in the United States and Canada." He has been decorated with the Orders of the Medjidie and the Star of Roumania, and has received the Stephenson prize, the Telford medal, the Watt medal, the Telford premium, and the Manby premium, from the Institution of Civil Engineers.

HARTMANN, Alfred, a Swiss author, was born Jan. 1, 1814, at Langenthal, in the Canton of Berne, and attended from 1827 to 1831 the schools of Solothurn. After the latter date he studied law in the universities of Munich, Heidelberg, and Berlin. During a prolonged visit to Paris, however, he lost all taste for jurisprudence, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. On returning to his native country he permanently fixed his residence at Solothurn, where he formed a close friendship, amongst others, with the well-known painter, Disteli, and where (from 1845) he published a comic periodical called the *Postheiri*. But Hartmann became best known through his Helvetic romance, "Meister Putsch und seine Gesellen," 1858; and, in the department of biography, by his sketch of his friend "Martin Disteli," 1861; "H. J. Von Staal," 1861; "Galerie berühmter Schweitzer" (Gallery of celebrated natives of Switzerland), 2 vols., 1863-71; "Hory, Kanzler-Denkwürdigkeiten," 1876. Among his other works may be mentioned "Kiltabendsgeschichten," 1853-55; "Erzählungen aus der Schweiz" (Stories of Switzerland), 1863; "Junker und Bürger," 1865, an historical romance of the latter days of the old Helvetic Confederation; "Schweizernovellen," 1877; "Neue Schweizernovellen," 1879; and "Fortunat," 1879.

HATTON, John Liptrot, was born in Liverpool about 1815. He is almost entirely self-educated, having only had a few lessons in the elements of music. Mr. Hatton came to London at the age of twenty; assisted in "Acis and Galatea," at Drury Lane Theatre, in 1843; and his operetta, "Queen of the Thames," was produced at that theatre in 1844. He visited Vienna and brought out an opera, "Pascal Bruno," in the same year. The English opera "Rose; or, Love's Ransom," was produced at Covent Garden in 1864; subsequently he became Musical Director at the Princess's Theatre. Mr. Hatton wrote original music to "Sardanapalus," "Pizarro," "Henry VIII.," "Richard II.," "King Lear;" overture and entr'actes to "Faust und Marguerite," &c.; cantata "Robin Hood," performed at the Bradford Musical Festival; a large number of part songs—"When Evening's Twilight," "The Tar's Song,"

"The Bait," and a hundred others; a dozen or more Anthems; two full Cathedral Services in C and E; some 150 songs, some of which have obtained much celebrity.

HATTON, Joseph, born at Andover, in 1839, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Francis Hatton, a Derbyshire newspaper proprietor and publisher. He commenced his career of journalism and authorship at an early age, upon his father's paper, the *Derbyshire Times*. He has edited several provincial and London newspapers, and was during five years the proprietor of *Berrow's Worcester Journal*. At an early age he was a constant contributor to *London Society*, *Belgravia*, and other magazines. He wrote the papers on "Pits and Pitmen," in *The Graphic*. In 1865 his first novel, "Bitter Sweets: a Love Story," appeared in three vols., and in the following year, "Against the Stream." This was followed in 1867 by "The Tallants of Barton." In 1868 he was appointed editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which in his hands entirely changed its long-established character as an antiquarian periodical, and became a shilling magazine of general literature. To the new series of this periodical he contributed a novel entitled "Christopher Kenrick," and many miscellaneous papers. After conducting the magazine for six years, he relinquished the editorial chair, upon which occasion he was presented with a service of plate by the leading contributors. He founded *The School Board Chronicle*, and started the first illustrated newspaper published in the provinces, *The Illustrated Midland News*. His principal works are "Pippins and Cheese," "The Valley of Poppies," 2 vols., 1871; "In the Lap of Fortune," 3 vols., 1872; "Clytie," 3 vols., 1874; "The Queen of Bohemia," 2 vols., 1877-78; "Cruel London," 3 vols., 1878; "Three Recruits," 3 vols., 1880; "To-day in America," 2 vols.; "The New Ceylon," 1881; "Journalistic London," 1882; "Newfoundland" (in collaboration with the Rev. M. Harvey, of St. John's), 1883; and "A Modern Ulysses," 1883. In dramatic literature Mr. Hatton adapted, with the late John Oxenford, "Much too Clever," for the Gaiety, Mr. Toole playing the leading part. He is the author of a dramatic version of his own story of "Clytie," produced at the Olympic with Miss Henrietta Hodson for the heroine; a version of "The Scarlet Letter," played in the provinces; and he is the joint author of the successful drama of "Liz," produced at the Opera Comique, Miss Rose Leclerq sustaining the title *rôle*. In 1876 he made a tour through the United States and Canada; since which time he has held the responsible position of London correspondent of *The Times* of New York, his letters to which journal are largely quoted throughout the United States. He has frequently visited America during the last few years. Incidental to one of his tours was his reading at the Madison Square Theatre, New York, the dramatic version of his "Queen of Bohemia," in regard to which the American Press cordially endorsed the high opinions pronounced upon its novelty and dramatic excellence by the London journals. In 1881 Mr. Hatton went to New York to inaugurate a system of daily cables of American news and opinions for *The Standard* (London), and was singularly successful in exploiting the Irish question and the electoral troubles of the time which led up to the assassination of President Garfield. Present at this exciting period of American history, his graphic account of the attack on the President went the rounds of the European press. It was the longest dispatch ever sent through the Atlantic cable. Mr. Hatton's articles in *Harper's Magazine* have proved to be among the most attractive contributions to that

periodical. His novel of "Clytie" is frequently reprinted in the United States and Canada, where "Cruel London" and "To-day in America" are also popular works. His pen is engaged in many directions, and it is a tribute to his versatility that his "New Ceylon," compiled from private and public papers, has made him, in the estimation of the Eastern press, an authority on the history and condition of North Borneo. Many readers of the somewhat pathetic preface to "The New Ceylon," have only recently learnt that the young scientist referred to there, anonymously, as one of the pioneers of this comparatively unknown land was the author's only son. Subsequently the young explorer was killed while elephant shooting during the expedition which was to have been his last prior to his return home. While the Governor of Sabah speaks officially of Mr. Frank Hatton's courage, tact, and skill as an explorer, Dr. Frankland (at the Chemical Society of London), quoted by Dr. J. H. Gilbert in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, says, "the untimely death of such an accurate, acute, and trained observer is a serious loss to science." *The Century Magazine*, which was to have received some contributions from Frank Hatton at the close of his Bornean explorations, will be the medium of a brief biographical sketch, by his father, preliminary to a volume on his life and work. This affectionate and interesting tribute to the memory of one who has been justly recorded in the daily press as "one of the most remarkable young men of these days," will probably be published during the season of 1884-5.

HATTON, Joshua (better known under the pseudonym of "Guy Roslyn"), was born at Chesterfield June 8, 1850, and is the youngest son of the late Mr. F. A. Hatton. On account of the death of his father he finished his schooling at the age of about twelve, with a very imperfect idea of reading and writing. After working for four years in the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* office as a compositor, he became a reporter, and served on several daily and weekly provincial newspapers. His first book, "Daphnis the Unfaithful" (1870), was well received. Having written a novel for *Once a Week*, he contributed a poem to *Dark Blue*, and then for some years became a constant contributor to various magazines. His lyrics have been widely quoted. At the age of twenty-three he became the editor of the *Western Daily Mercury*. When he had occupied this position for little more than a year, he was appointed leader writer on the *Sheffield Independent*. In 1879 he became editor of *Colburn's New Monthly*. In 1880 his poems were published complete in one volume.

HAUSSMAN, Baron Georges Eugène, administrator and senator, born at Paris, March 27, 1809, was educated at the Conservatoire de Musique, studied with a notary, and became an advocate. After the revolution of 1830 he was successively sous-préfet of Nérac, Saint-Girons, and Blaye, and under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, was Prefect of Var, the Yonne, and Gironde. The President, appreciating his administrative talents, appointed him Préfet of the Seine, in succession to M. Berger, June 23, 1853. Under his active direction and enterprising spirit, works were executed in Paris of such a nature as to almost render it a new city. Amongst these may be mentioned the improvement of the Bois de Boulogne, the prolongation of the Rue de Rivoli, the construction of the Boulevard de Sebastopol, and of more than twenty boulevards in the old parts of Paris, various public gardens, squares, barracks, the Halles Centrales, the new Prefectures of Police, more than a dozen bridges, the rebuilding of

various mairies, in addition to numerous hospitals, asylums (especially the Hôtel Dieu), and many other public works. After several loans had been contracted for the purpose of carrying out these improvements the municipality of Paris, acting under the powers conferred upon them by special laws, raised a further sum of 250,000,000 francs in 1865, and 260,000,000 francs more in 1869. Meanwhile the financial administration of M. Haussmann had given rise to the most animated discussions in the Corps Législatif and in the columns of the press, it being alleged that the Prefect had raised, by means of bonds, hundreds of millions of francs over and above the large amount he was legally authorised to expend in the construction of public works. Eventually M. Haussmann requested the Emperor to place the budget of the city under the control of the Corps Législatif, and accordingly the examination of his accounts became the principal business of the session that commenced early in 1869, the result being that authority was given for a new loan of 260,000,000 francs, which was eagerly subscribed by the public. On the formation of a parliamentary cabinet by M. Émile Ollivier, he was asked to tender his resignation of the office of Prefect of the Seine, and on his refusal to do so he was "relieved of his duties" by an imperial decree, dated Jan. 5, 1870. M. Haussmann was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, June 17, 1856, and Grand Cross, Sept. 8, 1862. In Aug., 1857, he was created a Senator, and, in 1867, elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts. He was likewise a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction. After the fall of the Empire Baron Haussmann prudently quitted France for a time. On his return he was appointed (Sept. 3, 1871) director of the Crédit Mobilier, and in this capacity he did much to restore the influence and improve the situation of that financial institution. At the election of Oct., 1877, he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by the arrondissement of Ajaccio in Corsica, his candidature having received the official approbation of the Government. He polled 8,066 votes against 4,421 given for his opponent, Prince Napoleon. In the Chamber he occasionally took part in the discussion of financial projects and questions relating to public works, and had several times, in reference to this latter class of subjects, to defend his administration. In June, 1879, the municipal council of Paris, after a debate on the names of streets, included the Boulevard Haussmann among the public thoroughfares which were to have their names changed; but on the recommendation of the new Prefect of the Seine (M. F. Herold) the name of his predecessor was retained.

HAUSSONVILLE (Comte d'), Joseph Othenin Bernard de Cléron, a French politician and Member of the Academy, born at Paris, May 27, 1809, is the son of a peer of France, who died in 1846. Entering the diplomatic service, he acted as Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Turin, and Naples. Subsequently he took an active part in the proceedings of the French Chamber, to which he was returned in 1842, and again in 1846, as Deputy for Provins. After the revolution of February he retired from public life. On April 29, 1869, he was elected to the stall in the Academy, vacant by the death of M. Viennet. The Comte d'Haussonville is the author of "Histoire de la Politique Extérieure du Gouvernement Français de 1830 à 1848," 2 vols., 1850; "Histoire de la Réunion de la Lorraine à la France," 4 vols., 1854-59, 2nd edit. 1860; "L'Église Romaine et le Premier Empire,"

4 vols., 1868-70; and "Sainte-Beuve," 1875. He has also written a number of political pamphlets and articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The Comte d'Haussonville married the grand-daughter of Madame de Staël and sister of the Duke de Broglie. (She died in April, 1882.)

HAVET, Ernest Auguste Eugène, born at Paris, April 11, 1813, was, after brilliant studies, admitted, at the same time, into both the literary and the scientific sections of the Normal School. He chose the section of literature, and became a graduate in the higher classes. At first he was professor of rhetoric in the college of Dijon, but being shortly afterwards called to Paris, he was entrusted, in 1840, with the lecture on Greek literature in the Normal School, and, in the following year, with the lecture on French literature. After having occupied, as deputy of Victor le Clerc, the chair of Latin Eloquence at the Sorbonne, he became, in 1855, the regular professor of the same subject in the Collège de France. He was also appointed Professor of Literature at the Polytechnic School. Professor Havet was decorated with the Legion of Honour and promoted to the rank of Officer, Aug. 4, 1875, and he was nominated a member of the council of the Order in May, 1879. On Feb. 1, 1880, he was, by 24 votes against 6 given for M. de Pressensé, elected the successor of M. Reybaud in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. His works include two "theses" composed on the occasion of his taking the degree of doctor—"De la Rhétorique d'Aristote" and "De Homericorum poematum origine et unitate," 1843; "Pascal a-t-il imité Bossuet?" 1848-57; a pamphlet which caused a great sensation, entitled "Jésus dans l'histoire," published in 1863, soon after the appearance of M. Renan's "Vie de Jésus;" "Le Christianisme et ses origines," vols. i.—iii., 1872-9; and "Mémoires sur la date des Écrits qui portent les noms de Bérose et de Manéthon."

HAWEIS, The Rev. Hugh Reginald, M.A., was born at Egham, Surrey, April 3, 1838, being the son of the Rev. J. O. W. Haweis, M.A., rector of Slaughan, Sussex, and Mary Davis Haweis. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. (B.A. 1859; M.A. 1864). He was first appointed curate to the Rev. John Packer, incumbent of St. Peter's, Bethnal Green, and next in 1863, appointed curate to the Rev. G. Dickson, incumbent of St. James-the-Less, Westminster. In 1867 he married Miss Joy, daughter of Mr. Joy, the well-known artist. In 1866 Mr. Haweis was appointed incumbent of St. James's, Marylebone, a living in the gift of the First Commissioner of Works—then the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, M.P. He has for twelve years occupied the pulpit of St. James's, Westmoreland Street. On several occasions he has opened St. James's Hall, Regent Street, for special services on Sunday mornings, and he has been appointed a special preacher by the Dean of Westminster at a course of Services for the People at Westminster Abbey. Mr. Haweis took great interest in the Italian revolution under Garibaldi, and was present at the siege of Capua, where he had several narrow escapes. He afterwards published in the *Argosy* an account of these events and a memoir of Garibaldi, who subsequently wrote, at his request, other memoirs of his life for *Cassell's Magazine*. On Garibaldi's death he opened a loan collection of interesting Garibaldi and Mazzini relics, which was visited by 6000 persons in the Vestry of St. James, Marylebone, and afterwards transferred to the Alexandra Palace. Mr. Haweis' annual Sunday Evenings for the People have become a London

institution—orchestral music, oratorio performances, and exhibitions of sacred paintings, are made to form portions of the ordinary church services, which are invariably thronged, and begin with the first Sunday in the year. Mr. Haweis has also been an indefatigable advocate of the Sunday opening of Museums. He has been a frequent lecturer at the Royal Institution, where he recently delivered a series on the American Humorists, which he repeated at the London Institution. He was one of the first to advocate and establish the Penny Readings for the People, since grown popular throughout the country, and he also takes the heartiest interest in the progress of musical art, of which he has been an ardent votary from his earliest youth, having been in earlier days a great violin player. He is considered an authority on "violins" and "bells," on both of which he has lectured at the Royal Institution. In 1877 Mr. Haweis was gazetted acting chaplain to the 20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. He is a voluminous contributor to the periodical press, including the *Quarterly Review*, the *Contemporary Review*, and *Good Words;* he was appointed editor of *Cassell's Magazine* in 1868; and he was on the original staff of the *Echo*, for leading articles and musical criticism. He is the author of "Music and Morals," "Thoughts for the Times," "Speech in Season," "Current Coin," "Arrows in the Air," "Pet," a book for children; "Ashes to Ashes," a cremation prelude; "American Humorists" (1883), the hymn "Homeland;" and "Unsectarian Family Prayers."

HAWEIS, Mrs. Mary E., is the daughter of Mr. T. M. Joy, the well-known portrait and historical painter. Her mother was *née* Sprat, great granddaughter of Dr. Sprat, Bishop of Rochester. She is a careful and original antiquarian student, and her works, "Chaucer for Schools," and "Chaucer for Children," as well as her books on art have had a large circulation. Among Mrs. Haweis's best known writings are "The Art of Beauty," "The Art of Dress," "The Art of Decoration," and "Beautiful Houses." At the age of sixteen, Mrs. Haweis as Miss Joy, exhibited her first oil painting in the Royal Academy, and subsequently was an exhibitor at the Dudley Gallery. In addition to illustrating her own books, she has embellished several of her husband's publications with wood-cuts and covers; and has drawn for many periodicals.

HAWKINS, Benjamin Waterhouse, F.G.S., born in Devonshire Street, London, Feb. 8, 1807, was educated at St. Aloysius College. His earliest attempts in art were made under the instruction of the late W. Behnes, the celebrated sculptor. Mr. Hawkins has devoted himself to the study of natural history since 1827, and to that of geology since 1852. In 1842 he was invited by the late Earl of Derby to reside at Knowsley, to make studies from the living animals, and was occupied in this manner until the end of 1847. During these five years and a half he obtained that facility for sketching the animal form which constitutes the attractive feature of his popular lectures on Geology and Zoology, so well known at the Crystal Palace, and various scientific and literary institutes in England and Scotland. He was assistant-superintendent at the Great Exhibition of 1851; in 1852 was appointed by the Crystal Palace Company to restore the external forms of the extinct animals to their natural gigantic size, and devoted three years and a half to the construction of the thirty-three life-size models in the Crystal Palace Park, many of them being of colossal proportions. In one of these (the Iguanodon) he carried out, Dec. 30, 1853, his idea of giving a

dinner to Professor Owen, Professor Forbes, and twenty scientific and literary gentlemen. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1847, of the Geological Society in 1854, and a member of the Society of Arts in 1846. In Feb. 1868, he went to New York, and lectured on scientific subjects to large audiences in the great hall of the Cooper Union. Soon afterwards he was engaged at a salary of 5000 dollars per annum, to devote eight months of his time in each year to making models of extinct animals in the Central Park, New York, and delivering lectures. Mr. Hawkins is the author of "Popular Comparative Anatomy," published in 1840; of "Elements of Form," in 1842; of "Comparative View of the Human and Animal Frame," in 1860; and in conjunction with Professor Huxley, of an "Atlas of Elementary Anatomy," in 1865, and of "Artistic Anatomy of the Horse, Cattle, and Sheep for Art Students."

HAWKINS, Cæsar Henry, third son of the late Rev. Edward Hawkins, and grandson of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, 1st baronet, some time Serjeant-Surgeon to George II. and III., was born towards the close of the last century. After having been for a few years Lecturer on Anatomy at the school in Great Windmill Street, he was in 1829 elected Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, where he lectured on surgery. He resigned in 1861, was appointed Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, of which he is a Trustee, was for some years an Examiner in Surgery at the University of London, and a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he has twice been President. In 1849 he was chosen to deliver the Hunterian Oration at the College of Surgeons, when the late Prince Albert honoured the College with his presence. Mr. Hawkins has held several other professional appointments, such as President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, and Pathological Societies; and on the death of Sir B. Brodie was appointed Serjeant-Surgeon to Her Majesty. He is the author of "Lectures on Tumours," and other subjects in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, and has been a frequent contributor to the *Lancet*, and the "Medical and Chirurgical Transactions."

HAWKINS, Frederick W., only son of the late William Hamilton Hawkins, of *The Times*, was born in London in 1849. After receiving a liberal education he was taken on the literary staff of that journal. In 1869, at the age of nineteen, he brought out a biography, in 2 vols., of Edmund Kean, which met with considerable success. He acted as dramatic critic of *The Times* during the last illness of Mr. John Oxenford. Mr. Hawkins was formerly one of the proprietors of *The Theatre*. This was commenced in January, 1877, as a weekly newspaper; but in Aug. 1878, it appeared in the form of a first-class illustrated monthly magazine and review, devoted to subjects connected with the stage. In Dec. 1879, *The Theatre* was sold by its original proprietors to Mr. Clement Scott.

HAWKINS, The Hon. Sir Henry, son of John Hawkins, Esq., of Hitchin, Herts, by Susannah, daughter of Theed Pearse, Esq., of Bedford, was born at Hitchin, in 1816, and educated at Bedford School. Adopting the law as his profession, he entered the Middle Temple, and was a very diligent Special Pleader before his call to the bar in 1843 at the Middle Temple. After a year or two he rapidly rose into a very large practice as a junior. He attached himself to the Home circuit, and after he obtained his silk gown, in 1858, he was for many years one of its leaders. He also became a Bencher of the Middle Temple. As a junior, Mr. Hawkins was one of the counsel

(with Serjeant Byles) for Sir John Dean Paul, in 1855; and (with Mr. Edwin James) for Simon Bernard, who was tried as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon, in 1858. After he became a Queen's Counsel he was engaged in nearly every important case that came before the Superior Courts. He was associated with the late Lord Chief Justice Bovill in the great Roupell cases against the claims advanced upon the evidence of Mr. Roupell. In the famous convent case, "Saurin *v.* Star," tried in 1869, Mr. Hawkins led for the defence; and he was leading counsel for Mr. W. H. Smith, whose seat for Westminster he successfully defended before Mr. Baron Martin. He was associated with the present Lord Coleridge in the first Tichborne trial, when he particularly distinguished himself by his exhaustive cross-examination of Mr. Baigent. In the prosecution of the Claimant for perjury, Mr. Hawkins led for the Crown, and the skill he displayed in this trial—the most protracted and the most remarkable in the annals of jurisprudence—greatly increased his reputation as an advocate. In the Probate Court Mr. Hawkins led the case in support of the will of the late Lord St. Leonards, which he established both before the Judge Ordinary and the Court of Appeal. The Gladstone and the Von Reable cases were among his victories in the Divorce Court. Mr. Hawkins was counsel in numerous election petitions; was engaged for many years in every important compensation case; acted for the Crown in the purchase of lands for the National Defences, and for the Royal Commissioners in the purchase of the site for the new Law Courts; and was Standing Counsel for, and held the general retainer of, the Jockey Club. He was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench Division) Nov. 3, 1876, and transferred to the Exchequer division, when he received the honour of knighthood.

HAWKSHAW, Sir John, F.R.S., F.G.S., son of the late Mr. Henry Hawkshaw, of Leeds, by Sarah, daughter of Mr. Carrington, of Hampsthwaite, Yorkshire, was born at Leeds in 1811, and received his education in the grammar school of that town. He was, on leaving school, placed as a pupil with Mr. Charles Fowler, who was at that time chiefly engaged in the construction of turnpike roads in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and subsequently he became an assistant to the celebrated engineer Mr. Alexander Nimmo, who was constructing several important works for the Government in Ireland. In 1831 Mr. Nimmo died, and, at the early age of 20, Mr. Hawkshaw was engaged to undertake the management of the Bolivar Copper Mines in South America. He returned to England in 1834. He now became engineer to the Manchester and Bolton Canal and Railway. Afterwards he was engineer to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (nearly the whole of which he constructed) and to several railways in the North and in other parts of England. Mr. Hawkshaw was nominated one of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, when that body was formed by the Crown, and in 1860 he was appointed Royal Commissioner to decide between rival schemes for the water supply to the city of Dublin. On the failure of the great sluice at St. Germains, in Norfolk, in 1862, he was requested by the Commissioners of the Middle Level to take measures to stop the inundations and to remedy the evil caused by that disaster, which he did successfully, and there for the first time he substituted large syphons for the fallen sluice. In the following year, on a vacancy occurring in the representation of Andover, he became a candidate for that borough, but

was unsuccessful, and he has never since then endeavoured to enter Parliament. He was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1862-63. In 1870 he proposed the famous scheme for a submarine tunnel between Calais and Dover, the borings for which have been recently commenced. In 1873 he received the honour of knighthood. He was President of the British Association at the Bristol Meeting in 1875. The following are some of Sir John Hawkshaw's great engineering works:—the Riga and Dunaberg and the Dunaberg and Witepsk Railways in Russia; the Penarth Harbour and Dock in Cardiff Roads, the Londonderry Bridge in Ireland, the Charing Cross and Cannon Street line, with the two massive Bridges over the Thames, the East London Railway, the Government Railways in Mauritius, the Albert Dock at Hull, the South Dock of the East and West India Dock Company, the foundation of the new forts at Spithead, and the Great Ship Canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea. Sir John has written pamphlets on mining and engineering subjects; papers read before the Geological Societies of London and Manchester; and "Reminiscences of South America; from Two-and-a-half Years' Residence in Venezuela" (1838).

HAWLEY, Joseph Roswell, journalist and politician, was born in Stewartsville, Richmond County, North Carolina, October 31, 1826. A.B. (Hamilton Coll.), 1847. His parents were originally from Connecticut, and when he was eleven years old they returned to that state, where he studied law and began to practice in Hartford (1850), but abandoned law in 1857 for journalism, connecting himself with the *Evening Press*, a newly established Republican paper. When the civil war broke out he was the first citizen of his State to volunteer, and was appointed Lieutenant and afterwards Captain in the 1st Conn. Inf., serving with his company at the battle of Bull Run. In September, 1861, he was made Lieut.-Colonel of the 7th Conn. Inf., commanding the regiment after the promotion of Col. Terry. He received his commission as Brigadier-General in 1864, and was placed in command of the 2nd Brigade of Gen. Terry's Division of the 10th Corps, becoming afterwards the Chief of Staff of Gen. Terry in Virginia; and was brevetted Major-General in September, 1865. He was Governor of Connecticut in 1866-7; President of the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1868, when Gen. Grant was nominated for the Presidency; was Member of Congress in 1873-7, and in 1879-81; President of the Centennial Commission in 1876; and since 1881 has been U.S. Senator from Connecticut. He is the owner and editor of the Hartford *Courant* with which the *Press* was consolidated in 1867.

HAWTHORNE, Julian, son of the eminent novelist, Nathaniel Hawthorne, born at Boston, Massachusetts, June 22, 1846. He was prepared for college at Concord, Massachusetts, and entered Harvard in 1863, where he remained until his father's death in May, 1864. He subsequently returned to Cambridge, and remained there until his class graduated in 1867, but he took no degree. He then entered the Scientific School to study civil engineering, but left it at the end of a year to go to Germany, in Oct., 1868. He spent two years at a real-schule in Dresden, still studying engineering. In the summer of 1870 he visited the United States, intending to resume his studies at Dresden in the autumn, but the Franco-German war interfered with his plans, and he joined the staff of hydrographic engineers in the New York Dock Department under Gen. McClellan, to which he remained attached until the summer of 1872. During 1871 he contributed a num-

ber of short stories and pieces to the American magazines, and they met with so much success that he determined to give up engineering for literature. He sailed for Europe in 1872, and after a short stay in England proceeded to Dresden, where he remained two years, during which time he published in England and America his first two novels "Bressant," 1873, and "Idolatry," 1874. In Sept. 1874, he left Dresden and settled at Twickenham, where, in 1875, he published in the *Contemporary Review*, and afterwards in book-form in England and America, "Saxon Studies." In the same year his novel of "Garth" began its serial course in *Harper's*, appearing as a book in 1877. From 1875 until Oct., 1881, he remained in or near London, with the exception of a visit of a few months to France, writing and publishing "The Laughing Mill," a collection of short stories previously contributed to English magazines; "Archibald Malmaison," a novelette; "Ellice Quentin," another collection of short pieces; "Prince Saroni's Wife," also a collection of tales; and "Yellop-Cap," fairy stories, none of which have appeared in America. His last completed novel, "Sebastian Strome," appeared both in England and America in 1880. Two other novels of Mr. Hawthorne are now appearing serially, "Fortune's Fool," in *Macmillan's*, and "Dust," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and in the American *Our Continent*. In the autumn of 1881 Mr. Hawthorne went to the south of Ireland, where he lived for three months near Cork, and in March, 1882, went to the United States, and is now residing in New York. He has recently edited a posthumous romance of his father's, "Doctor Grimshawe's Secret," and is now engaged in preparing a biography of him which will be published during 1883. While in England he wrote considerably for the periodicals, and for two years was connected with the staff of the *Spectator*.

HAY, The Right Hon. Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart., M.P., C.B., F.R.S., a rear-admiral, Vice-President of the Institution of Naval Architects, eldest son of the late Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart., of Dunragit, Wigtonshire, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Heron Maxwell, of Springkell, Dumfriesshire, was born Feb. 11, 1821, and educated at Rugby. Entering the navy at an early age, he served as a midshipman during the operations on the Syrian coast in 1841, including the siege of Acre, where he distinguished himself in command of a boat, and as flag-lieutenant of Sir Thomas Cochrane, took a distinguished part in the operations on the coast of Borneo in 1846. He commanded the *Columbine* as senior officer at the destruction of some pirate vessels in China, in 1849, for which service he was promoted, and received a service of plate from the merchants of China. He commanded H.M.S. *Hannibal* in the Black and Mediterranean Seas during the Russian war of 1854-6, and took part in the capture of Kertch and Kinburn, and in the bombardment and fall of Sebastopol. He commanded the *Indus* in North America and the West Indies from 1857 till 1859, was one of the Greenwich Hospital Commission in 1860-1, and Chairman of the Iron Plate Committee from 1861 till 1864. He succeeded his father as third baronet, March 19, 1861, was elected in 1862 for Wakefield in the Conservative interest, lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865, was defeated at Tamworth the same year, and elected in May, 1866, for Stamford, which constituency he represented till the general election of April, 1880, when he was an unsuccessful candidate, but in July of that year he was returned for the Wigtown burghs, polling 636 votes against 620 recorded in favour of

his Liberal opponent Mr. McMicking. He was made a rear-admiral, and he was placed on the retired list of that rank in April, 1870. Sir John, who was a Lord of the Admiralty from June, 1866, to Dec., 1868, has received three war medals and the Medjidie 4th class. Sir John is the author of "The Flag List and its Prospects;" "Our Naval Defences;" "The Reward of Loyalty," being suggestions in reference to our American colonies, 1862; a "Memorandum on his compulsory retirement from the British Navy," 1870; "Remarks on the Loss of the *Captain*," 1871; "Ashanti and the Gold Coast, and what we know of it; a Sketch," 1874. Sir John married, in 1847, the Hon. Eliza Napier, third daughter of William John, eighth Lord Napier.

HAY, George, R.S.A., was born at Leith Walk, Edinburgh, and educated at the High Schools of Leith and Edinburgh. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1869; an Academician in 1876; and was unanimously elected to the Secretaryship of the Academy, Nov. 9, 1881, in the place of the late William Brodie, F.S.A. At an early age he showed indications of his future career as an artist. He studied modelling in the School of Art, and drawing and painting from the antique in the Board of Trustees' Gallery of Casts. At the age of 17 he was induced to enter the architectural profession; but after several years engagement in this walk of art, he abandoned it for the more congenial one of the painter. Among his pictures are:—"A Barber's Shop in the time of Elizabeth," 1863; "A Street Incident in the Sixteenth Century," 1864; "The Jacobite in Hiding," 1865; "Shopping in the Sixteenth Century," 1867; "Devotional Art," 1867; "Richie Moniplies in Fleet Street," 1868; "Tea-tattle," 1871; "A Visit to the Spaewife," 1872; "Caleb Balderston's Ruse," 1874, engraved; "The Haunted Room," 1875; "The Warrant," 1875; "Peter Peebles and Allen Fairford," 1875, (engraved); "Dugald Dalgetty," 1876, (also engraved); "In Days of Yore," 1877; "A Discovery," 1878; "The Spinners," 1879; and "Secret Aid in '45," exhibited in 1881.

HAY, John, journalist, author, and politician, born at Salem, Indiana, Oct. 8 1839. A.B. (Brown University), 1858. He was admitted to the bar in Springfield, Illinois, in 1861, but almost immediately went to Washington as Assistant Secretary to President Lincoln, and subsequently was his Adjutant and Aide-de-Camp. During the civil war he served for a time under Generals Hunter and Gillmore, attaining the rank of Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General. From 1865 to 1867 he was Secretary of Legation at Paris, and from that time to 1868 was Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna. He was appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid in 1869, where he remained until 1870, when he returned to the United States, and accepted a position upon the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*. This he resigned in 1876, upon his removal to Cleveland, Ohio, but has continued to occasionally contribute to its columns to the present time. During the absence of the editor, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, in Europe, from April to November, 1881, Colonel Hay returned to New York to take entire editorial charge of the *Tribune*. From 1879 to 1881 he was Assistant Secretary of State. While on the *Tribune* he obtained considerable celebrity by his dialect poems of "Jim Bludsoe," "Little Breeches," &c., which were afterwards published in book-form under the title of "Pike County Ballads," 1871. In the same year he also issued "Castilian Days," a series of sketches of Spanish life and character.

HAYDEN, Ferdinand Vande-

VEER, M.D., born at Westfield, Massachusetts, Sept. 7, 1829. He graduated at the Albany Medical School in 1853, and soon after explored the "Bad Lands," in Dakotah Territory, where he discovered a remarkable deposit of extinct animals, and made a large and valuable collection of fossil vertebrates. In the spring of 1854, he ascended the Missouri river almost to its source, returning in 1856 with another large collection of fossils, and was appointed Geologist on the staff of Lieut. Warren, who was engaged in making a reconnaissance of the North-west. In 1861 he entered the army as a medical officer, remaining in the field till the close of the war. In 1865 he was appointed Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1866 he made another expedition to the Upper Missouri, in behalf of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, making numerous collections of fossils. In 1867 the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories was commenced under his charge, for which Congress had made appropriations, increasing each successive year. In 1872 he resigned his professorship in order to devote himself exclusively to the survey. During the last twenty-five years his scientific explorations have extended over a great part of the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, and the territories of Dakotah, Montana, Idaho, Utah, and New Mexico. The reports of his surveys are among the most valuable of the Government publications.

HAYES, RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD, LL.D., nineteenth President of the United States, born at Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1822. A.B. (Kenyon College), 1842. His parents emigrated from New England; and his father dying, he was adopted by a maternal uncle, from whom he ultimately received a considerable fortune. He was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, in 1845, and entered upon practice first at Fremont, Ohio, and subsequently at Cincinnati. The civil war having broken out, he was in June, 1861, made major of a regiment of Ohio volunteers. His regiment was ordered to service in Western Virginia, was subsequently joined to the army of the Potomac under General McClellan, and took part in the operations pertaining to the Confederate invasion of Maryland, in Sept., 1862. At the engagement of South Mountain, just before the battle of Antietam, Major Hayes was severely wounded. Having recovered from his wound, he was in Nov., 1862, made Colonel of his regiment, which was subsequently on duty in Ohio and elsewhere. He was later made Brigadier-General, and afterwards Major-General of volunteers. In June, 1865, he resigned his commission, having been elected a Representative in Congress from Ohio, taking his seat in December, 1865. He was re-elected for the following term, but resigned in 1867, having been elected Governor of Ohio, to which office he was re-elected in 1869, and again in 1875. His repeated success in Ohio induced the Republican National Convention in 1876 to nominate him for the presidency as a compromise candidate between Mr. Blaine on the one hand and Mr. Conkling on the other. When the election had taken place, it seemed certain that, of the 369 electoral votes, 184 would be cast for Mr. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, being one less than a majority; 172 were equally sure for Mr. Hayes; but there were thirteen electors, in respect to whose election there were grave questions in dispute. Of these, eight were from Louisiana, four from Florida, and one from Oregon, from which States there were two sets of electors, each claiming to have been duly chosen. If only one of these votes should be counted for Mr. Tilden he would have a majority, and would conse-

quently become President. In order to secure the election of Mr. Hayes, all of these thirteen votes must be counted for him. Singularly enough, neither the Constitution nor any existing law provided for such an emergency, and as the Republicans had a majority in the Senate, and the Democrats in the House, it was certain that the two branches of Congress would not agree upon any bill which would give the counting of the disputed votes to their opponents. In this emergency, a bill was passed creating a special Electoral Commission of fifteen for counting the votes. It was to consist of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Judges of the Supreme Court. This commission, by a majority of one, decided that the disputed votes should all be counted for Mr. Hayes, giving him a majority of one vote, and he was declared duly elected. Mr. Hayes' administration was a conservative one, and was noted more for its exceptional purity than for any especial policy. By the withdrawal of all national troops from the Southern States he restored to them in its full entity the right of local self-government, and thus removed, probably permanently, the "Southern question" from general politics. He endeavoured to prevent the premonetization of silver, but his veto was overridden by the constitutional two-thirds majority in both Houses of Congress. The Republican Senators, led by Mr. Conkling, vigorously opposed his efforts at a reform of the civil service, so that he was able to secure but little legislation upon the subject, the bill prohibiting political assessment on office-holders being the only measure in that direction passed. He was able, however, to set an example in favour of the reform by checking removals except for cause, and by instituting in the Interior Department at Washington, and in the Post Office and Custom House at New York, competitive examinations for appointment. The House of Representatives, which was Democratic throughout his term, attempted to secure his assent to the repeal of certain measures by attaching them to appropriation bills, but he was firm in his refusal to sign them, and the House was finally obliged to give way, public sentiment showing itself largely on the side of the President. On March 4, 1881, he was succeeded in the Presidency by Mr. Garfield, and has since resided at his home in Fremont, Ohio.

HAYMAN, The Rev. Henry, D.D., was born in 1823, and entered Merchant Taylors' School in 1832, whence, after gaining the chief prizes in Greek verse and Latin prose, he proceeded as scholar to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1841. He became a fellow of his college in 1844, and in the following year was placed in the second class both in classics and in mathematics. He then came to London, and was successively curate at St. Luke's, Old Street, and at St. James's, Piccadilly, when the present Bishop of London, Dr. Jackson, was rector, and in 1853–5 one of the assistant-masters at the Charterhouse. In 1854 he was appointed assistant preacher at the Temple Church, where, on the close of the Crimean War, he published a sermon on "Peace, God's gift, and how to use it;" and in the following year head master of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark. Subsequently he became head master of Cheltenham Grammar School, and in 1868 of St. Andrew's College, Bradfield. When Dr. Temple was promoted to the see of Exeter, Dr. Hayman was elected his successor as head master of Rugby School, Nov. 20, 1869. Though a most accomplished scholar, the Governing Body of the school resolved to remove him from the head mastership, the dismissal to take effect from April 7, 1874. The learned Judge who presided at the

hearing of Dr. Hayman's appeal against his dismissal by the Governing Body spoke of that dismissal as an act done by "arbitrary powers . . . . exercised without assigning any reason," but still as "a grievous hardship." Any impartial reader of the Judge's dicta will probably infer that Dr. Hayman was thrust out of Rugby by a combination of official tyranny above him and insubordination below. At the close of April, 1874, Mr. Disraeli appointed Dr. Hayman to the Crown rectory of Aldingham, Lancashire. In this banishment from all the scenes and associations of his earlier life and its labours, Dr. Hayman has since lingered. Dr. Hayman's published works consist of occasional essays contributed to the *Saturday Review;* also to the *Christian Remembrancer,* and more lately to the *Church Quarterly Review,* the *Cornhill, St. James's, Temple Bar,* and *Clergyman's* magazines, the *Churchman, Antiquary, Contemporary Review,* and other serials; the latest being one to the last-named in October, 1882, on "Diocesan Synods." He is a member of the Cambridge Philological Society, being, save one who is resident in Cambridge and virtually affiliated there, the only Oxford man who has at present that honour; and has contributed several papers to its Journal and Transactions. He is the author of numerous articles in the "Dictionary of the Bible," edited by Dr. W. Smith, and has since published in three volumes an edition of Homer's Odyssey; some exercises in Greek and Latin composition; and "Rugby School Sermons," with an introductory essay "On the Indwelling of the Holy Spirit," 1875.

HAYTER, Sir Arthur Divett, Bart., M.P., is the only son of the late Right Hon. Sir William Goodenough Hayter, Q.C., of Southall Park, Berks, and was born in London in 1835, his mother being Anne, daughter of Mr. William Pulsford, of Linslade, Bucks. He was educated at Eton, and at Balliol and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford; he graduated in classical honours in 1857, and proceeded M.A. in 1859. In 1856 he obtained a commission in the Grenadier Guards, retiring in 1866 with the rank of captain. Sir Arthur Hayter, who is a magistrate for Berks and Somerset, was M.P. for Wells from 1865 till 1868, when he unsuccessfully contested East Somerset. In 1873 he was elected as member for Bath in the Liberal interest. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1878. In 1880 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and in May, 1882, he succeeded Mr. Campbell-Bannerman as Financial Secretary at the War Office. Sir Arthur Hayter married, in 1866, Henrietta, daughter of the late Mr. Adrian John Hope, and niece of Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.P.

HAYTER, Henry Heylyn, C.M.G., was born in Oct. 1821, at Eden Vale, Wiltshire, and educated at a private school and at the Charterhouse. He emigrated to Victoria in 1852, and in 1857 joined the department of the Registrar-General, where he was for many years at the head of the statistical branch. Whilst in that position he brought the official statistics of Victoria to a high state of perfection. In 1870 he was selected to fill the office of secretary to a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the public service of Victoria. Mr. Hayter's labours on the Commission did not prevent him from attending to his ordinary official duties, which were much added to by the census of 1871, the whole of the details of which, both as regards the collection of the returns and their subsequent compilation, were devised by him and carried out under his management. These labours, together with domestic losses, affected his health, and in 1872 he obtained leave of absence for a short period, which he spent

in New Zealand, where at the request of the Government of that colony he investigated the working of the Registrar General's Department, and made suggestions for its improvement and the better taking and compiling of the census, the whole of which were adopted. In May, 1874, the statistical branch over which Mr. Hayter had so long presided was erected into a separate department, he being placed at its head under the title of Government Statist. In 1875 he was deputed by his Government to represent Victoria at a conference of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of official statistics. In 1879 Mr. Hayter visited the United Kingdom as secretary to a mission (of which the Hon. Graham Berry, Premier of Victoria, was chief), whose object was to bring to the notice of the Imperial Government certain defects in the Victorian Constitution. On his return to Victoria, Mr. Hayter made arrangements for taking the census of 1881, which, as well as the compilation of the returns, he afterwards carried out successfully. He was a juror at the Melbourne Intercolonial Exhibition of 1875 and the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880-81, and on each occasion received a silver medal for writing a statistical account of Victoria as an introduction to the exhibition catalogue. He was also a member of, and contributed several papers to, a Social Science Congress which was held in Melbourne whilst the latter exhibition was open. Soon after Mr. Hayter assumed the office of Government Statist, he originated the work he is best known by, the "Victorian Year Book." He is also author of "Notes of a Tour in New Zealand;" "Notes on the Colony of Victoria, Historical, Geographical, Meteorological, and Statistical;" "School History" and "School Geography" of Victoria; and a "Nosological Index" which is used in the statistical departments of all the Australasian colonies. In 1877 he edited, at the request of the Victorian Government, and wrote the greater part of, a "*Précis* of Information on the Colony of Victoria, and of its Capabilities for Defence," for the use of the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial War Office. He is an honorary member of the Statistical Societies of London and Manchester, of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, of the Statistical Association of Tokio (Japan), of the Royal Societies of South Australia and Tasmania, and of the Geographical Society of Bremen. He is also a Fellow and the Honorary Corresponding Secretary for Victoria of the Royal Colonial Institute. He was created a C.M.G. May 24, 1882, and an Officer of the French Order of Public Instruction on July 14 of the same year.

HAYWARD, Abraham, Q.C., eldest son of Joseph Hayward, Esq., late of Westhill, Lyme Regis, author of "The Science of Horticulture," "The Science of Agriculture," &c., was born at Wishford, Wilts, Oct. 21, 1803, and educated at Blundell's Grammar School, Tiverton, under the Rev. Dr. Richards. He was articled, in 1818, to a solicitor, with the view of following that branch of the law, but was entered at the Inner Temple in Oct. 1824, and after practising as a Special Pleader, was called to the bar in Trinity Term, 1832. He joined the Western circuit, and in 1845 was made a Queen's Counsel. Mr. Hayward first attracted the attention of the literary world in 1833 by his prose translation, with notes, of Goëthe's "Faust," which has gone through nine editions, besides reprints in Germany and the United States. He had already printed (in 1831) for private circulation, "Of the Vocation of our Age for Legislation and Jurisprudence; translated from the German of Savigny." He

established *The Law Magazine, or Quarterly Review of Jurisprudence*, in 1828, and edited it till 1844; was a constant contributor to reviews and journals, and published from time to time selections from his articles: — "Juridical Tracts," 1856; "Biographical and Critical Essays," first series, 2 vols., 1858; second series, 2 vols., 1873; third series, 1 vol., 1874. His "Chesterfield and Selwyn," "Art of Dining," "Whist and Whist-players," and "More about Junius," were published separately. Amongst his other known publications are, "Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi (Thrale), with Notes and Introduction," 1861; "Diaries of a Lady of Quality, with Notes," 1864; "Goëthe" (in Foreign Classics, edited by Mrs. Oliphant), 1878; "Sketches of Eminent Statesmen and Writers, with other Essays," 2 vols., 1880.

HAYWARD, Charles Forster, F.S.A., architect, born at Colchester in Jan. 1831, received his education at University College, London, and professionally studied in the offices of Mr. Lewis Cubitt, Mr. P. C. Hardwick, and the late Professor Cockerell. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1861; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1867; appointed District Surveyor by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1871. Mr. Hayward was elected Honorary Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862, and held the appointment for many years. He was also Honorary Secretary to the Institute's Architectural Committee for the Exhibition in Paris in 1867. Mr. Hayward has erected many buildings in London and the provinces—including the Duke of Cornwall Hotel at Plymouth, the Sanatorium, the Science Schools, and other buildings for Harrow, School-houses for Charterhouse, Mill Hill, &c.; and he is also known as an occasional contributor to professional journals.

HAZLITT, William, only son of the essayist, born in Wiltshire, Sept. 26, 1811, was called to the bar in 1844, and appointed Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, London, in 1854. His first literary productions were, for the most part, translations and compilations; but in 1851 a pamphlet by him on the Registration of Assurances attracted some attention. Mr. W. Hazlitt, who edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," compiled a Classical Gazetteer; and, in conjunction with Mr. Roche, produced a useful Manual of Maritime Warfare, and editions of the Bankruptcy Acts of 1861 and 1869.

HAZLITT, William Carew, born Aug. 22, 1834, the eldest son of Mr. William Hazlitt, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, entered the Inner Temple as a student in 1859, and was called to the bar in Nov. 1861. Mr. Hazlitt is the author of "The History of the Venetian Republic: her Rise, her Greatness, and her Civilization," 4 vols., 1860. The first draft of this work appeared in a smaller form in 1857. Mr. Hazlitt has also written a novel, "Sophy Laurie," 3 vols., 1865. Among the works edited by him are the poems of Henry Constable, 1859; Richard Lovelace, 1864; and Robert Herrick, 1869, 2 vols.; "Old English Jest-Books," 3 vols., 1864; "Remains of the Early Popular Poetry of England," 4 vols., 1864-6; "The Works of Charles Lamb" (anonymous), 4 vols., 1866-71; "Memoirs of William Hazlitt," 1778-1830, 2 vols., 1867; "Bibliography of Old English Literature," 1867; "English Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases, with Notes," 1869; "Popular Antiquities of Great Britain" (based on Brand and Ellis), 3 vols., 1870; an entirely new edition of Warton's "History of English Poetry," 4 vols., 1871, in which last work he had the co-

operation of several eminent antiquaries; an edition of Blount's "Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors," 1874; and "Mary and Charles Lamb: Poems, Letters, and Remains; now first collected, with Reminiscences and Notes," 1874; "The Poems and other Remains of Sir John Suckling," 1874; "Dodsley's Old Plays," 15 vols., 1874-6; "Fairy Tales, Legends, and Romances, illustrating Shakspere and other Early English Writers," 1875; "Shakspere's Library," 6 vols., 1875; "Works of Thomas Randolph," 1875; "Fugitive Tracts (written in verse) which illustrate the Condition of Religious and Political Feeling in England, and the State of Society there, during two centuries, 1493-1700," 2 vols., 1875; "Bibliographical Collections and Notes," 2 series, 1876-82; "Ritson's Antient Songs and Ballads," 1877; "Poetical Recreations," 1877; "The Baron's Daughter, a Ballad," 1877; "Essays of Montaigne," 3 vols., 1877; "Essays and Criticisms on the Fine Arts, by Thomas Griffiths Wainewright," 1880; and "Catalogue of the Huth Library," 5 vols., 1880.

HEATH, Christopher, F.R.C.S., was born in London in 1835, and educated at King's College, London. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon and Lecturer on Anatomy at the Westminster Hospital in 1862; Assistant-Surgeon and Teacher of Operative Surgery at University College Hospital in 1866; Holme Professor of Clinical Surgery and Surgeon to University College Hospital in 1875; Fellow of King's College; Member of Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1881; and Consulting Surgeon to the Dental Hospital. He was Examiner in Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1875-80, and Examiner for Surgical Degrees at the Universities of Cambridge and Durham, and at the Royal College of Physicians. He is the author of "A Course of Operative Surgery," illustrated, 1876; "Manual of Minor Surgery," 6th ed., 1880; "Practical Anatomy," 5th ed., 1881; "Injuries and Diseases of the Jaws" (Jacksonian Prize Essay), 2nd ed., 1872; "Student's Guide to Surgical Diagnosis," 2nd ed., 1883; and various contributions to the transactions of learned societies.

HEATH, The Rev. Dunbar Isidore, M.A., born in 1816, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as fifth Wrangler, in 1838, and received from that college, of which he was a Fellow, the vicarage of Brading, Isle of Wight, in 1846. He was prosecuted by his diocesan before the Court of Arches, for expressions in his "Sermons on Important Subjects," published in 1859, alleged to be derogatory to the Thirty-nine Articles, and was, in 1861, sentenced to deprivation of his benefice, which sentence was confirmed on appeal. This case is noteworthy for being the first enforcement during three centuries of the Act of 13th Elizabeth. Hence it has become a precedent in the other ecclesiastical suits, by which the relations between Church and State are being largely modified. Mr. Heath resigned the vicarage of Brading in 1862. He has written "The Future Kingdom of Christ," 2 vols., 1852-3; "The Exodus Papyri," 1855; "A Record of the Patriarchal Age, or the Proverbs of Aphobis, B.C. 1900, now first translated from the Egyptian," 1858; and "Defence of my Professional Character" (1862).

HEATH, Francis George, youngest son of the late Edward Heath, Esq., was born at Totnes, Devonshire, Jan. 15, 1843, and educated at Taunton. When very young he commenced writing the "Autobiographies of Animals." In 1862 he entered the Civil Service, securing the eighth place in a competition of sixty candidates for twenty appointments. For many

years he has taken an active part in promoting and supporting movements for the preservation and extension of open spaces chiefly in the metropolis. It was mainly owing to his efforts that the enlargement of Victoria Park, secured by the Victoria Park Act of 1872, was effected. He has also laboured assiduously in furtherance of the movement for the preservation of Epping Forest—now preserved for the enjoyment of the public by the Epping Forest Act of 1878. It was upon Mr. Heath's suggestion, made in June, 1879, that the Corporation of London acquired, for the enjoyment of the public in perpetuity, the picturesque fragment of forest called Burnham Beeches. In the following year an attempt, made by the Great Eastern Railway Company, to encroach upon and disfigure Epping Forest by the construction of a line across a section of that magnificent open space, was defeated by the opposition led by Mr. Heath. When, in 1872, the "strike" of agricultural labourers took place in Warwickshire, Mr. Heath undertook a tour of inquiry amongst the peasant population of the West of England ; the result being the production of his first book, "The 'Romance' of Peasant Life," giving a distressing account of the condition of the agricultural labourers of the western counties. The work excited a considerable degree of public attention, and led, shortly after its publication, to a marked improvement in the condition of the labouring population of the West of England. It rapidly passed into a second edition, and was followed in 1874 by "The English Peasantry." In 1875, Mr. Heath, with the object of promoting the importation into the drearier parts of dismal town centres of some of the "green life" of the country, published "The Fern Paradise: a plea for the Culture of Ferns." A larger volume, "The Fern World," appeared in August, 1877, and reached a fourth edition before the end of that year. This was followed in 1878 by an illustrated edition of "The Fern Paradise," and by "Our Woodland Trees." In 1879 Mr. Heath published a little volume called "Burnham Beeches," and a new edition of Gilpin's "Forest Scenery." In 1880 he produced a volume under the title of "Sylvan Spring." In the same year appeared "Peasant Life in the West of England.' "My Garden Wild" was produced in 1881, and was followed by "Where to find Ferns" and "Autumnal Leaves." Mr. Heath accepted the editorship of the *Journal of Forestry* in June, 1882.

HÉBERT, Antoine Auguste Ernest, artist, born at Grenoble, Nov. 3, 1817, went to Paris in 1835, and studied in the studio of David d'Angers. In 1839 he exhibited at the Louvre his "Tasso in Prison," which was bought by the Government for the Musée de Grenoble. Aided by the advice and kindness of M. Paul Delaroche, he competed, in 1839, at the École des Beaux-Arts, and shortly after gained the great prize of Rome, the subject of his picture being "The Cup found in the Sack of Benjamin." He remained in Italy eight years, and sent various paintings and sketches to Paris. After his return, M. Hébert exhibited, amongst other works:—"Rêverie Orientale;" "Paysanne de Guérande battant du Beurre;" "La Mal'Aria;" and gained a high reputation as a colorist, and for the originality of his designs. After another journey to Italy, and a visit to Dresden, M. Hébert produced "La Crescenza;" "Les Fienaroles;" "Les Filles d'Alvito;" "Les Fienaroles de San Angelo," exhibited at the Salon in 1857; "Rosa Nera à la Fontaine;" "La Jeune Fille au Puits;" "Pasqua Maria;" "Perle Noire, le Banc de Pierre," in 1865; a portrait of "David d'Angers," in 1867; "La Pastorella," and "La

Lavandara," in 1869; "Le Matin et le Soir de la Vie," and "La Muse populaire Italienne," in 1870; "La Madonna Addolorata," and "La Tricoteuse," in 1873; "La Muse des Bois," in 1877; and "La Sultane," in 1879. He was Director of the Academy of France at Rome, from Dec. 1866 to 1873, and in 1874 he was elected a member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts. M. Hébert obtained a first-class medal in 1851, another in 1855, the decoration of the Legion of Honour in July, 1853, the rank of Officer of that order in Aug. 1867, and the rank of Commander in 1874.

HECKER, The Very Rev. Isaac Thomas, born at New York, Dec. 18, 1819. He was educated in his native city, and entered into business with his brothers. In 1843, he joined the Brook Farm Community in West Roxbury, and after spending some months there associated himself for a time with the "Consociate Family," at Fruitlands, Worcester County, Massachusetts, and also lived for a time with Thoreau in his hermitage. Thence he returned to New York, and in 1845 was received into the Roman Catholic Church. After passing a novitiate of two years at St. Trond, in Belgium, he entered the Society of the Redemptorist Fathers in 1847, and from 1847 to 1851 was engaged in mission work in England, and received priest's orders from Bishop (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman, in 1849. In 1851 he returned to the United States, and for the next six years was, in company with several members of his order, constantly engaged in missionary labours. In the autumn of 1857 he visited Rome, and, with several of his colleagues, was released from his connection with the Redemptorists, and authorised to found a new missionary society under the name of "The Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle." This was fully organised in 1858, and their first house built in New York in 1859-60. The Paulist Fathers, of whom Father Hecker is the chief or superior, are almost entirely of American birth, and converts, and have proved a very efficient organisation for the propagation of their faith. *The Catholic World*, a very ably conducted monthly magazine and review, is their principal organ. It was founded in 1865, and Father Hecker is the responsible editor. The Paulist Fathers are very active and earnest in their labours. In 1869 Father Hecker was present at the Vatican Council in Rome, as the Procurator of Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus, Ohio. In 1873, his health being greatly impaired, he travelled in Europe and the East. Since his reception into the Catholic Church, he has published "Questions of the Soul," 1855; "Aspirations of Nature," 1857; "Catholicity in the United States," 1879; and "Catholics and Protestants agreeing on the School Question," 1881.

HEDLEY, The Right Rev. John Edward, D.D., Bishop of Newport and Menevia, born at Morpeth, April 15, 1837, was educated by the Benedictines in St. Lawrence's College, Ampleforth, near York. He entered the order of St. Benedict in 1854, and was ordained a priest in 1862. He was connected with the school at Ampleforth for several years, taught mental philosophy there for two years; was placed in 1862 at St. Michael's Priory, Hereford (Benedictine House of Theological Study), where he was Professor of Theology till 1873. On Sept. 29, 1873, he was consecrated Bishop of Cæsaropolis *i.p.i.*, and auxiliary to Dr. Brown, Bishop of Newport and Menevia, in the pro-cathedral of St. Michael's, Hereford. Bishop Brown dying on April 12, 1880, Bishop Hedley was appointed his successor in the see of Newport and Menevia, Feb. 18, 1881. Bishop Hedley has contributed articles to the *Dublin Review*,

and has published five lectures on "Light of the Holy Spirit in the World" (London, 1873), five others on "Who is Jesus Christ?" and "The Spirit of Faith," five lectures, 1875. On Dr. Ward's retiring from the *Dublin Review* Bishop Hedley was appointed its editor, and the first number issued under his supervision appeared in Jan. 1879.

HEFELE, The Right Rev. Karl Joseph von, D.D., Bishop of Rottenberg, a distinguished German ecclesiastical historian, born March 15, 1809, at Unterkochen, in Würtemberg, district of Aalen, received a public school education at Ellwangen and Ehingen; next applied himself for five years at the University of Tübingen to philosophical and theological studies, and graduated there in 1834. In 1836 he settled as private tutor, and in 1840 received a professorship in the Catholic theological faculty at Tübingen, where he represented the departments of Church history, Christian archæology and patrology. In 1838 he became Doctor of Divinity, and afterwards Knight of the Order of the Würtemberg Crown. From 1842 to 1845 he was a member of the Würtemberg Chamber of Deputies. He was consecrated Bishop of Rottenberg in 1869, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Rome to take part in the proceedings of the Vatican Council. It was reported that he was an "inopportunist;" but however this may be, he has given in his entire adhesion to the definition of the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. In Oct. 1874, he declined the archbishopric of Freiburg offered to him by the Baden Government, on the ground that he could not take the oath which was demanded from the Bishops in Prussia and Baden, and could not promise obedience to the newly-promulgated ecclesiastical laws. His most important work of research is the "History of Councils" (published in parts at Tübingen, 1855-69), based on the most profound study of original materials. It has been translated into English by the Rev. Wm. R. Clark, M.A., vicar of Taunton, under the title of "A History of the Christian Councils, from the Original Documents, to the close of the Council of Nicæa, A.D. 325," 8vo, Edinburgh, 1871. Among Bishop Hefele's other works are especially to be noticed:—"The Introduction of Christianity into South-Western Germany," Tübingen, 1837; Cardinal Ximenes and the Ecclesiastical Condition of Spain in the 15th Century," 2nd edit., Tübingen, 1851; and "Contributions to Church History, Archæology, and Liturgy (*Liturgik*)," in two parts, Tübingen, 1864-65. He has also published a Selection of the Homilies of Chrysostom in a German translation, *Chrysostomus-Postille*, 3rd edit., Tübingen, 1857, and an edition of the works of the Apostolic Fathers, 4th edit., Tübingen, 1855. An English translation by the Rev. Canon Dalton, of his "Life of Cardinal Ximenes," appeared at London in 1860.

HEFNER-ALTENECK, Jacob Heinrich von, a German writer on art, was born at Aschaffenburg, May 20, 1811; went through a complete course of artistic education, and then devoted himself to the diligent study of the history of art, particularly during the mediæval period. In 1853 he became attached to the Museum at Munich, and in 1863 he was appointed one of the Keepers of the royal collection of prints and drawings. In 1868 he was nominated Conservator-General of the artistic monuments of Bavaria, and Director of the Bavarian National Museum. Among his publications may be mentioned: "Trachten des christl. Mittelalters nach gleichzeitigen Kunstdenkmalen," 3 parts, Mannheim, 1840-54; in collaboration with Becker, "Kunstwerke und Geräthschaften des Mittelalters und der Renaissance."

Frankfort, 1848; "Hans Burghmaier's Turnierbuch nach Maximilian's I Anordnung," Frankfort, 1853; "Die Burg Tannenberg und ihre Ausgrabungen," Frankfort, 1850; "Eisenwerke oder Ornamente der Schmiedekunst des Mittelalters und der Renaissance," Frankfort, 1864, 2nd edit., 1869; "Entwürfe deutscher Meister für Prachtrüstungen der Könige von Frankreich," Munich, 1865; "Die Kunstkammer des Fürsten Karl Anton von Hohenzollern," parts 1—6, Frankfort, 1866; "Ornamente alter Meister," Munich, 1871. He also compiled an elaborate "Book of the Genealogy of the Baronial Family of Fechenbach-Lausenbach," which has not been published. This beautifully illustrated work is preserved in the family archives at Lausenbach.

HEILBUTH, Ferdinand, a German painter, resident at Paris, is a native of Hamburg. At the commencement of his artistic career he excelled in painting costumes; but after completing his training in the French capital, and in Rome, where he pursued his studies for several years, he turned his attention with marked success to the pictorial representation of historical events and incidents of social life. Among his principal works are: — "Palestrina's Music Rehearsal," 1857; "The Auto-da-Fé," 1861; "Tasso with both the Leonoras;" and "Cardinals taking Exercise on the Pincian Hill," 1862 (this and the three preceding pictures are in the possession of private individuals at Hamburg); "The Pawnshop," 1861, for which a prize was awarded, and which is now in the Luxembourg Museum, at Paris; "The Absolution in St. Peter's at Rome," "The Cardinal's Ante-chamber," "The Confession" (exhibited at the Royal Academy, London, in 1871), "Spring," "On the Banks of the Seine," and "The Harvest of Love" (exhibited at Berlin in 1871), and "The Banks of the Thames" (exhibited at Glasgow in 1878). Highly prized also are his portraits in the style of Titian and Rembrandt. He was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1861. When the war broke out between Prussia and France Heilbuth, who had French proclivites, withdrew to England, from whence he returned to Paris in 1872. In July, 1879, he received letters of grand naturalization.

HELLMUTH, The Right Rev. Isaac, D.D., D.C.L., was born in Poland, and is of Jewish extraction. Having been converted to Christianity and ordained in the Anglican Church, he settled in Canada about 1856. By his energy Huron College was established for the education of the future clergy of the diocese. A few months afterwards the London Collegiate School, since named Hellmuth College, was erected. Meanwhile Dr. Hellmuth had been appointed successively Archdeacon and Dean of Huron. Finding that the boys' college (Hellmuth College) was a perfect success, he proceeded to establish a similar college for ladies, which was opened in 1869. On Aug. 24, 1870, he was consecrated Coadjutor-Bishop of Huron, with the title of Bishop of Norfolk, in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, Canada West. In 1871, on the demise of Bishop Cronyn, Dr. Hellmuth succeeded him in the see of Huron. He resigned that see and came to England in 1883, on being appointed assistant bishop in the diocese of Ripon.

HELMHOLTZ, Hermann Louis, a distinguished German physiologist and natural philosopher, is the son of a professor in the gymnasium of Potsdam, in which town he was born, Aug. 31, 1821. After studying medicine in the Military Institute at Berlin, and being attached for a time to the staff of one of the public hospitals there, he returned to his native town as an army

surgeon. In 1848 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin; in 1855 Professor of Physiology at Königsberg, whence he removed, in 1858, to Heidelberg, where he also filled the chair of physiology. He was afterwards appointed Professor of Physiology at Berlin. The works of M. Helmholtz, which are well known throughout Europe, have reference principally to the physiological conditions of the impressions on the senses. Among those most deserving of notice are :—"On the Preservation of Force," 1847; "Manual of Physiological Optics," 1856; and "Theory of the Impressions of Sound" 1862. His "Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects," translated into English by Dr. E. Atkinson, were published in London in 1873, 2nd series, 1881; and his work on "Sensations of Tone, as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music," translated from the third German edition by Mr. Alexander J. Ellis, appeared in 1875. Professor Helmholtz has also contributed to scientific journals accounts of many of his experiments in acoustics, optics, and electricity. On Dec. 1, 1873, the Copley Medal of the Royal Society of London was awarded to him in recognition of his eminent services to science.

HELMORE, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., son of a Dissenting minister, born at Kidderminster, May 7, 1811, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He served for two years as curate in the parish of St. Michael's, Lichfield, and held a priest-vicar's stall in Lichfield Cathedral. In 1842 he became Vice-Principal and Precentor of St. Mark's College, Chelsea; in 1846 was appointed Master of the Children of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal, St. James's, &c.; and in 1847 Priest in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Chapels Royal. In 1872 he was presented to the Crown living of the Rectory of Beverstone, which however he resigned immediately after appointment. In 1877 he received a retiring pension from the National Society, after thirty-five years' service as Clerical Precentor of St. Mark's College. He is the author of "The Psalter Noted," "The Canticles Noted" (for chanting), "A Brief Directory of Plain Song," "Manual of Plain Song," also appendices and accompanying harmonies to all these. He was the originator and principal editor of "The Hymnal Noted," published under the sanction of the Ecclesiological Society. In conjunction with the late Rev. John Mason Neale, D.D., he edited "12 Carols for Christmas," and "12 Carols for Easter, from the *Cantiones Ecclesiasticæ* of Peter Nyland, of Sweden" (1588). He has written "A Catechism of Music for use, with Dr. Hullah's Manual," &c., 1878; translated "Fétis on Choir and Chorus Singing;" edited "The St. Mark's College Chant Book," "The Canticles and Psalter Accented," and "A Fuller Directory of the Plain Song of Holy Communion," 1881. He is the author of two papers on Church Music, one read at the Church Congress, Wolverhampton, Oct. 1867; and the other at Swansea, Oct. 1879; and has set to music some of Dr. Neale's translations of Hymns of the Eastern Church; "Peace, it is I," "The Day is Past and Over," and "'Tis the Day of Resurrection."

HENDERSON, Lieut.-Col. Sir Edmund Yeamans Walcott, K.C.B., son of Rear-Admiral George Henderson, was born about 1820. Having passed through the ordinary course at Woolwich he entered the army in 1838, became Lieut.-Col. Royal Engineers in 1862, was for many years Controller of the Convict Department in Western Australia, and was appointed in 1863 to the offices of Surveyor-General of Prisons and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons. He was

created a Companion of the Bath Dec. 7, 1868, and appointed on Feb. 12, 1869, Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, in the room of Sir Richard Mayne, deceased. In March, 1878, he was created a K.C.B.

HENLEY, The Right Hon. Joseph Warner, only son of the late Joseph Henley, Esq., of Waterperry, Oxon, born in 1793, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1815. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, which county he represented in Parliament in the Conservative interest from the general election of 1841. He held the post of President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was re-appointed to that office in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, but resigned on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, Feb. 1859. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1852. In Jan. 1878, he resigned his seat, and retired from public life.

HENNESSY, Sir John Pope, K.C.M.G., Knight of Malta, is son of Mr. John Hennessy, of Ballyhennessy, co. Kerry, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Henry Casey, of Cork. He was born in Cork in 1834, educated at Queen's College, Cork, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1861. He entered the House of Commons as member for the King's county in 1859. His election address in 1859 was the first in which Mr. Disraeli's name was mentioned. He expressed his confidence in the Imperial policy of Mr. Disraeli, but as a national Conservative reserved entire independence to himself in everything relating to Ireland. Mr. Hennessy was the first Catholic Conservative in Parliament. He carried the Select Committee in opposition to Lord Palmerston's Government for throwing open appointments in the Civil Service of the United Kingdom to public competition, and he amended the Irish Poor Law, so as to provide for the rearing of pauper children out of the workhouses. He received the thanks of the Catholic Committee of England for the Prison Ministers Act, and an address of thanks from the miners of Great Britain for some amendments he secured in the Mines' Regulation Bill. Mr. Hennessy drew the attention of the House of Commons to the decline of the population of Ireland, and urged the Government to keep the people at home by amending the Irish land laws, and reclaiming the waste lands. He opposed the Government system of education in Ireland, on the ground that the so-called National system was anti-National. He repeatedly pointed out the danger of the State policy of trying to break down the power of the Catholic Church in Ireland by mixed education. He voted for Church-rates, and in favour of the Church of England in England, but supported concurrent endowment in Ireland, by which the Irish ecclesiastical property founded before the Reformation would be restored to the Catholic Church, and some ancient abbeys in Ireland revived. In foreign affairs he exposed the conduct of the Russian Government in Poland, and moved an address to the Crown to carry out the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna in favour of the Poles; he criticised the conduct of Lord Palmerston aud Mr. Gladstone in their attacks on the Pope; and supported the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. He opposed the war in China, and the bombardment of ports in Japan, but supported the Northern States during the American Civil War. He voted against the New Zealand war, but supported the claims of the Australian colonies to complete legislative independence of Downing Street. He was appointed Governor of

Labuan, in 1867; of the West African settlements, in 1872; of the Bahamas, in 1873; of the Windward Islands, in 1875; of Hongkong, in 1877; and of the colony of Mauritius, in Dec. 1882. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George, in April, 1880. He contributed papers to the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society and British Association, to the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *Contemporary Review*, and the *Nineteenth Century*; and he published, in 1883, a volume on "Raleigh in Ireland, with his Letters on Irish Affairs, and some contemporary Documents." He has been hon. secretary to the Mathematical section of the British Association, and chairman of the Repression of Crime section of the Social Science Congress.

HENNESSY, William Maunsell, was born at Castlegregory, co. Kerry, in 1828, and educated at private schools. He was one of the writers of the *Nation* newspaper from 1853 to 1856, in which latter year he obtained, by public competition, an appointment in Dublin Castle. Mr. Hennessy is an eminent Celtic scholar and archæologist. He was promoted for his efficiency to a responsible position in the Public Record Office of Ireland. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, to the "Proceedings" of which he has contributed several important papers, including a remarkable treatise on the "Ancient Irish Goddess of War," and another on the Irish system of "Trial by Ordeal." Mr. Hennessy has edited, besides other works, the "Chronicon Scotorum," and the "Annals of Loch-Key," published in the Rolls' series of National Chronicles. He is one of the writers of the *Revue Celtique*, and has also contributed to the *Revue Critique*, Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, and to the *Beiträge zur vergl. Sprachforschung*. He is one of the writers of the *Academy*, in which he published a remarkable article on the "Ossianic" controversy.

HENRICI, Olaus, Ph.D., was born March 9, 1840, at Meldorf, in Holstein, and received his early education in the gymnasium of his native town. In 1856 he left Meldorf in order to study for some years in the workshops of a mechanical engineer. In 1859 he proceeded to the Polytechnic School in Karlsruhe, where he remained until 1862, when he entered the University of Heidelberg. Here, in 1863, he graduated with special honours as Ph.D. Dr. Henrici next proceeded to Berlin in order there to prosecute his mathematical studies. In 1865 he became private docent or tutor in the University of Kiel, but left soon afterwards for London. In 1869 Dr. Henrici was appointed Professor of Pure Mathematics in the University College, London. In 1868 he was elected a member, and in 1869 one of the vice-presidents of the London Mathematical Society. The learned Professor is the author of the following papers, "Bemerkung zu 'Hesse' Zerlegung der Bedingung für die Gleichheit der Hauptaxen eines auf einer Oberfläche zweiter Ordnung liegenden Kegelschnittes" (in Crelle's Journal, vol. 64, 1864); "Transformation von Differentialausdrücken erster Ordnung zweiten Grades mit Hülfe der verallgemeinerten elliptischen Co-ordinaten" (Crelle's Journal, vol. lxv., 1865); "On certain Formulæ concerning the Theory of Discriminants; with Applications to Discriminants of Discr., and to the Theory of Polar Curves" (in the "Proceedings" of the London Mathem. Society, vol. ii., read in Nov., 1868); and "On Series of Curves, especially on the Singularities of their Envelopes: with Applications to Polar Curves," also in the "Proceedings" of the London Mathematical Society, vol. ii.

HENRIQUEL-DUPONT, Louis-Pierre, engraver, was born in

Paris, June 13, and having been intended for the profession of a painter, was placed in the studio of M. Pierre Guérin. After remaining there three years, he applied himself to engraving, and in 1818 set up for himself. His first production, the "Portrait of a Young Woman with her Infant," gained the second medal at the Exhibition of 1822. He produced in succession "Portrait of M. de Pastoret," "Strafford," "The Interment of Christ," after Paul Delaroche; "The Abdication of Gustavus Vasa," after Hersent; "The Disciples at Emmaus," after Paul Veronese; and is considered in France the most eminent engraver of the day. At the Exhibitions of 1853 and 1855 he received the Grand Medal of Honour, was decorated Aug. 14, 1831, and succeeded Richomme at the Académie des Beaux-Arts in 1849. He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869.

HENRY, The Hon. William Alexander, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dec. 30, 1816, and educated for the legal profession, was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in Nov. 1840, and was shortly after elected a member of the legislative assembly. The question of responsible government at that period agitating British North America, was strenuously opposed in Nova Scotia, and the other provinces. Mr. Henry, however, upon his entry into the legislature, supported it, and in 1842 a vote of want of confidence was carried against the Government, which opposed the system, and in 1843 ministers resigned. An appeal having been made to the country, Mr. Henry and his friends were defeated by a small majority. At the general election of 1847, however, the friends of responsible government were successful, and Mr. Henry has since been returned on the principle he first enunciated. At the meeting of Parliament in 1848, the Government was displaced by a resolution of want of confidence. In 1849, Mr. Henry was appointed a Q.C., and accepted a seat in the ministry. In the Court of Chancery and Equity he has introduced various reforms, which have proved of great benefit to the community. In 1854 he accepted the post of Solicitor-General, and joined the administration, and in 1856, waiving his claims to a vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, he accepted the office of Provincial Secretary. This position he held for about eight months, and in 1859 again became Solicitor-General. A general election took place soon after, and in 1860 the Government was displaced, their opponents holding office until after the general election of 1863, when Mr. Henry became for the third time Solicitor-General. He has taken a prominent part in the question of the union of the North American provinces; in 1865 was appointed a member of a delegation to London, respecting the construction of railways; and in the winter of 1866 represented his government at Washington, in an unsuccessful negotiation for the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty between England and the United States. In July, 1866, he was again appointed a delegate on the "Union" question, and with his colleagues from Nova Scotia, and the delegates from Canada and New Brunswick, met in London, and adopted a scheme of union for submission to the Home Government, which has been adopted. He is now a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

HENTY, George Alfred, was born at Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, Dec. 8, 1832, and educated at Westminster School and at Caius College, Cambridge. He left Cambridge to go out to the Crimea in the Purveyor's Department. Returning invalided, he was promoted to the rank of Purveyor to the Forces, and was sent out to Italy to

organize the hospitals of the Italian legion. At the end of the war he returned home, and had charge first of the Belfast and afterwards of the Portsmouth districts. He resigned his commission, and for several years was occupied in mining operations in Wales, Italy, &c. Then he went upon the staff of the *Standard* newspaper. As a special correspondent of that journal he witnessed the Italo-Austrian war, was with Garibaldi in his campaign in the Tyrol, at the opening of the Suez Canal, with the Abyssinian Expedition to Magdala, and the Ashantee Expedition to Coomassie. He also went through the Franco-German war, and the Communal Siege of Paris, and was likewise out in the Carlist Insurrection. He went to Russia for the *Standard* at the time of the Khiva Expedition, and on his return visited the mining regions of the United States, in California, Nevada, Utah, and on Lake Superior. He accompanied the Prince of Wales in his tour through India, and was with the Turkish army in the Turko-Persian war. Mr. Henty is the author of "A Search for a Secret," "All But Lost," "The March to Magdala," "The March to Coomassie," "Out on the Pampas," "The Young Franc-Tireurs," and a number of other books for boys, chiefly of an historical character. He is editor of the boys' paper, the *Union Jack*.

HERAUD, John Abraham, epic poet and dramatic writer, was born in London in 1799. Self-educated, and originally intended for business, he commenced writing for the magazines in 1818. In 1820 he published his local poem, "Tottenham," and in 1821 his "Legend of St. Loy;" wrote articles for the *Quarterly* and other reviews, and for three years assisted in the editorship of *Fraser's Magazine*. His poem of "The Descent into Hell" appeared in 1830, and "The Judgment of the Flood" in 1834, and both were republished many years afterwards, enlarged and rearranged. He has written "Videna," a tragedy, acted in 1854; "Wife, or no Wife," "Agnolo Diora," and a version of M. Legouvé's "Medea," "The Roman Brother," and "Salvator, or the Poor Man of Naples," two tragedies; "The Life and Times of Girolamo Savonarola," and some orations and lectures on Coleridge, and on poetry. He was for three years editor of the *Monthly Magazine*, and subsequently of the *Christian's Monthly Magazine*. In 1865 Mr. Heraud published "Shakspere: His Inner Life, as intimated in his Works." In 1870 he reappeared as a poet, in a volume entitled "The In-gathering," which was followed, in 1871, by another "war-epic," on the conflict between France and Prussia, under the title of "The War of Ideas." His latest works are, "Uxmal: an Antique Love Story;" and "Macée de Lésdepart: an Historical Romance," 1878.

HERBERT, John Rogers, R.A., born Jan. 23, 1810, at Maldon, Essex, where his father was comptroller of customs; was sent to London in 1826, and became a student of the Royal Academy. Having lost his father two years after, he was obliged to abandon his course of study, and directing his attention to portraiture, before he was twenty-four had received sittings from many remarkable persons, among others, from her present Majesty, then Princess Victoria. His earliest exhibited pictures (1830-5) consist of portraits, and he employed his pencil upon small poetical subjects, exhibited chiefly at the British Institution in Pall Mall—"The Appointed Hour," in 1834; "Haidée," and "Prayer," in 1835; "Captives detained for a Ransom by Condottierri," in 1836; and "Desdemona interceding for Cassio," in 1837. Among the principal pictures of a somewhat later period were, in

1839, "Constancy,—'Love outwatched the drowsy guard,'" and "The Brides of Venice—the Procession of 1528;" and in 1840, "The Monastery in the Fourteenth Century—Boar-Hunters refreshed at the Gate of a Monastery." In 1840 he painted a picture from the ages of chivalry, entitled "The Signal," for which he received the prize at the British Institution. In 1841 he exhibited "Pirates of Istria bearing off the Brides of Venice," and was elected an Associate of the Academy. The picture of 1842, "The first Introduction of Christianity into Britain," commenced that series from religious subjects by which the artist's best fame has been attained. His principal subsequent works have been:—"Christ and the Woman of Samaria," exhibited in 1843; "Sir Thomas More and his Daughter witnessing four Monks going to Execution," now in the Vernon Gallery; "St. Gregory teaching the Roman Boys the Chant," in 1845; and "Our Saviour subject to his Parents at Nazareth," in 1847. In 1846 he was elected R.A., and in 1848 invited to assist in decorating the new Houses of Parliament. The subject allotted to him was the illustration of Shakspere's "Lear," in the Poets' Hall. "Lear Disinherits Cordelia," an oil-painting, was exhibited at the Academy in 1849. To Mr. Herbert was assigned the decoration of the Peers' robing-room with subjects from the Old Testament, one of which, entitled "Illustrations of Justice on the Earth, and its Development in Law and Judgment," was completed in 1864. For this admirable fresco Parliament voted him a handsome sum, in addition to the original price agreed upon. He and Mr. Maclise were long engaged on this work, in which the "water-glass" method has been adopted in this country; a process which secures great durability. His fresco, "Moses Descending from the Mount with the Tables of the Law," is in the principal committee-room of the House of Lords. In 1856, Mr. Herbert lost his eldest son and pupil, Mr. Arthur J. Herbert, whose painting of "Philip and Velasquez," exhibited in that year, gave the highest hope of future eminence. Since that date Mr. Herbert's subjects have been almost wholly of a religious cast, being mostly taken from the life of St. Mary Magdalen. In Dec., 1869, Mr. Herbert was elected a foreign corresponding member of the French Académie des Beaux-Arts, in the room of the late Baron Leys. His picture, "The Judgment of Daniel," painted for the House of Lords, was exhibited in 1881.

HERBERT, Ruth, the daughter of a Somersetshire squire, born in 1834, made her first appearance in London at the Olympic Theatre in 1856, on which occasion she performed the character of Clarisse in "Retribution," a drama, and at once established herself in the foremost rank of her profession. In 1864 she undertook the management of the St. James's Theatre, and added greatly to her reputation by her powerful delineation of Lady Audley, in a piece founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel. It is not only in romantic drama that Miss Herbert has distinguished herself. Her representation of the heroines of old comedy and in the plays of Sheridan is considered one of the most successful of modern times. Her name is especially identified with the character of Lady Teazle, and the "School for Scandal," produced under her management, achieved the longest run since its first production. In the direction of the St. James's, Miss Herbert displayed considerable energy.

HEREFORD, Bishop of. (*See* Atlay, Dr.)

HERFORD, Edward, was born at Birmingham in 1815, and practised for many years as a solicitor at Manchester, of which town he

was appointed in 1839 assistant Town Clerk. In 1873 he was put upon the commission of the peace for the county palatine of Lancaster. Mr. Herford originated and largely conducted the following associations in Manchester and the neighbourhood :—The three Lyceums—cheap literary and recreative institutions for the working classes; the Lancashire and Cheshire Association of Mechanics' Institutions; the Young Men's Anti-Monopoly Association; the Poor Law Association; the Manchester Church Institute; and the Free and Open Church Society (1857), whose operations for the last quarter of a century have been directed to restoring the ancient freedom of parish churches to rich and poor alike, and for providing that in the churches the parishioners should be freely admitted to all the services. The system of "Free and Open Churches" originated by Mr. Herford was very widely adopted, not only in his own neighbourhood, but throughout the kingdom. In many old parish churches pews illegally appropriated were restored to the parishioners. In many recently-built churches the weekly offertory and the free and open system were introduced in consequence of the energetic advocacy of it by Mr. Herford and those associated with him. In other cases a sort of compromise between the two rival systems has been effected, in virtue of which at least one-half of the church, and that as advantageously situated and in every respect as commodious as the other moiety, has been made free and open to all parishioners, without distinction. In 1840 Mr. Herford projected *The North of England Magazine*, a short-lived periodical: and in 1879 he formed the National Committee for abolishing Purchase in the Church. Among Mr. Herford's writings are pamphlets on "Free and Open Churches;" "Law of Free Parish Churches;" and "Pew-rents fatal to the National Church."

HERGENRÖTHER, His Eminence Josef, Cardinal-Deacon of the Holy Roman Church, was born at Würzburg, in Bavaria, Sept. 15, 1822, and studied in his native city, at Munich, under Dr. Döllinger, and at Rome. In 1852 he was appointed Professor of Canon Law and Church History in the University of Würzburg, having in the previous year (1851) published at Ratisbon "De Catholicæ Ecclesiæ Primordiis recentiorum Protestantium Systemata expenduntur dissertatione historico-dogmatica, quam auctoritate et consensu illustris Theologorum ordinis in alma universitate Ludovico-Maximilianea legendi facultatem rite adepturus publice defendit J. Hergenröther, S. Theol. Doctor." Dr. Hergenröther won the admiration and confidence of Catholic Germany by his treatise on "The State of the Church since the French Revolution" ("Die Kirchenstaat seit der französichen Revolution" Freiburg im Breisgau, 1860), in which he thoroughly treats of not only the external relations and vicissitudes of Rome and the patrimony of St. Peter, but also, and principally, of the religious, social, and agricultural condition of the people. In his work on the origin of the Greek Schism, Dr. Hergenröther next came forward as the defender of the Holy See, which had been taunted by Dr. Pilcher with having given rise to that lamentable separation. In order to perform his task thoroughly the learned professor visited the principal European libraries, and was occupied for several years in examining the most important manuscripts bearing on Photius, and the influence he exercised on the Church of Constantinople. The result was the publication of "Monumenta græca ad Photium ejusque historiam pertinentia," Greek and Latin, Ratisbon, 1869; and "Pho-

tius, Patriarch von Constantinopel, Sein Leben, Seine Schriften, und das griechische Schisma," Regensburg, 1876, etc. By these works on Photius Dr. Hergenröther proved himself to be one of the best Greek scholars of our time. No sooner had Dr. Döllinger taken a hostile position against Pius IX. and the Œcumenical Vatican Council than Dr. Hergenröther opposed him in several minor works; in "Anti-Janus. Eine historisch-theologische Kritik der Schrift 'Der Papst und das Concil, von Janus,'" Freiburg im Breisgau, 1870 ("Anti-Janus: an historico-theological Criticism of the work entitled 'The Pope and the Council, by Janus;' translated from the German by James Burton Robertson, with an introduction by him, giving a history of Gallicanism from the reign of Louis XIV. down to the present time," Dublin, 1870); and lastly in his "Katholische Kirche und christlichen Staat in ihrer geschichtlichen Entwickelung und in Beziehung auf die Fragen der Gegenwart," Freiburg im Breisgau, 1872 (translated into English under the title of "Catholic Church and Christian State: A series of essays on the relation of the Church to the Civil Power," 2 vols., 1876). This latter work was also translated into Italian. Profesor Hergenröther has likewise published "Cardinal Maury. Ein Lebensbild aus Dem Ende des vorigen und dem Anfange des jetzigen Jahrhunderts," Würzburg, 1878; and a "Handbook of General Ecclesiastical History" ("Handbuch der allgemeinen Kirchengeschichte," Freiburg, vol. I. 1876, vol. II. 1877, supplemental volume, 1880). He was one of the German divines who, at the invitation of Pius IX., took part in the preparatory labours of one of the theological commissions that preceded the assembling of the Vatican Council. He was created and proclaimed a cardinal May 12, 1879, with the diaconal "title" of S. Nicola in Carcere. His Eminence is Prefect of the Apostolic Archives.

HERKOMER, Hubert, A.R.A., was born in 1849, at Waal, in Bavaria. His father, Lorenzo Herkomer, who is a skilful wood-carver, emigrated with his family, in 1851, to the United States, but in 1857 sought to improve his fortunes in England, and settled in Southampton. As a boy, Hubert was hindered much in his education by ill health and poverty; but at thirteen he entered the Art School at Southampton, and won a bronze medal there. In 1865 he went to Munich with his father (who had been commissioned to carve copies of figures by Peter Vischer), and while there the young artist was aided in his studies by Professor Echter. In 1866 he entered the schools at South Kensington, but after five months was obliged to return to Southampton, where he was instrumental in establishing a drawing-school for the study of the living model; and at Christmas in that year he and the young artists associated with him held an exhibition of their works, in which he sold his first picture. In 1867 he went again to South Kensington for a few months, and in the following year he established himself in the village of Hythe, and there painted two pictures, which he exhibited at the Dudley gallery (1868). He then came to London, and occupied himself successfully with water-colour painting and designing for the wood engraver. In 1871 Mr. Herkomer was invited to join the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and to the gallery of this Society, and subsequently to the Grosvenor and the Academy Exhibitions, he has contributed many drawings, chiefly of Bavarian subjects, and latterly some with figures or portraits about the scale of Nature. The oil picture, "After the Toil of the Day," in the Academy Exhibition of 1873, extended his reputation and prepared

the way for "The Last Muster" (1875), the memorable picture of Chelsea pensioners, which after appearing in the Lecture Room at Burlington House in 1875, figured at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and was there awarded one of the two grand medals of honour carried off by the English school. Subsequently the artist turned his attention to etching and other branches of practice. His later pictures, exhibited at the Royal Academy, are:—"At Death's Door," 1876, a picture of peasants of the Bavarian Alps in prayer, awaiting the arrival of the priest who is to administer the last sacraments of the Church to a member of the family; "Der Bittgang," peasants praying for a successful harvest, 1877; "Eventide: a Scene in the Westminster Union," "A Welshwoman," and "Souvenir de Rembrandt," 1878; "Relating his Adventure," 1879; "God's Shrine," "Grandfather's Pet," "Two Sides of a Question," and "Wind-swept," 1880; "Missing," a scene at the Portsmouth dock-yard gates after the loss of the *Atalanta*, 1881; "Homeward," 1882; and "Natural Enemies," 1883. Mr. Herkomer was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy June 19, 1879; and in the same year he was elected an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Vienna. In Sept., 1881, he received from the Hochstiftung of Frankfort-on-Main a diploma of membership and mastership of the Institute.

HERVÉ, Aimé Marie Edouard, a French journalist, born May 28, 1835, at Saint-Denis, in the island of Réunion, is the son of a professor of mathematics in the college of that town, where he commenced his studies, which he terminated in a particularly brilliant manner in Paris at the College Napoléon. In 1854 he entered the Normal School, being the first on the list for promotion in the department of literature, but he sent in his resignation shortly afterwards in order that he might devote his undivided attention to journalism. He was connected first of all with the *Revue de l'Instruction Publique*, and the *Revue Contemporaine*, to which he contributed (1860) the political summary; and he then became editor of the *Courrier de Dimanche* (1863), of the *Temps* (1864), and of the *Epoque* (1865). The hostility of the Government having rendered it almost impossible to continue his connection with a French newspaper, he transferred his services to the *Journal de Genève*, of which he became oue of the principal correspondents. After the publ cation of the Imperial letter of Jan. 19, 1867, inaugurating a new system for the press, M. Hervé established, in conjunction with M. Jean Jacques Weiss, the *Journal de Paris* (1867), which became noted for its persistent attacks on the Imperial *régime*. At the general election of May, 1869, M. Hervé came forward, in the circonscription of Arras, as the candidate of the Liberal opposition, under the patronage of M. Thiers, but he was defeated at the poll by the official candidate, M. Sens. M. Weiss having retired from the strife of political journalism, on being nominated general secretary of the Ministry of Fine Arts, M. Hervé remained sole editor of the *Journal de Paris*, and on Feb. 5, 1873, he started the *Soleil*, a large political halfpenny newspaper, which at the outset was merely an offshoot of the *Journal de Paris*, and conducted by the same literary staff. After the visit of the Comte de Paris to Frohsdorff which preceded the attempt to re-establish the ancient monarchy, M. Hervé proclaimed loudly "the reconciliation of the House of France," and engaged, with reference to this subject, in an animated controversy with M. Edmond About, the editor of the *Dix-Neuvième Siècle*. The dispute ended in a duel, in which M. About was slightly wounded. After the pro-

clamation of the Septennate, M. Hervé supported the policy of the Broglie, Cissey, and Buffet Cabinets. On April 28, 1876, M. Hervé announced to the readers of the *Journal de Paris* the discontinuance of that journal, after nine years of a stormy existence; and since then he has remained editor of the *Soleil*. He has published in book form, under the title of "Une Page d'Histoire Contemporaine," 1869, a series of articles on the elections in England, and the leading statesmen of this country.

HERVEY, The Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Arthur Charles, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, fourth son of Frederick William, fifth Earl and first Marquis of Bristol, and uncle to the present Marquis, was born Aug. 20, 1808, and educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. in 1830, being placed sixth in the first class in classics. Having held a country curacy for a year, in 1832 we find him appointed rector of Ickworth, Suffolk, a living in the gift of his father, to which was added, in 1833, the adjacent living of Horningsheath, in the same patronage. In 1862 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Sudbury; and in Nov. 1869 he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, vacant by the resignation of Lord Auckland. He was consecrated on Dec. 21 in Westminster Abbey, Dr. Temple being consecrated at the same time to the see of Exeter. His lordship is Visitor of Wadham College, Oxford. In addition to various single sermons and "charges" he has published:—"A Few Hints on Infant Baptism," 1838; "National Education in the Principles of the Church connected with the National Prosperity," 1838; "Thanksgiving Sermons for Indian Victories," 1846; "Sermons for the Sundays and Principal Holydays throughout the Year," 2 vols., 1850; "Missionary Sermons," preached in Ely cathedral, 1851; "The Genealogies of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, as contained in the Gospels of Matthew and Luke, reconciled with each other, and with the Genealogy of the House of David, from Adam to the Close of the Canon of the Old Testament, and shown to be in Harmony with the True Chronology of the Times," 1853; "A Suggestion for Supplying the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institutes of Great Britain and Ireland with Lecturers from the Universities," 1855; "The Inspiration of Holy Scripture," five sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, 1856; "A Letter to the Rev. C. Wordsworth, D.D., on the Declaration of the Clergy on Marriage and Divorce," 1857; and "Increase of the Episcopate: A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Ely," 1866. He has been a contributor to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and to the "Speaker's Commentary." At one time he was well known as an opponent of the High Church party, and his correspondence with Archdeacon Denison on the subject of symbolic observances in the celebration of the Holy Communion was published in 1871-2. He married, in 1839, Patience, daughter of Mr. John Singleton, and has had issue five sons and three daughters.

HERVEY, Eleanora Louisa, daughter of George Conway Montague, Esq., of Lackham House, Wilts, born at Liverpool in 1811, was married to the late T. K. Hervey, the poet, in 1843. At an early age she contributed poems to the annuals, and her dramatic poem, "The Landgrave," was published in 1839. This was followed at intervals by "Margaret Russell," an autobiographical sketch; "The Double Claim," a tale; "The Juvenile Calendar, or Zodiac of Flowers," a Christmas book, illustrated by Doyle; "The Pathway of the Fawn," illustrated by G. Thomas;

and "The Feasts of Camelot," published in 1863. Mrs. T. K. Hervey is the authoress of numerous essays and tales in various periodicals.

HESSE-DARMSTADT, Prince of. (*See* Louis.)

HESSEY, The Ven. James Augustus, D.C.L., eldest son of J. A. Hessey, Esq., born in London in 1814, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and went to St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was for some years a resident fellow and lecturer. He graduated B.A. in 1836, taking a first-class *in Literis Humanioribus;* was appointed Public Examiner in 1842, and Select Preacher in his University in 1849. From 1845 to 1870 he was Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and from 1850 to 1879 Preacher of Gray's Inn. In 1860 he preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford, the subject being "Sunday, its Origin, History, and Present Obligation considered," of which four editions have been published. He has also written "Schemata Rhetorica," "A Scripture Argument against permitting Marriage with a Wife's Sister," "Biographies of the Kings of Judah," several small pamphlets and sermons, and some articles in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." In 1860 Dr. Hessey was appointed by Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, to the Prebendal stall of Oxgate, in St. Paul's Cathedral, which he resigned in 1875; in 1865 was elected to the office of Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint by the University of Oxford, and, on the expiration of the two years' tenure, was elected in 1867 for two years more. At Christmas, 1870, Dr. Hessey resigned the Head Mastership of Merchant Taylors' School, having a few weeks previously been appointed by Dr. Jackson, Bishop of London, one of his lordship's examining chaplains. In Nov., 1870, he was nominated to preach the Boyle Lecture for 1871 and the two following years, his subject being "The Moral Treatment of Unbelief." His lectures have been published by the S. P. C. K. under the title of "Moral Difficulties connected with the Bible," of which many thousand copies have been sold in England and America. From 1872 to 1874 he was Classical Examiner for the Indian Civil Service. Dr. Hessey was appointed Archdeacon of Middlesex in June, 1875, and has published his six annual "Charges to his Clergy and Churchwardens." He is a Governor of St. Paul's, Highgate, and Repton Schools, and in 1878 and 1879 was Select Preacher in the University of Cambridge. Dr. Hessey is one of the three permanent chairmen of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and is an active member of nearly all the Church Societies. He has also, both by his writings and his personal efforts, taken a great part in resisting proposals for altering the laws of marriage.

HEURTLEY, The Rev. Charles Abel, D.D., born about 1806, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was successively scholar and fellow; was presented by his college to the rectory of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, in 1840; discharged the office of Bampton Lecturer in 1845; and was appointed to an Honorary Canonry in Worcester Cathedral in 1848. In 1853 he was elected Margaret Professor of Divinity, to which is attached a canonry in Christ Church Cathedral; and in 1864 a member of the Hebdomadal Council. Dr. Heurtley, who has been three times appointed one of the select preachers of the University of Oxford, is the author of several volumes of sermons, University and Parochial, including his Bampton Lectures "On Justification," and of "Harmonia Symbolica, a Collection of Creeds belonging to the Ancient Western Church," 1858, together with pamphlets on the Eucharist, on Prayer addressed to

Christ, and on the Age of the Athanasian Creed.

HEWETT, Sir Prescott Gardner, Bart., F.R.S., received his professional education at St. George's Hospital and in Paris, on the completion of which he passed his examination, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England July 15, 1836. He was made an honorary Fellow of the College when the new charter was granted to that institution in Dec., 1843. In 1867 the Fellows of the College elected him a member of the Council. He had previously been appointed a Professor of Human Anatomy and Physiology. In 1876 he succeeded Sir James Paget as President of the College, and in July, 1883, he was created a baronet. He is one of Her Majesty's Serjeant-Surgeons, and also Surgeon in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. He is the author of some valuable papers in the Transactions of the Pathological and Clinical Societies, of which he has filled the president's chair. He is also a member of many learned and scientific societies at home and abroad.

HEWETT, Rear-Admiral Sir William Nathan Wrighte, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., second son of the late Mr. William Wrighte Hewett, by Susan Moore, daughter of the late Rev. John Maddy, D.D., was born at Brighton in 1834. He entered the Royal Navy in 1847, and became Lieutenant in 1854, Commander in 1858, Captain in 1862, and Rear-Admiral in 1878. He served with the naval brigade in the Burmese war and in China, and also in the Russian war of 1854-5, for which he received the Order of the Legion of Honour and the Sardinian war medal. The Victoria Cross, with two dates, was also conferred upon him for conspicuous bravery in the field before Sebastopol and Inkermann. The official record of those services is as follows:—"On the occasion of a repulse of a sortie of Russians by Sir De Lacy Evans's division on Oct. 26, 1854, Mr. Hewett, then acting mate of H.M.S. *Beagle*, was in charge of the right Lancaster Battery before Sebastopol. The advance of the Russians placed the gun in great jeopardy, their skirmishers advancing within 300 yards of the battery, and pouring in a sharp fire from their Minié rifles. By some misapprehension the word was given to spike the gun and retreat; but Mr. Hewett, taking upon himself the responsibility of disregarding the order, replied that 'such an order did not come from Captain Lushington, and he would not do it till it did.'" For the gallantry exhibited on this occasion the Board of Admiralty promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant. On Nov. 5, 1854, at the battle of Inkermann, Captain Lushington again brought before the Commander-in-Chief the services of Mr. Hewett, saying, 'I have much pleasure in again bringing Mr. Hewett's gallant conduct to your notice.'" He commanded the *Beagle* at the capture of Kertch and Yenikali, and in the Azoff expedition. During the Ashantee war of 1873-4 he was commodore on the west coast of Africa, and he was present at Amoaful and the capture of Coomassie. For his services he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (March 31, 1874). Subsequently he severely punished the Congo River pirates for outrages (1875). He was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the East India station in 1882, and in the same year for his services when in command of naval forces in the expedition to Egypt he received the thanks of Parliament. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1882.

HEYSE, Paul, a German poet and novelist, born March 15, 1830, at Berlin, where his father was a distinguished university professor

and philologist. He was educated in the Frederick-William Gymnasium of his native city, and in the Universities of Berlin and Bonn, where he applied himself to the study of philology. In 1852 he repaired to Italy, to examine the manuscripts in the public libraries of Rome, Florence, and Venice. In May, 1854, he was summoned to Munich by King Maximilian, and he there married the daughter of the eminent writer on art, Franz Kugler. He has written some tragedies, which have been performed in various towns of Germany, viz., "Francesca di Rimini," 1850; "Ourika," 1852; "Meleager," 1854; "The Men of the Palatinate in Ireland (Die Pfälzer in Irland)," 1855; "Elizabeth Charlotte," 1860; "The Counts Von der Esche;" and some others, which, though never presented on the stage, have been eagerly read by a wide circle of readers. He has also produced narrative and epic poems: "The Brothers," 1852; "Thecla," a poem in nine cantos, 1858; and a certain number of collections of metrical tales and novels ("Gesammelten Novellen in Versen," 1863). Besides these, he has published various works on philology and æsthetics. His latest production is "Don Juan's End," a tragedy, 1883. His collected works were published in 14 vols, 1872—80.

HEYWOOD, James, F.R.S., fifth son of the late Mr. Nathaniel Heywood, banker, of Manchester, born May 28, 1810, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a senior optime in 1833, but did not graduate B.A. till 1857, when enforced subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles was abolished by the Cambridge University Reform Act, which he did much to promote. He was called to the bar in 1838, but did not practise; was one of the members for North Lancashire from 1847 till 1857, and whilst in the House of Commons took an active part in discussions on academical subjects. In April, 1850, he moved for an address to the Queen for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the English Universities, and the prime minister (Lord J. Russell) intimated his intention of recommending her Majesty to issue a commission at some future day. In 1851 he made a motion against academical tests, but was counted out. On the order of the day (June 24, 1854) for the consideration of the Oxford University Bill as amended, Mr. Heywood moved and carried, by 252 votes against 161, the abolition of religious tests at matriculation, but was beaten the same evening in an attempt to abolish all tests on taking degrees, though eventually (June 29) he carried a clause by 233 against 78, in favour of their abolition for a bachelor's degree in arts, law, and medicine. A clause in the Cambridge University Reform Bill doing away with tests on taking degrees in arts, law, medicine, and music, was carried by 118 to 41 (June 20, 1856). Mr. Heywood published "History of University Subscription Tests," in 1853; translations of "The Early Cambridge Statutes," in 1855; "Academical Reform and University Representation," and "The State of Biblical Revision," in 1860; and "Cambridge University Transactions during the Puritan Controversies."

HIBBERT, John Tomlinson, M.P., eldest son of the late Elijah Hibbert, of Oldham, by Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. A. Hilton, was born at Oldham in 1824, and educated at Shrewsbury school and at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1847; M.A. 1851). He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1849. Mr. Hibbert, who is a Liberal in politics, unsuccessfully contested Cambridge in March, 1857, Oldham in 1859, and Blackburn in Sept. 1875. He succeeded in his candidature for Oldham in May 1862, and he continued to represent that borough

till the general election of Jan. 1874, when he was an unsuccessful candidate, but on the death of Mr. Cobbett in 1877 he regained his seat, and he was again returned at the general election of April, 1880. Mr. Hibbert was Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board from 1872 to Feb. 1874, and on the formation of the Gladstone ministry in May, 1880, he was reappointed to his former office, which he held till June 1883, when he was nominated Under-Secretary at the Home Office, in succession to the Earl of Rosebery. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county palatine of Lancaster.

HIGGINSON, Sir James Macaulay, K.C.B., son of the late Major James Higginson, of the 10th Foot, born in 1805, was educated at Portora School, near Enniskillen, and Trinity College, Dublin. Joining the Bengal army in 1824, he served with the 58th regiment during the Bhurtpore campaign, and successful assault of that fortress in 1826; was appointed to the staff of the army in 1828, and filled the posts of aide-de-camp to Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India; Presidency Paymaster, Private and Military Secretary to the Governor of Agra; Private Secretary to Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor-General of Canada; Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, and Agent to the Governor-General at the Court of Moorshedabad. On returning to Europe he accompanied Lord Metcalfe to Jamaica in 1839 as Secretary to the Governor; and in 1843 followed that distinguished statesman to Canada, where he filled the joint offices of Civil Secretary and Superintendent of Indian affairs; and, on the retirement of Lord Metcalfe, he was selected by his successor, the Earl Cathcart, to perform the duties of Private and Military Secretary. From 1846 to 1850 he held the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, when he was transferred to the Governorship of Mauritius. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1851, a Knight Commander in 1856, and retired in 1857, after thirty-three years of foreign service.

HIGGINSON, Thomas Wentworth, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Dec. 22, 1823. He graduated at Harvard College in 1841, studied divinity, and was minister of several Unitarian churches until 1858, when, having entered actively into political affairs, notably in the anti-slavery conflict in Kansas, he abandoned the pulpit. In 1862 he became captain in a Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and afterwards colonel of a coloured regiment in South Carolina. He was severely wounded in Aug. 1863, and left the service in the following year. From the close of the war to 1878, he resided at Newport, Rhode Island, but since 1878 has lived at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is an earnest advocate of woman suffrage, and since 1880 has been a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. He has published "Out-door Papers" (1863), "Malbone, an Oldport Romance" (1869), and "Oldport Days" (1874), both depicting life at the watering-place of Newport; "Army Life in a Black Regiment" (1870); "Harvard Memorial Biographies" (1866); "Atlantic Essays" (1871); "Brief Biographies of European Statesmen" (1875); a "Young Folk's History of the United States" (1875); "Book of American Explorers" (1877); "Short Studies of American Authors" (1879); "Common Sense about Women" (1881).

HILDYARD, The Rev. James, B.D., eighth son of the late Rev. William Hildyard, born in 1809, was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., in 1833 as Second Classic and Chancellor's Medallist,

having previously gained six gold Medals for Greek and Latin odes and epigrams, two prizes for Latin essays, and the Battie's University Scholarship. He became Fellow and Tutor of his College, and was one of the preachers at Whitehall in 1843-4. On the death of Dr. Arnold he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Head Mastership of Rugby School, and was appointed rector of Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire, in 1846. He has published some of the plays of Plautus, with Latin notes and a glossary, several Sermons, and "Ingoldsby Letters on Liturgical Revision," 3rd edition, 1860-61, in which the arguments of the Episcopal Bench against a revision of the Book of Common Prayer are freely discussed. He is also the writer of several other treatises on subjects of the day, and monthly contributor of "Reflections after the manner of Boyle," to the *Parish Magazine*.

HILES, Henry, Mus. Doc., born at Shrewsbury Dec. 31, 1826, was educated privately in his native town. Dr. Hiles has held several organ appointments in London and Manchester, and was appointed Lecturer on Harmony and Musical composition at the Owens College, Manchester, in 1880, which appointment he still holds. He is the conductor of several important musical societies in and near Manchester. He graduated Mus. B. at Oxford in 1862 and Mus. Doc. in 1867. Dr. Hiles gained the prize for the best organ composition offered by the College of Organists in 1864, 1865, and 1868; also the prize for the best anthem, in 1865; and the prize offered by the Manchester Gentlemen's Glee Club (1878) for the best serious Glee. He is well known as the author of several standard works on harmony — especially "The Grammar of Music; a Treatise on Harmony, Counterpoint, and Form;" and as the composer of a large quantity of church music; also as the author of an Oratorio "The Patriarchs," several cantatas (such as "Zayre Pastoral," and "The Crusaders"), and many songs and organ pieces of classical form.

HILL, Frank Harrison, born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, Feb. 6, 1830, was educated at Manchester New College, graduated B.A., in the London University in 1851, and was afterwards called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1860 he acted as one of the secretaries of the Trades Union Committee of the Social Science Association, to the printed volumes of whose reports he furnished, among other contributions, a paper on Trade Combinations in Sheffield. In the same year he went to Ireland as editor of the *Northern Whig*. This post he held until the beginning of the year 1866, when he became one of the assistant-editors and political writers of the *Daily News*, of which journal he became, in 1870, editor-in-chief. Besides a volume entitled "Political Portraits," 1873, consisting of sketches of living English statesmen, which appeared originally in the *Daily News*, and an essay on Ireland, published in the volume of "Questions for a Reformed Parliament," 1867. Mr. Hill is the author of a great number of articles on literary, philosophical, and political subjects, in the *National*, *Fortnightly*, and *Saturday Reviews*, and other periodicals.

HILL, The Right Rev. Rowley, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, is the third son of the late Sir George Hill, Bart., of St. Colombs, co. Derry, by Elizabeth Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. John Rea, of St. Colombs; and brother of the late Sir John Hill, the fourth baronet. He was born in 1836, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1859; M.A., 1863; D.D., *honoris causâ*, 1877). He was ordained deacon in 1860, and priest in the following year, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Having held

the curacies of Christ Church, Dover (1860-61), and of St. Mary's, Marylebone (1861-63), he was appointed in 1863 vicar of St. Luke's Church, Edgware Road, and he held the rectory of Frant, Sussex, from 1868 to 1871, and the vicarage of St. Michael, Chester Square, from 1871 to 1873. In the latter year he was appointed to the important vicarage of Sheffield, and he was made Rural Dean of Sheffield in the following year. He was also a Canon of York Cathedral (1876), and Chaplain to the Marquis of Abergavenny. In 1877 he was presented by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Earl of Beaconsfield, to the See of Sodor and Man, in succession to the late Bishop Powys; and he was consecrated on Aug. 24 in York Minster. In religious opinions Bishop Hill is a moderate Evangelical. He is the author of "Sunday Lessons" on "The Collects," "The Gospels," "The Church Catechism," and "The Titles of our Lord;" and of various sermons and tracts. He married in 1863 Caroline Maud, second daughter of Capt. Alfred Chapman, R.N., of Eton Place.

HILLS, The Right Rev. George, D.D., Bishop of Columbia, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral George Hills, was born at Eyethorn, Kent, in 1816. He was ordained deacon in 1827, and priest in 1829. His academical education he received in the University of Durham, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, M.A. in 1838, and D.D. in 1858. He was appointed lecturer of Leeds parish church in 1841; incumbent of St. Mary's, Leeds, in 1846; vicar of Great Yarmouth in 1848; and honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral in 1850. He was also elected proctor for Norwich in Convocation, and was chaplain to the union and gaol of Great Yarmouth until he was consecrated the first Bishop of British Columbia in 1859. He married in 1865 Mary Philadelphia Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., K.C.B.

HINCKS, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G., C.B., a native of Cork, brother of the late Rev. E. Hincks, the archæologist, was born at Cork, in 1807, and after receiving his education at the Royal Belfast Institution, settled in Canada, where he became a member of the Provincial Parliament. A strenuous advocate of "responsible government," he maintained, in opposition to what had been previously the recognized theory, that the Governor of Canada should govern through ministers possessing the confidence of the Provincial Parliament, and responsible to it. After a long struggle the complete recognition of this principle was obtained from the Home Government. Soon after he became Prime Minister, and held this office for some years under the late Lord Elgin. On ceasing to command a majority in Parliament, he retired. He was appointed Governor of Barbadoes in 1855, and was Governor of British Guiana from 1862 to 1869, when he retired, and was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On October 11, 1869, he was sworn in as Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada, in the place of the Hon. John Rose, resigned, and held that office till 1873, when he retired from public life.

HIND, John Russell, F.R.S., astronomer, was the son of a lace-manufacturer, who was one of the first introducers of the Jacquard loom into Nottingham. He was born there May 12, 1823. From the age of six his mind was intent on the study of astronomy. In 1839-40 he contributed a number of astronomical notes to the *Nottingham Journal* and *Dearden's Miscellany*. As an assistant to a civil engineer, he was sent, in 1840, to London, but he sought an appointment more in accordance with his tastes. By the proposition of Professor Wheat-

stone to Mr. Airy, the Astronomer-Royal, he received a post as assistant to the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory. For a period of three months, in 1843, Mr. Hind was engaged in the Government expedition sent to ascertain chronologically the longitude of Valentia, in Ireland. He received the appointment of observer in the private observatory of Mr. G. Bishop, of Regent's Park, in June, 1844. In this year he was admitted a Fellow of the Astronomical Society. He published his first work—"Solar System"—in 1846. In 1847 he accepted the Foreign Secretaryship of the Royal Astronomical Society. During the following year he was elected a corresponding member of the Société Philomatique of Paris. For his discovery of a planet in February, 1847, he received a gold medal from the King of Denmark. He published his "Expected Return of the Great Comet of 1264 and 1556," in 1848. On September 13, 1850, he discovered "Victoria." In May of the same year he was chosen a corresponding member of the National Institute of France, to succeed the late Professor Schumacher. "Irene" he discovered May 19, 1851; "Melpomene," June 24, 1852; "Fortuna," August 22, 1852; "Calliope," November 16, 1852; and "Thalia," December 15, 1852. His "Astronomical Vocabulary" appeared in 1852. During the same year he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society; was granted a pension of £200 per annum; published his "Replies to Questions on the Comet of 1566," and received for the third time the Lalande Medal, from the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and a prize of about 300 francs, for the discovery of four new planets in the short period of a year. His "Illustrated London Astronomy" appeared in 1853. In the same year he discovered on the 8th November, "Euterpe;" and "Urania" on July 22 of the following year. The "Elements of Algebra" was published in 1855, and his "Descriptive Treatise on Comets" in 1857. He has contributed his observations to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society; the publications of the Paris Academy; the *Astronomische Nachrichten; Comptes Rendus; Nature;* the *Athenæum;* and other periodicals. At the annual meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, held on Feb. 13, 1880, he was elected president for the ensuing year.

HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, The Rev. Francis Charles. (*See* Randolph.)

HITCHCOCK, Roswell Dwight, D.D., LL.D., born at Machias, Maine, Aug. 15, 1817. He graduated at Amherst College in 1836. After graduation he was principal of an academy at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, 1836-7; he entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1838; was a tutor at Amherst 1839-42; taught in several seminaries, and in 1845 became pastor of a Congregational church at Exeter, New Hampshire. In 1852, having passed a year in study at Halle and Berlin, he resigned his pastorate, and became Professor of Natural and Revealed Religion in Bowdoin College. In 1855 he was appointed Professor of Church History in Union Theological Seminary, New York, a position which he still holds. In 1866 he travelled in Italy and Greece; in 1869 in Egypt and Palestine; and in 1871 was chosen President of the American Palestine Exploration Society. On the death of Dr. Adams in 1880 he succeeded him as President of the Union Theological Seminary, still retaining his professorship. From 1863 to 1870 he was one of the editors of the *American Theological Review,* to which he furnished many papers, mostly upon ecclesiastical history. Besides discourses and sermons, he

has published: "Life of Edward Robinson, D.D." (1863); "A Complete Analysis of the Bible" (1869); in connection with Dr. Schaff, "Hymns and Songs of Praise" (1874); "Hymns and Songs for Social and Sabbath Worship" (1875); and "Socialism" (1878). He is a member of the New York Historical Society and of the American Geographical Society, and has been a trustee of Amherst since 1869.

HOAR, Ebenezer Rockwood, LL.D., born at Concord, Massachusetts, Feb. 24, 1816. A.B. (Harvard), 1835. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practised in Middlesex and the neighbouring counties. He was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1849, but resigned in 1855, and returned to the practice of his profession, in Boston. In 1859 he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and held that office for ten years, when he resigned to become U.S. Attorney-General. In 1870 he was nominated by the President as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, but his nomination was not confirmed. He was a member of the High Commission which negotiated the Treaty of Washington in 1871. In 1872 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and in 1874 was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate.

HOAR, George Frisbie, brother of Dr. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, Aug. 29, 1826. A.B. (Harvard), 1846. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and began practice at Worcester, where he still resides. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1852, and of the State Senate in 1857. In 1868 he was elected a Member of Congress, and was re-elected three times, declining the nomination for a fifth time. From 1874 to 1880 he was an Overseer of Harvard; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1876, and President of that of 1880. He was elected a U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, his term expiring March 4, 1883.

HOBART, The Hon. Augustus Charles, generally known as Hobart Pasha, Marshal of the Turkish Empire, is the third son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, by his first wife Mary, eldest daughter of John Williams, Esq., King's Serjeant, and sister of the Right Hon. Edward Vaughan Williams, the eminent Judge. He was born April 1, 1822. In 1836 he joined the Royal Navy, and was distinguished while a midshipman for his zeal in command of men-of-war's boats employed in the suppression of the slave trade in Brazilian waters. In reward for these services he was, in 1845, appointed to the Queen's yacht, where he served two years. During the Crimean war he was in command of H.M.S. *Driver* in the Baltic, and was highly commended in official dispatches for his gallant conduct during the capture of Bomarsund and the attack on Abo. Having retired from active service on half-pay, he found employment during the American Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, in commanding a swift blockade-runner, the *Don*, along the coast of North Carolina, and keeping up maritime communications with the Southern States, in spite of the Federal blockading squadron. He published a narrative of these experiences, under the name of "Captain Roberts." In 1862 he became a post-captain, and in 1868 was appointed by the Turkish Government to a high command in the Ottoman navy. In 1867 he was sent, in command of the Turkish fleet, to Crete, with unlimited powers, and orders to stop the proceedings of the Greek blockade-runners. For this service, and for his conduct in a delicate negotiation off Syria, in the cause of general peace, he received high class decorations and honours from the Austrian, French, and

Turkish Governments. On his return to Constantinople, he was promoted by the Sultan to the rank of Pasha, and created a full admiral. Admiral Hobart Pasha afterwards served as Inspector-General of the Turkish navy. He was long occupied with the reorganisation and development of the Turkish navy, which owes its state of efficiency to his practical knowledge and untiring energy. In June, 1871, the Queen granted him her royal license to accept and wear the insignia of the second class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, conferred upon him by the Sultan. In 1867 the Greek Minister had called the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the fact that Hobart Pasha had been engaged on behalf of Turkey in the Cretan blockade; and the Admiralty, at the instance of the Foreign Office, struck his name off the British Navy List. In 1874, however, Admiral Hobart Pasha addressed a letter to Lord Derby, admitting that he had committed a breach of naval discipline by accepting service under the Turkish Government without leave, but adding :—" During seven years that have elapsed since that time I have endeavoured to maintain the character of an Englishman for zeal, activity, and sagacity, and I have been fortunate enough to obtain a certain European reputation of which I hope I may be justly proud. I prevented by my conduct during a very critical period at the end of the Cretan Revolution (while I was in command of a large Turkish fleet) much bloodshed, and, many people think, a European war. I have organised the Turkish navy in a way which has led to high encomiums as to its state from all the Commanders-in-Chief of the English fleets who have lately visited Constantinople. I have established naval schools, training and gunnery ships (and here I have been ably seconded by English naval officers). While doing all this towards strengthening the navy of our ally, I naturally have made many enemies. . . . All that they can find to say (and it is bitter enough) is, 'He has been dismissed the English service,' without, of course, explaining the cause. This is most painful to me, and is very detrimental to my already difficult position." He therefore asked that his offence might be overlooked, and that he might be relieved from "the ban of disgrace." This application was supported by the Earl of Derby, "as a matter of Imperial policy," considering it to be of material advantage that Admiral Hobart Pacha should occupy the position he held in Turkey. The Lords of the Admiralty therefore consented to allow the Hon. Augustus Hobart to be reinstated in his former rank as a Captain in the Royal Navy, placing him on the retired list (Nov. 28, 1874), with the opportunity of rising by seniority to the rank of a retired Admiral. On the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey Admiral Hobart Pasha was appointed to the command-in-chief of the Black Sea Fleet of Turkey. As our Government had issued a proclamation of neutrality, this appointment naturally attracted public attention, and the question was raised in Parliament whether he, being on the official list, and still nominally in Her Majesty's service, should not be required to resign altogether his connection with the British navy or to relinquish his position in the Turkish fleet. This question was soon answered in a practical manner by his formal withdrawal from Her Majesty's service, and his election to remain with the Sultan of Turkey. On Jan. 8, 1881, the Sultan raised him to the rank of "Mushir" and Marshal of the Empire. He is the first Christian on whom this honour has been conferred. He married, first, in 1848, Mary Anne, second daughter of Mr. Colquhoun Grant, (she died April 13, 1877); secondly, on May 5, 1879, Edith

Katharine, daughter of the late Mr. Herbert Hore, of Pole Hore, co. Wexford.

HOBHOUSE, The Right Hon. Sir Arthur, Q.C., K.C.S.I., third son of the late Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadspen House, Somersetshire, by Harriet, sixth daughter of John Turton, Esq., of Sugnall Hall, Staffordshire, was born at Hadspen, Nov. 10, 1819. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he gained a first-class in classics in 1841. In 1845 he became a member of the Chancery bar, and practised largely in the Rolls Court. He was appointed one of her Majesty's Counsel in 1865, but in the following year he quitted the bar in consequence of ill-health. In 1866 he was appointed a Charity Commissioner; and in 1869 an Endowed Schools Commissioner. In 1872 he was nominated Law Member of the Governor-General's Council in India, and on his retirement in 1877 was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. In 1878 he was appointed arbitrator under the Epping Forest Act, and in 1881 he was made a Privy Councillor and a member of the Judicial Committee. Sir Arthur has taken a keen interest in many social topics, especially in those connected with endowments and with settlements of land. He has delivered many addresses on these subjects, which were collected and printed under the title of "The Dead Hand" (1880). He stood for Westminster in the Liberal interest at the general election of 1880, but was unsuccessful.

HODGES, J. Sydney Willes, was born at Worthing, April 4, 1829, and educated at Clothworkers' School, Sutton Valence, and at the Grammar School, Maidstone. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1865 portraits of the late Bishop of Exeter and the Duke of Northumberland. He has since exhibited portraits of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tait), Rajah Sir James Brooke, the Duke of Teck, the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, Admiral of the Fleet Sir H. Keppel, and Sir Protheroe Smith. Mr. Hodges has painted also the following subscription portraits: — The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, for the Mansion House, Doncaster; the Bishop of Adelaide and Sir James Fergusson, for the people of Adelaide; General Cavanagh, for Town Hall, Singapore; Major-General Boileau, for the Soldiers' Daughters' Home; Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., for St. Augustine's College; and Sir Galbraith Logan, for Netley Hospital. He published a volume of poems 1854; "Geoffrey's Wife," a novel under the pseudonym "Stanley Hope," 1874; "A New Godiva," a novel, 1876; "Among the Gibjigs," a child's romance, 1881; "Among the Woblins," a sequel to the former, 1883. He has written a series of articles entitled "Artists' Haunts," for the *Magazine of Art*, and for the *Nineteenth Century*, Oct., 1883, a paper containing some new discoveries in connection with light and colour.

HODGSON, John Evan, R.A., was born in London, March 1, 1831, and spent some of his early years in Russia, where his father established himself as a merchant in 1835. After receiving his education at Rugby School he entered his father's counting-house, but in 1853 he came back to England, abandoned commercial pursuits, and became a student in the Royal Academy. His first picture was exhibited in 1856, since which time he has been a regular exhibitor. He began with domestic and contemporaneous subjects, but painted historical pictures from 1861 till 1869, when his visit to Northern Africa set him upon subjects of Moorish life, to which he has since chiefly confined himself. He was elected a Royal Academician, Dec. 18, 1879. His principal pictures

are :—"Arrest of a Poacher," 1857; "Canvassing for a Vote," 1858; "The Patriot Wife" (the wife of a political prisoner bribing his Austrian gaoler to give her access to him), 1859; "A Rehearsal of Music in a Farmhouse," 1860; "Sir Thomas More's Daughter in Holbein's Studio," 1861; "Return of Sir Francis Drake from Cadiz," 1862; "First Sight of the Armada," 1863; "Queen Elizabeth at Purfleet," 1864; "Taking Home the Bride," 1865; "Jewess accused of Witchcraft," 1866; "Even Song" (interior of Tong Church, Shropshire), 1867; "Chinese Ladies and European Curiosities," 1868; "Roman Trireme at Sea," 1868; "Arab Story-teller," 1869; "Arab Prisoners," "The Basha's Black Guards," and "Arab Shepherds," 1870; "The Outpost," and "An Arab Patriarch," 1871; "Army Reorganization in Morocco," "The Snake Charmer," and "A Fair Customer," 1872; "Jack Ashore," and "A Tunisian Bird-seller," 1873; "A Needy Knife-Grinder," "Returning the Salute," and "Odd Fish," 1874; "A Barber's Shop in Tunis," "The Talisman," "A Cock-fight," and "The Turn of the Tide," 1875; "The Temple of Diana at Zaghouan," "Better have a New Pair," and "Following the Plough," 1876; "Commercial Activity in the East," "Pampered Menials," and "Relatives in Bond," 1877; "An Eastern Question," "Loot," and "The Pasha," 1878; "Say what shall be my song to-day," "I'll serenade no more," "Gehâzi, the servant of Elisha," and "The French Naturalist in Algiers," 1879; "Homeward Bound," 1880; "Bound for the Black Sea, 1854," and "A Shipwrecked Sailor waiting for a Sail" (his diploma work, deposited on his election as an Academician), 1881; "A Day far spent," "Ilka Lassie has her Laddie," "Painter and Critic," "Hobbema's Country," and "In the Low Countries," 1882; "Egypt, 1882," "Off Duty," and "Ragassel-ma : the Water-dance," 1883.

HOEY, Mrs. Frances Sarah, wife of John Cashel Hoey, Esq., C.M.G., daughter of the late Charles Bolton Johnston, Esq., was born at Bushy Park, Rathfarnham, co. Dublin, Feb. 15, 1830. She married, in 1846, the late Adam Murray Stewart, Esq., of Cromleich, co. Dublin, and secondly, in 1858, her present husband. Mrs. Cashel Hoey has written for several literary journals since 1860, and is the author of the following novels :—"A House of Cards," "Falsely True," "A Golden Sorrow," "Out of Court," "Griffith's Double," "All or Nothing," "The Blossoming of an Aloe," "No Sign," and "The Question of Cain," 1882. Mrs. Cashel Hoey is a contributor to *Chambers' Journal*, *Temple Bar*, *All the Year Round*, *Belgravia*, and other periodicals, and the translator of several works from the French and Italian languages. Among the former are "The Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat," "The King's Secret," "1794: a Tale of the Terror," and "The History of Fashion in France."

HOFMANN, August Wilhelm, M.D., F.R.S., Professor in Ordinary of Chemistry in the University of Berlin, was born at Giessen, April 8, 1818. In 1836 he entered the University of Giessen, where, in 1842, he graduated as Ph.D. From 1842 to 1844 Dr. Hofmann acted as assistant to Baron Liebig, at Giessen, and in 1845 habilitated as Private Docent of Chemistry in the University of Bonn. In the autumn of the same year he became Professor of Chemistry in the Royal College of Chemistry in London, and in 1853 Professor in the Royal School of Mines in London. In 1863 Dr. Hofmann was nominated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Bonn, and was entrusted with the organization of the new laboratory. In 1865 he was called to Berlin as the successor of Mitz-

scherlich, where he established the new Berlin laboratory. The distinguished Professor is a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Berlin, a corresponding member of the French Academy, of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Vienna, Amsterdam, and Bavaria. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of other learned bodies. Professor Hofmann is M.D. of the University of Bonn, and LL.D. of Aberdeen and Cambridge. He is a Chevalier of the Prussian Order of the Crown, an Officer of the French Legion of Honour, a Knight of the Italian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, a Knight-Commander of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph, and of the Order of the Italian Crown. Dr. Hofmann has written a large number of chemical monographs, especially in the department of organic chemistry, and reports relating to the great Industrial Exhibitions. He has also written the well-known "Introduction to the Study of Modern Chemistry." In 1875 the Royal Society of London awarded the Copley Medal to him for his numerous contributions to the science of chemistry.

HOGG, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Macnaghten McGarel, Bart., was born at Calcutta in 1823. He is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Weir Hogg, formerly Member of Council for India, who for many years represented Beverley and Honiton in Parliament. The present baronet was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He joined the 1st Life Guards in 1843, and became Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1855. He left the army in 1859, having two years previously married the eldest daughter of the first Lord Penrhyn. In politics Sir James Hogg is a Conservative. He represented Bath from 1865 to 1868; and has sat for Truro from 1871 to the present time. On the assembling of Parliament in Nov., 1867, Sir James (then Colonel) Hogg was selected to second the address. On the death of Sir John Thwaites in the autumn of 1870, Sir James Hogg, who had been a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works since 1867, was selected by his colleagues for the onerous office of chairman of that body, a position to which he has since been annually re-elected. Sir James had previously been connected for many years with local administration, having been a member of the St. Margaret and St. John Vestry, the Westminster District Board of Works, and subsequently of the Guardian Board and Vestry of St. George, Hanover Square, which latter body he represented at the Metropolitan Board. On the completion and opening of the Chelsea Embankment in May, 1874, Sir James Hogg was created a K.C.B., and he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, May 27, 1876. Sir James assumed the prefix of McGarel to his surname by royal licence in 1877, on succeeding to the Antrim estates of the late Charles McGarel, Esq., of Magheramorne.

HOGG, Robert, LL.D., F.L.S., born at Dunse, North Britain, in 1818, was educated at a private school in his native town and at Edinburgh. Dr. Hogg has all through life been engaged in horticultural and botanical pursuits, and is best known by his works on the former subject, and the active part he has taken in promoting all objects tending to the advancement of horticulture. In conjunction with Sir Joseph Paxton and the late Mr. Rivers, he founded, in 1854, the British Pomological Society, which ultimately became the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. He was one of the promoters and general secretary of the Great International Horticultural Exhibition held at South Kensington in 1866; was reporter on classes 71 and 85, at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867, and

in 1869 was one of the delegates from the British Government to the Great Exhibition at St. Petersburg, when he received from the Emperor Alexander II. the presentation of a malachite table. Dr. Hogg is a Fellow of the Linnæan Society; a member of the Council and Vice-President of the Royal Horticultural Society; and is associated with several other scientific societies at home and abroad, both as an honorary and a corresponding member. He is author of "A Hand-book of Hardy Annuals," 1837; "Manual of Fruits," 1848; "British Pomology," which has been translated into German, 1851; "The Dahlia," 1825; "The Vegetable Kingdom and its Products," 1858; "The Fruit Manual," which has passed through four large editions since 1860; "The Gardeners' Year Book," published annually; "The Wild Flowers of Great Britain;" and other works. Dr. Hogg is editor and proprietor of the *Journal of Horticulture*, founded in 1848.

HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFURST, Clodwig Carl Victor, Prince of, born at Rothenburg, March 31, 1819, is the second son of Francis Joseph, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst (of the line of Waldenburg). On the death of his father in 1841, Clodwig had just begun his judicial and historical studies in the University of Göttingen. A year later, after having passed his examination with distinction, he took a subordinate position in the public service as Auscultator in the Office of Justice at Ehrenbreitstein. He next became Referendary of the Government at Potsdam. While working thus diligently at his post in Prussia, the Landgrave of Hessen-Rheinfels-Rothenburg died, and the princely family of Hohenlohe succeeded to a rich inheritance, including the lordships of Ratibor and Corvey. The event, however, did not alter Clodwig's position. His elder brother took the domains of Ratibor and Corvey, to which the King of Prussia, William IV., added the title of Duke. In 1845, on the death of his brother, Philip Ernest, Clodwig succeeded, with the consent of his elder brother, to the old family seat of Schillingsfurst, and, forsaking the Prussian service, took up his permanent residence in Bavaria. Thus at twenty-seven years of age he became an hereditary member of the Bavarian parliament. The ministry, meanwhile, in Frankfort, sent him as ambassador to Athens, Florence, and Rome. In 1849 he returned to Frankfort. Having married the Princess of Sayn-Witgenstein, by whom he has a numerous family, he retired for some ten years into private life, paying frequent visits to England, France, and Italy. In 1860 the prince again entered on parliamentary life, and favoured throughout an alliance with Prussia. Towards the end of 1866 the youthful king requested Hohenlohe to prepare and lay before him a programme of the principles which were to serve eventually as a ministerial policy. Prince Hohenlohe fulfilled his commission to the satisfaction of the king, and on Jan. 1, 1867, succeeded Pfordten as Bavarian minister. The whole of Germany at last adopted the Hohenlohe programme. In 1868 and 1869, Prince Hohenlohe was elected Vice-president of the Customs Parliament of the German Federation. In his capacity as Foreign Minister of Bavaria, he issued his famous circular of April 9, 1869, directing the attention of the European cabinets to the serious consequences likely to arise from the decrees of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican. Hoping to get the Pope to withdraw his political opposition, and viewing mere religious innovations with extreme indifference, the Prussian Government slighted the warnings of the Bavarian minister, and refused to take action against the contemplated decrees. In con-

sequence of this desertion by the principal exponent of the Unity party, Prince Hohenlohe could not hold out against the attacks of the combined Particularists, Catholics, and Austriacanti in the Bavarian Parliament, and had to resign (March 7, 1870). He now resumed his seat in the Munich House of Peers, and in a few months, on France threatening war, made himself conspicuous by insisting upon the participation of Bavaria in the great national feud. Upon the successful termination of the war in 1871, he was elected member of the first German Parliament, and, in recognition of his patriotic deserts, immediately became Vice-President thereof. In May, 1874, after the deplorable exit of Count Harry Arnim, Prince Hohenlohe was chosen German Ambassador at Paris. He was one of the German plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. In August of that year he was re-elected to the Reichstag, on the second ballot, at Forchheim, Kulmbach, Bavaria, polling 9,800 votes, while his Catholic competitor had 8,600.

HOHENZOLLERN, H.R.H. Leopold, Hereditary Prince of, the eldest son of Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was born Sept. 22, 1835, and studied in the universities of Bonn and Berlin. His Royal Highness is well known in connection with his candidature for the throne of Spain, which ultimately gave occasion to the Franco-German war. On Sept. 12, 1861, the Prince married the Princess Antonia of Portugal, by whom he has a numerous family. He is said to be an excellent Spanish scholar.

HOLDEN, The Rev. Hubert Ashton, M.A., LL.D., member of an old Staffordshire family, was born in 1822, educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, under the late Bishops of Peterborough and Manchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow in 1847. After having obtained in his first year the Bell University Scholarship, he graduated B.A. as junior optima and senior classic in 1845. He discharged the duties of Assistant-Tutor and Classical Lecturer of his college until 1853, when he was appointed the first Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College. From 1858 to 1882 he was Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School at Ipswich. Dr. Holden has edited "Aristophanes," with notes (vol. i. 3rd ed. 1868; vol. ii., part only published, 1869); collections of English Poetry and Prose, for translation into Greek and Latin, in four parts, entitled "Foliorum Silvula" (part I. ed. 10, 1882; parts II. and III. ed. 3, 1864), and "Foliorum Centuriæ" (ed. 8, 1882); select translations of the same, entitled "Folia Silvulæ" (vol. i. 1865, vol. ii. 1870); Cicero "De Officiis" (ed. 4, 1882); Cicero "Speech for Plancius" (1881); and "Minucius Felix," for the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press; also "Plutarch's Life of Themistocles," with intrcduction and commentary for the Classical Series.

HOLL, Francis, A.R.A., engraver, was born March 23, 1815, in Camden Town, and educated by his father, Mr. William Holl, an eminent engraver. Mr. Holl's large engravings consist of "Coming of Age," and "The Railway Station," after W. P. Frith, R.A., and "The Stocking Loom," after Alfred Elmore, R.A. He has also engraved many chalk heads after George Richmond, R.A. For the last twenty years Mr. Holl has been employed by the Queen in engraving portraits of the Royal Family. These are all private commissions, which never came before the public. Mr. Holl also executed the engravings in Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort." Mr. Holl was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy Jan. 16, 1883.

HOLL, Frank, R.A., son of Mr. Francis Holl, A.R.A., the eminent engraver, was born July 4, 1845, at St. James's Terrace, Kentish Town, and educated at University College, London. Soon after he had passed the fifteenth year of his age his desire to be a painter led him to enter himself as a probationer of the Royal Academy, and a few months subsequently he was admitted a student. At the distribution of prizes in 1862, Mr. Holl received a silver medal for "the best drawing from the antique"; and also the premium of £10. A picture—"A Mother and Sick Child"—was painted by him about this time as a commission given by a cotton-merchant of Rochdale; the work was never exhibited. In the competition of the students in the following year (1863) Mr. Holl was yet more successful, obtaining the gold medal, books, and a scholarship of £25 for two years, "for the best historical painting," and a silver medal for the "second best drawing from the life." The subject of the picture for which the gold medal was awarded was "Abraham about to sacrifice Isaac." In 1864 he made his first appearance as an exhibitor at the Royal Academy with two pictures, one being "A Portrait," the other bearing the title of "Turned out of Church." "A Fern-gatherer" was exhibited in 1865, and in the next year "The Ordeal," a picture of a young artist exhibiting one of his works to a patron. In 1867 he produced two pictures which went a long way towards the realization of the success foreshadowed in "The Ordeal." These were respectively entitled "A Convalescent" and "Faces in the Fire." His only contribution to the Academy Exhibition of 1868 was a striking portrait of his father. At the end of that year he gained the "two years' travelling studentship for painting." The picture which obtained for Mr. Holl this distinction was exhibited in Burlington House in 1869, the year in which the Academy removed to Piccadilly from Trafalgar Square. It had for its title a passage from the book of Job—"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Among his works exhibited in subsequent years are:—"Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox, and hatred therewith," 1870; "Winter," and "No Tidings from the Sea," painted for the Queen, 1871; "I am the Resurrection and the Life"—a village funeral, 1872; "Leaving Home," a scene in a railway station, 1873; "Deserted," 1874; "Her First-born," 1876; "Going Home," 1877; and "Newgate: committed for Trial," 1878. He also exhibited at the rooms of Mr. Wallis and of Mr. Tooth a picture entitled "Want—her poverty but not her will consents"—a picture of a woman pawning her wedding ring; "Doubtful Hope;" and "Gone—The Emigrant's Departure." Mr. Holl was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy June 19, 1878. He has since exhibited "The Gifts of the Fairies," "The Daughter of the House," and "Absconded," 1879; "Ordered to the Front," 1880; "Home again!" 1881; and "Millicent," 1883. Among the numerous portraits executed by him may be mentioned those of Mr. Samuel Cousins, R.A., Signor Piatti, Major George Graham (Registrar-General), the Rev. C. W. Payne Crawfurd, Mr. Rupert Kettle, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Lord de Tabley, Sir Frederick Roberts, Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon, Sir A. Hobhouse, and Viscount Cranbrook. Mr. Holl was elected a Royal Academician, March 29, 1883.

HOLLAND, King of. (*See* William III.)

HOLLINGSHEAD, John, son of Mr. Henry R. Hollingshead, of the Irish Chamber, whose family have

long been connected with business in London, born in London, Sept. 9, 1827, was educated at Homerton, and entered business early, but preferring journalism, became connected with several leading daily and weekly newspapers, as well as magazines. He joined the staff of *Household Words* in 1857, was a constant contributor to that periodical and to *All the Year Round*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, *Good Words*, and *Once a Week*. In 1859 he published a volume of contributions, chiefly upon city life, from *Household Words*, called "Under Bow Bells;" in 1860 another collection of papers, bearing on politics or political economy, called "Rubbing the Gilt Off;" and a collection of home travels (originally contributed to *All the Year Round*), under the title of "Odd Journeys;" in 1861 a volume of papers from several magazines, under the title of "Ways of Life;" and a work called "Ragged London in 1861," upon the homes of the metropolitan poor. These were followed by "Underground London," describing the sewers, gas and water system of the metropolis; a collection of stories called "Rough Diamonds;" the Official History of the International Exhibition, prepared for the Royal Commissioners; and in 1864 by "To-day," a series of miscellaneous essays. He has written one or two original dramatic pieces, and was for ten years the dramatic critic of the *Daily News*, *London Review*, &c., and is a member of the Dramatic Authors' Society. Mr. Hollingshead has always been a devoted free-trader. When the agitation for the repeal of the paper duties was in existence, he helped it in every possible way; and when a crusade was made against the Music-halls by theatrical managers, to stop the infringement of the so-called dramatic privileges, he did all he could to promote free trade in theatres and dramatic representation. In conjunction with Mr. Dion Boucicault, he organized a powerful agitation, which resulted in a Parliamentary committee being appointed in 1866, before which Mr. Hollingshead was examined. The committee reported in favour of dramatic free-trade. The result of this agitation was to draw the attention of capitalists to the deficient first-class theatrical accommodation in London, and eighteen new metropolitan theatres have since been built. One of these—the Gaiety Theatre, in the Strand—Mr. Hollingshead had the courage to take and open himself in December, 1868, and he still continues its lessee and manager, and he has had three metropolitan theatres under his direction at one time, with the most powerful combination of actors in London. He is also the Director of the principal theatre in Manchester. In 1879 he induced the whole *Comédie Française* to visit London and play for six weeks at the Gaiety. A collection of his writings was published under the title of "Miscellanies: Stories and Essays," 3 vols., 1874; and in 1877 he made a successful adaptation of MM. Meilhac and Halévy's "La Cigale," under the title of "The Grasshopper."

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, M.D., born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Aug. 29, 1809. He graduated at Harvard College in 1829, began the study of law, which he abandoned for that of medicine. Having attended the hospitals of Paris and other European cities, he commenced practice in Boston in 1836; in 1838 was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College; and in 1847 was appointed to a similar professorship in the Massachusetts Medical School, from which he retired in 1882. As early as 1836 his contributions in verse appeared in various periodicals, and his reputation as a poet was established by the delivery of a metrical essay,

entitled "Poetry," which was followed by others in rapid succession. As a writer of songs, lyrics, and poems for festive occasions, he occupies the first place. He was for many years a popular lecturer. In 1857 he commenced, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, a series of articles under the title of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which were followed, in 1860, by "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," and in 1872 by "The Poet at the Breakfast Table." In addition he has published "Astræa" (1850); "Currents and Counter-Currents in Medical Science" (1861); "Elsie Venner, a Romance of Destiny" (1861); "Borderlands in some Provinces of Medical Science" (1862); "Songs in Many Keys" (1864); "Soundings from the Atlantic" (1864); "Humorous Poems" (1865); "The Guardian Angel" (1868); "Mechanism in Thought and Morals" (1870); "Songs of Many Seasons" (1874); "John L. Motley, a Memoir" (1878); "The Iron Gate and other Poems" (1880); and numerous poems recited at various reunions and dinners. Editions of his collected poems have appeared from time to time, the first in 1836, the last in 1881. He is distinguished for his researches in microscopy and auscultation, and has contributed largely to current medical literature, as well as to the literary journals and reviews.

HOLYOAKE, George Jacob, born at Birmingham, April 13, 1817, was educated at the Mechanics' Institution in that town. He was appointed Superintendent of Assistants of the first Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures held at Birmingham in 1839; Teacher of Mathematics to the Mechanics' Institution there; and one of the Lecturers to explain the Social System of Robert Owen (1841). In 1846 he was awarded the five prizes offered by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for five new Degree Lectures upon Knowledge, Charity, Justice, Science, and Progress. He was Acting Secretary of the British Legion sent out to Garibaldi; and Secretary of the Hyde Park Demonstration Committee against Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy Bill. Mr. Holyoake is the founder of "Secularism," a system which bases organised action on moral and scientific agreements apart from atheism and theology. He is the author of numerous works on working-class education, theological criticism, politics and co-operation; "Uses of Euclid;" "Reasoning from Facts;" "Public Speaking and Debate;" "Trial of Theism;" "History of Middlesborough-on-Tees;" "Letters to Lord John Russell on an Intelligence Franchise;" "The Political Situation;" "The History of Co-operation in Rochdale," which caused upwards of 250 co-operative societies to be founded in two years, and has been translated into the chief European and Indian languages; "History of the Co-operative and Social Institutions of Halifax;" "A History of Co-operation in England," in two volumes; and "A New Defence of the Ballot," which Mr. Bright described as the only original argument for it he had seen. He was the editor of thirty volumes of the *Reasoner*. Mr. Holyoake was the last person imprisoned in England for alleged atheism. The cause was an answer given in debate after a Lecture upon Home Colonies (1841). Mr. Justice Erskine sentenced him to six months' imprisonment. Mr. Holyoake was also the last person against whom an indictment was issued by the Court of Exchequer for publishing unstamped papers in support of the Society for Repealing the Taxes upon Knowledge, Mr. Holyoake having incurred upwards of £600,000 of fines. The Repeal of the Newspaper Stamp Act, however, caused the prosecution to be abandoned. He was chiefly instrumental

in causing the Evidence Amendment Bill to be passed, which legalized purely secular affirmations, Mr. Holyoake having often incurred loss and public outrage through refusing all his life to take an oath. He suggested and furnished the scheme of the series of Blue Books issued by Lord Clarendon, prepared by the Foreign Office on the "Condition of the Industrial Classes in Foreign Countries." It was on his suggestion, made when Lord John Manners was Commissioner of Works, that the limelight was placed over the clock tower at Westminster, to denote at night when Parliament was sitting. His most recent work is the "Life of Joseph Rayner Stephens, Preacher, and Political Orator." In 1882 he a second time visited Canada and the United States to propose to the Governments of both countries to issue an Emigrant Guide-Book, to be prepared and published on their authority, Mr. Gladstone making Mr. Holyoake a grant from the Public Service Fund in aid of this object. Mr. Holyoake is editor of the *Present*, a secular and co-operative review.

HOME, Daniel Douglas, known for several years in connection with spiritual manifestations, comes of a Scotch family, and was born in 1833, near Edinburgh. He has visited nearly every country in Europe, and is understood to have been extensively consulted by crowned heads. In 1864 he was ordered to quit Rome, the authorities being naturally unwilling to allow such a person to remain in the Pope's dominions. In an autobiographical sketch, "Incidents in my Life," published in 1863, in which he enters into the *rationale* of spiritualism, he says, "The only good I have ever derived from 'the gift' is the knowledge that many who had never believed in a future existence are now happy, through me, in the certitude of the 'life to come.'" In the trial of Lyon *v.* Home, the plaintiff sought to recover £60,000 stock, given to Home at the alleged command of her deceased husband's spirit, between Oct., 1866, and Feb., 1867. The suit was instituted on the 15th of June, 1867, and the hearing lasted from the 21st April to the 1st May, 1868. A verdict was given for the plaintiff by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir G. M. Giffard, on the 22nd May. In concluding, the judge said that "the system, as presented by the evidence, is mischievous nonsense; well calculated, on the one hand, to delude the vain, the weak, the foolish, and the superstitious; and, on the other, to assist the projects of the needy and the adventurer." A second series of "Incidents in my Life" was published by Mr. Home in 1872. In 1858 he married the daughter of a Russian nobleman, god-daughter of the Emperor Nicholas. She died in 1862, leaving a son. In 1871 Mr. Home married again a Russian lady of noble birth.

HONOLULU, Bishop of. (*See* Willis.)

HOOD, The Rev. Edwin Paxton, son of an old English sailor, who served under Nelson in the *Téméraire*, born at Westminster in 1820, was educated privately. He has been for many years a minister of the Independent denomination, and preaches in London. He was for many years the editor of the *Eclectic Review*, and for some years edited the *Preacher's Lantern*. He has written "Wordsworth, a Biography," "The Age and its Architects," "A Life of Swedenborg," "Self-Formation," "The Peerage of Poverty," "The Dark Days of Queen Mary," "The Golden Times of Queen Bess," "Dream Land and Ghost Land," "Genius and Industry," "Literature of Labour," "Old England," "Mental and Moral Philosophy of Laughter," "Self-Education," "The Uses of Biography, Romantic, Philosophic, and Didactic," "Dark Sayings on a Harp," and "The Earnest Minis-

ter." He is the author also of a large volume entitled "Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets Lectures," on the vocation of the preacher, "Blind Amos," "Bye-Path Meadow," besides editing two bulky volumes, "The World of Anecdote," and "The World of Religious Anecdote." More recently he has published a course of lectures on "The Villages of the Bible." He has been the biographer of the distinguished Nonconformist, the Rev. Thomas Binney. His latest prose works are an elaborate exposition of the genius and philosophy of Thomas Carlyle; "Oliver Cromwell: his life, times, battle-fields, and contemporaries" (1882); and Scottish Characteristics" (1883). He has also presented himself in verse as the author of "The Maid of Nuremburg" and other voluntaries. Mr. Hood is well known to his own denomination as a preacher, and the author of many published sermons, and has an extensive popularity as a lecturer on subjects connected with general literature or social questions.

HOOK, James Clarke, R.A., was born in London Nov. 21, 1819. His father, Mr. James Hook, was the Judge Arbitrator in the Mixed Commission Courts, Sierra Leone, and his mother was the second daughter of Dr. Adam Clarke, the biblical commentator. The future artist was entered as a student of the Royal Academy in 1836, and his progress from the outset was marked and encouraging. He took the first medals in the life and painting schools in 1842. He obtained the gold medal for historical painting in 1845, the subject being "The Finding of the Body of Harold." Up to this time Mr. Hook had chiefly confined himself to subjects from English history, and occasional portraits. In 1846 he obtained the travelling pension of the Royal Academy for three years, and in the same year married the third daughter of Mr. James Burton, solicitor, and went to Italy. After eighteen months' absence, he gave up half his pension, and returned to England. He now began painting subjects for Italian and French history and poetry, and occasionally from Scripture. Of this class may be mentioned the following, all exhibited at the Royal Academy: "Pamphilus relating his Story," a subject from Boccacio, 1844; "The Song of Olden Time," 1845; "The Controversy between the Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham," 1846; "Bassanio commenting on the Caskets," a scene in the Merchant of Venice, 1847; "The Emperor Otho IV. and the Maid Gaulada," 1848; "The Chevalier Bayard wounded at Brescia," also, "Othello's First Suspicion," and "Bianca Capello," 1849; "Escape of Francesco Novello di Carrara and the Lady Taddea," and "A Dream of Venice" 1850. Mr. Hook was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1850, and attained the full honours of the Academy in 1860. He exhibited "The Rescue of the Brides of Venice," and "The Defeat of Shylock," 1851; "The Story of Torello," from Boccacio, and "Othello's Description of Desdemona," 1852; "The Chevalier Bayard knighting the Son of the Duke of Bourbon," and "Isabella of Castille and the Idle Nuns," 1853; "Incidents in the Persecution of the Protestants in Paris," 1854; and "Gratitude of the Mother of Moses for the Safety of her Child," 1855. About this period Mr. Hook returned to his first inclination, and devoted himself chiefly to pastoral and modern subjects. Of examples in his later style we may instance the following: "The Birthplace of the Streamlet," "The Market Morning," and "The Shepherd's Boy," 1855; "The Brambles in the Way," "The Passing Cloud," "Welcome, Bonny Boat!" and "The Fisherman's

Good-Night," 1856; "A Signal on the Horizon," and "The Ship-Boy's Letter," 1857; a rustic group, with the inscription, "Children's Children are the Crown of Old Men, and the Glory of Children are their Fathers" (Proverbs xvii. 6), "A Pastoral," with a quaint inscription from Spenser, and "The Coast-Boy gathering Eggs" 1858. Of late years Mr. Hook has devoted himself to marine subjects. "Luff, Boy!" a striking boat scene, created quite a sensation on its appearance in 1859, and was followed by others in the same style. Among other works exhibited by Mr. Hook we may mention: "A Cornish Gift," and "The Skipper Ashore," 1859; "Leaving Cornwall for the Whitby Fishing," 1861; "The Trawlers," 1862; "Caught by the Tide," 1869; "Fish from the Doggerbank," 1870; "Salmon Trappers, Norway," "Norwegian Haymakers," "Market Girls on a Fjord," 1871; "As Jolly as a Sand-Boy," 1872; "Fishing by Proxy," 1873, representing a modern master of cormorants at work in a Surrey stream; "Hearts of Oak," and "The Samphire Gatherer," 1875; "Crabbers," 1876; "A Gull Catcher," "Friends in Rough Weather," 1877, dogs bringing a rope through the surf from a boat to the beach; "The Coral Fisher, Amalfi," 1878; "Little to Earn and many to Keep," "Mushroom Gatherers," and "Tanning Nets: Witches and Cauldrons from the Macbeth Country," 1879; "King Baby: the White Sands of Iona," "Home with the Tide," "Sea-Pools," and "Mussel-Gardens," 1880; "The Nearest Way to School," "Diamond Merchants, Cornwall," and "Past Work," 1881; "Castle Building," "Caller Herrin'," and "Devon Harvest Cart: the Last Handful Home," 1882; "Catching a Mermaid," "Love lightens Toil," "The Wily Angler," and "Carting for 'Farmer Pengelly,'" 1883.

HOOKER, Sir Joseph Dalton, K.C.S.I., M.D., C.B., P.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Cantab. and Glott.), is the eldest and only surviving son of the late Sir William Jackson Hooker, Regius Professor of Botany in Glasgow University, and subsequently Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, by Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Dawson Turner, F.R.S., banker, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. He was born at Halesworth, Suffolk, June 30, 1817, and was educated at the High School and University of Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1839. At the age of twenty-two he accompanied, officially as assistant-surgeon, but in reality as naturalist, the famous expedition of Sir James Clark Ross, fitted out by the Government for the purpose of investigating the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism in the south circumpolar seas. The result of his researches during this voyage was a series of superb volumes on the botany of the Antarctic regions, embracing the flora of the Auckland Islands, New Zealand, and Tasmania. By a comparison of the new plants discovered by him with the species of other parts of the world, he succeeded in advancing our knowledge of the laws which govern the distribution of plants over the surface of the earth. He returned to this country after an absence of rather more than three years. In 1846 he accepted the appointment of botanist to the Geological Survey of Great Britain under Sir H. De la Beche, and he contributed a valuable paper to the second volume of the "Transactions" of that institution on the vegetation of the Carboniferous period as compared with that of the present day; and another on the structure of coal-fossils. In 1847 Dr. Hooker undertook a journey to the Himalayas for the purpose of investigating the plants of tropical countries. In the course of his travels in these remote districts

he was for some time kept prisoner by one of the border rajahs. He returned in 1851, and published two very interesting volumes of "Himalayan Journals," and a number of scientific works on the botany of India. In 1850, while in India, he published some beautiful sketches of rhododendrons from the Sikkim Himalaya, several of which have since been introduced into England. These expeditions, though partly at his own expense, were conducted under the authority of Government, which supplied some of the funds. He was appointed, in 1855, Assistant-Director of Kew Gardens; and, on his father's death, in 1865, succeeded to the Directorship. He was some time Examiner in Natural Science of candidates for medical appointments in the Royal Army and late East-India Company's service, and Examiner in Botany to the London University and Apothecaries' Company. In the autumn of 1860 he made a short tour in Syria, in company with Mr. Hanbury, F.L.S., during which he paid special attention to the oaks of that country, in the hope of being able to throw some light on their very intricate and confused history. The result of the investigation was given to the Linnæan Society in a paper on "The Three Oaks of Palestine." Dr. Hooker presided over the meeting of the British Association, held at Norwich in 1868. The main subject of his address, which gave rise to much controversy, was the consideration of the views put forward from time to time by Mr. Darwin on the doctrine of the continuous evolution of life, and in connexion with this, on what is termed "natural selection," together with his theory of the "origin of species." To Darwin's notions, expressed in their fullest extent, Dr. Hooker gave in his entire adhesion. He was appointed a Companion of the Bath (Civil Division) in 1869. In April, 1871, Dr. Hooker left England for Morocco, in company with Mr. John Ball, F.R.S., his purpose being to collect the plants of that comparatively unexplored country. On the 16th of May he and his companions made the ascent of the Great Atlas, the summit of which mountain had never before been trodden by a European; and at the close of June he returned to Kew, bringing a large collection of the plants. In 1877 he was created Knight Commander of the Star of India, for his services to the Government of India. In that year he paid a visit of three months' duration to the United States, where he was most cordially received by the leading scientific men. In his report on Kew Gardens for 1877, he says:— "An extended leave having been granted to me for the purpose, I accepted an invitation from the chief of the Topographical and Geological Surveys of the United States to join his surveying party in Colorado and Utah. This I did with the double object of preparing gratuitously, in concert with Dr. Asa Gray (Professor of Botany in Harvard University, Cambridge, U.S.), a report on the botany of those regions (for the U.S. Government), and of establishing personal relations with many of the correspondents of Kew, who are resident in the State. Immediately after my arrival at Boston (in the beginning of July), in company with Dr. Gray, I left for the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. After a month spent in Colorado I visited Utah, Nevada, and California, returning to Boston, which I left in the beginning of October." During the journey the most distinctive features of the vegetation of the middle regions of the continent were visited from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including the eastern forests extending to the Mississippi, the Prairies, the temperate, subalpine, and alpine zones of the Rocky Mountains, and the Sierra

Nevada and the "Sequoia," and other coniferous forests of California; besides which various public parks of great extent and beauty, and private horticultural establishments were visited. In respect of Kew, the results obtained were a large collection of seeds and museum specimens, and a herbarium of about a thousand species, together with notes on the distribution of the North American trees in particular, as also some new correspondents in parts of the country whence much novelty is to be obtained. The University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878. Dr. Hooker was elected President of the Royal Society in 1873, and resigned the office in December, 1878, his successor being Mr. Spottiswoode. The Founders' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society was awarded to Sir Joseph Hooker "for his eminent services in scientific geography"; and in 1883 the Society of Arts presented to him their Albert Medal for the services he has rendered to the arts, manufactures, and commerce by promoting an accurate knowledge of the floras and economic vegetable products of the several colonies and dependencies of the Empire. Sir Joseph is a member of various learned societies, and a corresponding member of the Institute of France. His works are:—"Botany of the Antarctic Voyage," 6 vols., 4to, 1847-1860; "Rhododendrons of the Sikkim-Himalaya," 1849-51; "Himalayan Journals," 2 vols., 8vo, 1854; "Genera Plantarum," 1862, *et seq.*; "The Student's Flora of the British Islands," 1870; "The Flora of British India," 1874; "Journal of a Tour in Morocco and the Great Atlas," 1878. He married first, in 1851, Frances Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany at Cambridge (she died 1874); secondly, on August 24, 1876, Hyacinth, only daughter of the Rev. William S. Symonds, F.G.S., and widow of Sir William Jardine, Bart.

HOPE, Alexander James Beresford Beresford, M.P., LL.D., youngest son of the late Thomas Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, Surrey (author of "Anastasius"), by Louisa Beresford, daughter of Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam, who married as her second husband the late Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., born in 1820, was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. He was one of the earliest members and president of the Cambridge Camden (afterwards the Ecclesiological) Society, and has taken an active part in the Church movement, and in artistic and architectural questions, as an avowed partisan of the Gothic side. He purchased in 1844 the ancient buildings of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, as a college for missionary clergy, and was President of the Royal Institute of British Architects from 1865 to 1867. He was one of the members for Maidstone from 1841 till 1852, when he retired, but was re-elected for that borough in March, 1857. In 1859 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the University of Cambridge, was defeated at Stoke-upon-Trent in 1862, and was elected for that borough in July, 1865. In 1868 he was elected for the University of Cambridge, which he still represents. He has always acted as an independent Conservative. In 1881 the University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. Mr. Beresford Hope is the author of "Letters on Church Matters, by D. C. L.;" "The English Cathedral of the 'Nineteenth Century,'" "Worship in the Church of England," 1874; "Strictly Tied Up," a novel, 1880; "The Brandreths," a novel, 1882; and of numerous pamphlets, papers, and articles. He married, in 1842, the Lady Mildred Cecil, daughter

of James, second Marquis of Salisbury.

HOPKINS, Edward John, musician, born in 1818, received his early musical education in the choir of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, from 1826 till 1833, and was a pupil of the late Mr. T. F. Walmisley. He became organist of Mitcham church, Surrey, in 1834, and was appointed organist to the Honourable Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple in 1843. He has composed several chants, services, and anthems, which are performed in cathedral and collegiate choirs, of which the best known are the services in F, A, and the Unison Service in B flat, and the anthems, "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem," "I will wash my hands in innocency, O Lord," "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" and the anthem written for the occasion on which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple, "The King shall rejoice in Thy strength, O Lord." Mr. Hopkins is also the editor of the music portion of the volume entitled "The Temple Church Choral Service."

HOPKINS, John Larkin, Mus. Bac., cousin of Mr. Edward John Hopkins, born in 1820, was educated as a chorister in Westminster Abbey, and having been organist of Rochester Cathedral, was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Walmisley as organist of Trinity College, Cambridge. He is the author of a great number of chants, services, &c., of which the best are his services in C and in E flat.

HOPKINS, Mark, MD., D.D., LL.D., born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Feb. 4, 1802. He graduated at Williams College in 1824, and in 1828 commenced the practice of medicine in New York. In 1830 he was chosen Professor of Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy in Williams College, of which, in 1836, he became President, and subsequently also Professor of Christian Theology. He resigned the Presidency in 1872, still retaining the chair of Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy. In 1857 he became President of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. His principal works are "Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity" (1846); "Miscellaneous Essays and Reviews" (1847); "Lectures on Moral Philosophy (1858); "The Law of Love, and Love as a Law: or, Christian Ethics" (1869, new edition, 1881); "An Outline Study of Man" (1873); and "Strength and Beauty" (1874).

HORNBY, Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Thomas Phipps, K.C.B., is the son, by a sister of the late Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, of the late Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, who served with great distinction in the French wars at the beginning of this century, who was a lieutenant on board the Victory when she carried Lord Nelson's flag, and who got a medal when in command of the Volage in Sir W. Hoste's action off Lissa. The present Admiral, born in 1825, entered the service on board the Princess Charlotte in 1837, and was present as a midshipman at the bombardment of Acre by Sir Robert Stopford and Sir Charles Napier. He afterwards served under Admiral Percy at the Cape of Good Hope, under his father, Sir Phipps Hornby, in the Pacific, and on various other stations. He has been twice round the world. Admiral Hornby has worked hard all his life at the theory and practice of his profession. When a young captain he got leave for a year and studied steam in the dockyard at Portsmouth. It was he who commanded the first flying squadron as captain, with the rank of commodore, taking the squadron round the world. He has besides had great experience in manœuvring fleets. He was Flag Captain to Sir

Sidney Dacres, when that officer commanded the Channel Fleet, and subsequently, as Rear-Admiral, he himself held that post, succeeding Admiral Wellesley. He attained flag-rank in 1869, and became Vice-Admiral in 1875. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's naval forces in the Mediterranean, and he held that responsible position during the trying times in 1878, when war was apprehended between this country and Russia, and when our fleet was ordered to the Dardanelles. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Aug. 12, 1878. Subsequently he was appointed to succeed Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell as President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for a term of three years, to date from March 1, 1881. In addition to his professional acquirements, Admiral Hornby is a proficient mathematician and a good French scholar. He is also thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Admiralty affairs, having served under Mr. Ward Hunt as a Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, as his father had served in that of the late Lord Derby. It may be added that Admiral Hornby is a cousin of Lord Derby and a brother of Dr. Hornby, the head master of Eton. He married in 1853 Emily Frances, daughter of the late Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park, Hants. He is a magistrate for Sussex, in which county he owns the residential property of Little Green, near Petersfield.

HORNBY, The Rev. James John, D.D., son of the late Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, G.C.B., of Little Green, Sussex, was born at Winwick, in 1826, and educated at Eton under the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where, in 1849, he took a first class in classics, besides distinguishing himself in aquatic sports and in all athletic exercises. In 1849 he became a Fellow of Brasenose College, and in 1854 Tutor and Principal of Bishop Cosen's Hall in the University of Durham. Returning to Oxford in 1864, he became Classical Lecturer at Brasenose, and in 1866 was Senior Proctor of the University. At the close of the latter year he was elected Second Master of Winchester School, which post he retained till his appointment as Head Master of Eton in Jan. 1868. Dr. Hornby was appointed one of Her Majesty's honorary chaplains in Feb. 1882.

HORNE, Richard Hengist, poet, essayist, and critic, born early in the present century, was educated for the army at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, but entered the Mexican navy as a midshipman; was at the bombardment of Vera Cruz and the taking of the fortress of San Juan Ulloa, and was in active service until the close of the war between Mexico and Spain. He had a narrow escape from a shark while swimming in the Bay of Vera Cruz, and subsequently he took the yellow fever. He sailed to the United States, visited the Mohawk, Huron, Oneïda, and other Indian tribes, went to Niagara, and had two ribs broken beneath the cataract. He was wrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and sailed from Nova Scotia in a timber-ship, which took fire on the way after a mutiny on board. He returned to England, devoted himself to literature, and published "The Exposition of the False Medium and Barriers excluding Men of Genius from the Public," "The Spirit of Peers and People," a national tragi-comedy; the tragedies of "The Death of Marlowe," "Cosmo de Medici," "The Fetches," "Gregory VII.," and the epic, "Orion," besides a volume of Ballad Romances. His prose writings are very numerous, the larger portion having appeared in periodical publications, to which he has been a

constant contributor. Among his complete works are "The Poor Artist, or Seven Eye-sights and One Object," "The Good-natured Bear, a Story for Children," "The Dreamer and the Worker," a novel, "Prometheus, the Fire-Bringer," a lyrical drama, "Australian Facts and Prospects," and the "New Spirit of the Age." For some time he was editor of *The Monthly Repository*. In "Judas Iscariot," a mystery play, he adopts an idea, derived from the early theologians, that the arch-traitor, in delivering up the Saviour to those who sought his life, was anxious only to precipitate the triumphant vindication of his Master. This Mystery Play was performed at the Court of Bavaria. Mr. Horne's "Orion" was published for a *farthing*, an odd device, partly intended as a sarcasm upon the low estimation into which the author thought epic poetry had fallen, but yet more with a view to giving away the first three editions by the least expensive machinery, nobody being allowed to obtain more than one copy. It has gone through ten editions since, the present being a library edition. Many pirated editions have appeared in America and other places. Mr. R. H. Horne is also the author of the text of an illustrated life of Napoleon the Great, and a large number of articles in *Household Words*. In 1852 he went, in company with William Howitt, to the gold-fields of Australia, landed at Melbourne, was appointed Commander of the Gold Escort, a kind of wild bush horsemen, and brought down, on his first return trip, two tons' weight of gold. After this he was successively Commissioner in charge of gold-fields, a Territorial Magistrate, Commissioner of the Yan Yean Water Supply, and Mining Registrar, at the Blue Mountains. He was one of the champion swimmers of Australia, being the winner of the gold medal, silver medal, and silver-mounted claret jug, at St. Kilda, near Melbourne, swimming on the last occasion after being bound hand and foot. At the Caledonian Games he carried the late Mr. Pond (firm of Spiers and Pond) upon his shoulders in a foot-race fifty yards, Mr. Pond being 6 feet 4 inches. Mr. Horne founded the Melbourne "Garrick Club," by means of which various sums of money were given to the Melbourne Hospital, Benevolent Asylum, and other charitable institutions. He translated from the Spanish a "Treatise on the Cultivation of the Cactus," with a view to opening a new trade by means of the cochineal insect; and he also founded the first large Wine-making Company; obtained 1,000,000 of vine cuttings from various places, 700,000 of which took root, and produced grapes within the first year. It has been said that Mr. Horne was treated very shabbily by the Australian Government of that period. About twelve years ago he returned to England, and has published a new edition of "Cosmo de Medici," the tragedy of "Laura Dibalzo," a new edition of "The Poor Artist," and a volume of Bible Tragedies, viz., "John the Baptist, or the Valour of the Soul;" "The Apocryphal Book of Job's Wife," and a reprint of "Judas Iscariot." A Civil List pension was awarded to him by the Earl of Beaconsfield in 1874, which was doubled a few days before Lord Beaconsfield retired from office. Since Mr. Horne's return he has contributed articles to *Fraser*, *Macmillan*, *Temple Bar*, the *Contemporary Review*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and several of the Quarterlies. He competed for the prize offered by the Royal Spanish Academy for a poem on the centenary of "Calderon," and the umpires declined to award the prize to any one, on account of some technical objections; but the Spanish Academy nevertheless presented to Mr. R. H. Horne the large medal struck in

Madrid on that occasion, accompanied by a highly complimentary letter.

HORSFORD, General Sir Alfred Hastings, G.C.B., son of General George Horsford, born at Bath in 1818, was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the army in 1833. He served with the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir war of 1846-47, and commanded the first battalion in that of 1852-53, for which he received a medal, and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He also commanded the battalion in the Crimean campaign of 1854, including the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol, for which services he received the medal and clasps, the Sardinian medal, the Companionship of the Bath, and the Fifth-class of the Medjidie. He had been constituted Colonel of the Rifle Brigade in 1854, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the following year. He was Deputy-Adjutant-General from 1860 to 1866; was created a Knight Commander of the Bath for his services as Brigadier in command of the Trans-Gogra force in Oude during the Indian mutiny, 1858; received the temporary rank of Brigadier-General in 1866, and was made a Major-General in the army two years afterwards. In Jan. 1872, he was placed in command of the south-eastern district of England, and he retained the command until Sept. 1874, when he became military secretary to the Duke of Cambridge, at the Horse Guards. This latter post he continued to hold until March 1880. He was sent in 1874 to represent Great Britain at the Brussels Conference on the usages of war. In 1875 he was created a G.C.B., and in the following year he obtained the Colonelcy of the 79th Regiment of Foot.

HORSLEY, John Callcott, R.A., son of the late William Horsley, the well-known musician, and grand-nephew of the late Sir Augustus Callcott, the eminent painter, was born in London, Jan. 29, 1817. His first exhibited picture, painted while he was a youth,—"Rent-Day at Haddon Hall in the Sixteenth Century,"—was spoken of in high terms by Wilkie. "The Chess Players," "The Rival Musicians," "Waiting for an Answer,"—were first seen in the British Institution, and he exhibited, for the first time at the Academy, the "Pride of the Village" (in the Vernon Gallery). This was followed by "The Contrast: Youth and Age," in 1840; "Leaving the Ball," another "Contrast,"—gay pleasure-seekers on the one hand, the homeless outcast on the other; and "The Pedlar," both in 1841; "Winning Gloves," in 1842; and "The Father's Grave," in 1843. In the latter year Mr. Horsley's cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching" gained at Westminster Hall one of the three prizes in the second rank, of £200, and in the trial of skill of 1844 he obtained by his two small frescoes a place among the six painters commissioned to execute further samples for the Palace at Westminster. That of 1845, for "Religion," was approved, and the subject executed at large in the House of Lords. In 1847, his colossal oil-painting, "Henry V., believing the King dead, assumes the Crown," secured a premium of the third class. Another fresco, which he has been employed to execute, "Satan surprised at the Ear of Eve," is to be seen in a portion of the New Palace, called Poet's Hall. Amongst his later works are "Malvolio i' the Sun practising to his own Shadow;" "Hospitality;" "The Madrigal—'Keep your Time;'" "The Pet of the Common;" "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso" (painted for the late Prince Albert); "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham;" "A Scene from Don Quixote;" "Flower Girls—Town and Country;" "The

Holy Communion;" "The Lost Found;" "A Jealous Eye;" "The Duenna's Return;" "The New Dress;" and "Under the Mistletoe;" "The Bashful Swain;" "The Duenna and her Cares;" "Attack and Defence;" "Detected;" "The Gaoler's Daughter;" "Caught Napping;" "The Banker's Private Room,—Negotiating a Loan;" "Old Folk and Young Folk;" "Pay for Peeping;" "In with You;" "Stolen Glances;" "The other Name?" "The Poet's Theme;" "Sunny Moments;" and a large religious subject with figures of colossal size, entitled "The Healing Mercies of Christ," painted as an altar piece for the chapel of St. Thomas' Hospital; portrait of Thomas Woolcombe, Esq., painted for the South Devon Railway Company; "Under Lock and Key;" "Coming Down to Dinner;" "The World Forgetting;" "Critics on Costume—Fashions Change;" portrait of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and two portrait groups arranged as subject pictures, one of Mr. and Mrs. Jessop, the other of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tomlin; "Le Jour des Morts;" "Life in the Château Gardens at Fontainebleau," 1881; "A Merry Chase in Haddon Hall," 1882; and "Wedding Rings," 1883. In 1882 Mr. Horsley was elected Treasurer of the Royal Academy.

HORT, The Rev. Fenton John Antony, D.D., was born about 1829, and graduated in 1850 at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos, and was bracketed third classic. He took honours in the Moral Sciences Tripos, obtaining a first class, and also being awarded the Moral Philosophy Prize, then given by the late Dr. Whewell, the Professor of Moral Philosophy. Mr. Hort won the second place in the First Class of the Natural Sciences Tripos, being distinguished in Physiology and Botany. These academical successes were rewarded by a Fellowship at Trinity College, which he held until 1858. In 1857 he was presented to the college living of St. Ippolyt with Great Wymondley, Hertfordshire, a preferment he held until 1872, when he returned to Cambridge on being elected a Fellow of Emmanuel College. Since 1872 he has been a constant resident in the University and has delivered lectures on Theology. He was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Ely (Dr. Harold Browne) from 1871 to 1873, and upon the translation of Bishop Browne to the see of Winchester Dr. Hort was retained as one of the examining chaplains to that prelate. He has been one of the select preachers before the University on several occasions, and in 1871 was elected Hulsean Lecturer. On Dec. 18, 1878, he was elected to the Hulsean Professorship of Divinity, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. J. J. S. Perowne to the Deanery of Peterborough. Dr. Hort has contributed numerous articles to Smith and Wace's "Dictionary of Christian Biography," and published in 1876 two dissertations—(1) "On Monogonos Theos in Scripture and Tradition," (2) "On the Constantinopolitan and other Eastern Creeds of the Fourth Century." He was a member of the company for the Revision of the Authorized Version of the New Testament. Dr. Hort has several times examined for the Natural Sciences and Moral Sciences Triposes. He was a member of the Board of Theological Studies, and is an examiner for the Theological Tripos, and a member of the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge.

HOSE, The Right Rev. George Frederick, D.D., Bishop of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak, son of the Rev. Frederick Hose, M.A., rector of Dunstable, was born at Cambridge in 1838, and educated at St. John's College in that univer-

sity: (B.A. 1861; M.A. 1867; D.D. 1881). He was curate of Roxton with Great Barford, Bedfordshire, 1861-65; and of Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone, London, 1865-68; colonial chaplain at Malacca, 1868-73; and at Singapore, 1873-74. He was archdeacon of Singapore and commissary from 1874 till his promotion to the episcopate. He was consecrated to the bishopric of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak, in the private chapel of Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tait), on May 26, 1881.

HOSMER, Harriet G., born at Watertown, Massachusetts, Oct. 9, 1830. She was educated at Lenox, Massachusetts, and early displayed a taste for art. She received a few lessons in modelling in Boston, and then entered a medical college in St. Louis to study anatomy and dissection. Her first work in marble was a reduced copy of Canova's bust of Napoleon, which was soon followed by an ideal work, "Hesper, or the Evening Star." In 1852 she went to Rome, and became a pupil of Gibson. After two years of study and modelling from the antique, she produced the busts of "Daphne" and "Medusa." Her first full-length figure in marble was Œnone, completed in 1855, and this was followed, two years later, by "Beatrice Cenci sleeping in her cell." In the summer of 1865 she modelled "Puck," of which many copies have been made. This was followed by "Will-o'-the-Wisp." A colossal statue of "Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, in chains," was her next important work, followed by a statue of Thomas N. Benton, the "Sleeping" and the "Waking Faun," and a design of a memorial monument to Abraham Lincoln. She has resided for many years in Rome.

HOUGHTON (Baron), The Right Hon. Richard Monckton Milnes, D.C.L., F.R.S., was born June 19, 1809, being the only son of Robert Pemberton Milnes, of Fryston Hall, Bawtry Hall, and Great Houghton, Yorkshire, by the Hon. Henrietta Maria, daughter of Robert, fifth Viscount Galway. Lord Houghton graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1831. He was elected M.P. for Pontefract in 1837, and retained the seat till his elevation to the peerage, Aug. 20, 1863. He entered Parliament as a follower of Sir Robert Peel, whom he supported in his repeal of the Corn Laws; but afterwards joined the party of Lord John Russell. He declined to become a member of the Government of Lord Palmerston, but gave it his entire support. His attention in Parliament was mainly directed to foreign affairs and the reform of our penal institutes. He brought in the first bill for the establishment of juvenile reformatories in 1846, and is the President of the great Reformatory Establishment at Red Hill. His lordship is also the President of the Newspaper Press Fund. In 1873 he presided over the Norwich meeting of the Social Science Congress. Lord Houghton accepted in Feb. 1881 the nomination to the office of President of the London Library, vacant by the death of Mr. Carlyle. He has written several volumes of poems, under the title of "Poems of Many Years," "Palm Leaves," &c., and many pamphlets—notably, "One Tract More," in the Oxford controversy of the "Tracts for the Times;" and the "Real Union of England and Ireland," advocating concurrent endowment of the Protestant and Catholic churches. His last work is "Monographs, Personal and Social," published in 1873.

HOUSSAYE (also spelt Housset), Arsène, poet, author, and art-critic, was born at Bruyères, a small town in the department of Aisne, March 28, 1815. The French Revolution of 1830 having roused the dormant military spirit of France, Houssaye, without consulting his parents, joined the army, a

part of which was then besieging Antwerp. He repaired to Paris in 1832, and for the next four years was doomed to contend against poverty. In 1836 he published his first work, the "Couronne de Bluets," a romance; in 1838 he became connected with the *Revue de Paris*, in which he commenced the publication of his "Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century," afterwards collected in two volumes; and in 1846 he published his "History of Dutch and Flemish Painting." On the accession of Louis Napoleon, Houssaye was appointed to the direction of the Théâtre Français, then at a very low ebb, into which he infused new life, and having in 1856 resigned the directorship, was succeeded by M. Empis. Among his latest works are "L'Histoire du Quarante-et-unième Fauteuil de l'Académie Française," 1855; "Le Roi Voltaire," 1858; "Histoire de l'Art Français," 1860; "Mademoiselle Cléopatre," "Blanche et Marguerite," 1864; "Le Repentir de Marion," "Le Roman de la Duchesse," "Les Légendes de la Jeunesse," and "Notre Dame de Thermidor," a history of Madame Tallien, in 1865; four romances, under the general title of "Nos Grandes Dames," 1868; another series under the title of "Parisiennes," 1869; "Tragique Aventure de Bal Masqué," 1873; "La Belle Rafaella," "Les Mains Pleines de Roses, Pleines d'Or, et Pleines de Sang," "Le Roman des Femmes qui ont aimé. Par Madame la Princesse * * * Commenté par Arsène Houssaye," 1874; "Lucie, Histoire d'une Fille Perdue," 1875; and "Histoire Étrange d'une Fille du Monde," 1876; "Alice," "Bianca," "Mademoiselle Phryne," "Les Trois Duchesses," 1877 "Les Charmeresses," "Les Larmes de Jeanne," 1878; and "La Robe de la Mariée," 1879. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour, May 6, 1846, and promoted Grand Officer, July 30, 1858.

HOVENDEN, Thomas, figure-painter, born at Dunmanway, co. Cork, Ireland, Dec. 28, 1840. His first art education was at the Government Art School in Cork. Going to America in 1863, he continued his studies in the National Academy of Design. He went to Paris in 1874, and remained there till 1880, when he returned to New York, where he has opened a studio. His principal paintings are: "The Two Lilies," "A Brittany Woman Spinning," "Pleasant News," "Thinking of Somebody," "News from the Conscript," "Pride of the Old Folks," "Loyalist Peasant Soldier of La Vendée," "The Image Seller," "A Breton Interior," "In Hoc Signo Vinces," and "Elaine." In 1881 he was made an A.N.A., and member of Water Colour Society. In 1882 he was made an N.A.

HOW, The Right Rev. William Walsham, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Bedford (for East London), is son of Mr. William Wybergh How, Esq., of Shrewsbury, and was born in that town, Dec. 13, 1823. From Shrewsbury school he proceeded to Wadham College, Oxford (B.A., third class in classics, 1845; M.A., 1847). He was successively curate of St. George's, Kidderminster, 1846, and of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, 1848, and was collated to the rectory of Whittington, Shropshire, in the diocese of St. Asaph, in 1851. In 1853 he was appointed rural dean of Oswestry and diocesan inspector of schools; in 1860 he obtained an honorary canonry in St. Asaph's Cathedral, and in 1869 was elected Proctor in Convocation for the diocese. He was one of the Select Preachers at Oxford in 1868-69, and in 1878 he was appointed examining chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield. In 1879 he obtained the rectory of St. Andrew Undershaft with St. Mary Axe, in the city of London, and a Prebend

in St. Paul's Cathedral; and in July the same year the Queen appointed him Suffragan Bishop of Bedford. He is the author of several works of a theological and practical character, including "Plain Words," four series; "Practical Sermons," "Lent Lectures on Psalm li.," "Daily Family Prayer for Churchmen," "Pastor in Parochiâ," "Plain Words to Children," "The Parish Priest," "Three All Saints' Summers," a "Commentary on the Four Gospels," and "Holy Communion," published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

HOWARD, His Eminence Edward, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, was born at Nottingham, Feb. 13, 1829, being the only son of the late Edward Gyles Howard, Esq., who was the son of Edward Charles Howard, youngest brother of Bernard Edward, fifteenth Duke of Norfolk. In his youth he served her Majesty Queen Victoria as an officer in the 2nd Life Guards, but when 26 years old he was a priest at Rome, and he attached himself entirely to the service of Pius IX. For about a year he was employed in India in the matter of the Goa schism, and the rest of his ecclesiastical career was spent in Italy. His graceful and dignified bearing was familiar to frequenters of St. Peter's, in which Basilica Archbishop Howard holds the office of arch-priest's vicar. He was consecrated Archbishop of Neocæsaria, *in partibus infidelium*, in 1872, when he was made coadjutor Bishop of Frascati, an office which he held for only a few weeks. He was created a Cardinal Priest by Pope Pius IX. March 12, 1877, the titular church assigned to him being that of SS. John and Paul, on the Celian Hill. His Eminence took possession, as Protector, of the English College at Rome, March 24, 1878. In Dec. 1881, he was nominated Archpriest of the Basilica of St. Peter's, and in that capacity he also became Prefect of the Congregation, which has the care of the edifice itself. Cardinal Howard's attainments as a linguist are beyond the common. He speaks Arabic, Armenian, and Russian fluently.

HOWARD, Sir Henry Francis, G.C.B., second son of the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, Cumberland, born in 1809, educated at Stonyhurst and the University of Edinburgh, was attached to the mission at Munich in 1828, was several times Chargé d'Affaires, was appointed paid Attaché at Berlin in 1832, Secretary of Legation at the Hague in 1845, having been transferred to Berlin in 1846, and was Chargé d'Affaires several times during the succeeding years. He was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil in 1853, was transferred to Lisbon in 1855, and to Hanover in 1859, when he was appointed Minister-Plenipotentiary to Brunswick and to Oldenburg, and was made a K.C.B. in 1863. Whilst at Berlin, in 1850-52, the task of negotiating the famous treaty of 1852 mainly devolved upon him. He was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister - Plenipotentiary to the King of Bavaria, Jan. 19, 1866. He was created a G.C.B. in 1872.

HOWARD, General Oliver Otis, LL.D., born at Leeds, Maine, Nov. 8, 1830. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, and in 1854 at the Military Academy at West Point, where, in 1857, he was made Assistant Professor of Mathematics. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he was made colonel of a regiment of volunteers; commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He lost his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. He was made major-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and had the command of a division, at Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Soon after, he

was placed in command of the 11th army corps, which was surprised in broad daylight by the Confederate General Jackson, and put to flight, at Chancellorsville, July 1, 1863. In the following autumn he was sent with his corps to the West, took part in the campaign which followed down to the capture of Atlanta, and commanded the right wing of the army during Sherman's "march to the sea." He was, in Dec., 1864, promoted to Brigadier-General, and in the following March to brevet Major-General in the regular army. In May, 1865, he was placed at the head of the Freedman's Bureau, his duties lasting until 1872. From 1869 to 1873 he was President of Howard University. In 1872 he was sent as special commissioner to the Indians in New Mexico and Arizona, and from 1873 to 1881 he served on the Indian frontier. Since 1881 he has been at the head of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

HOWARD OF GLOSSOP (Baron), The Right Hon. Edward George Fitzalan Howard, the second son of Henry Charles, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, by Lady Charlotte Sophia Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of George, first Duke of Sutherland, was born Jan. 20, 1818, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Lord Edward Howard, as he was then called, was Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's household from 1846 to 1852, and Deputy Earl-Marshal of England from 1861 to 1863. He unsuccessfully contested Shoreham in 1847, and Horsham in 1848, but on petition was seated in the same year for the latter borough. He continued to represent it in the Liberal interest till 1852, when he was returned for Arundel, which constituency he represented till 1868. During the twenty years in which he sat in the House of Commons, Lord Edward Howard was regarded as the mouthpiece of the English Roman Catholics, whose claims, especially in the matter of education for the poor, he unflinchingly supported, as he has since done in the House of Peers, to which assembly he was summoned in Nov., 1869, by the title of Baron Howard of Glossop, in the county of Derby. In 1870 Lord Howard unsuccessfully contested Westminster for the London School Board.

HOWELLS, William Dean, born at Martinsville, Ohio, March 1, 1837. In 1840 he removed to Hamilton, Ohio, with his father, who was a printer and journalist. He learned the printer's trade of his father, and was afterwards editorially connected with the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and the *Ohio State Journal*. From 1861 to 1865 he was United States Consul at Venice. Returning to America, he engaged in literary labour, and in 1871 became editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, a position which he retained until 1880, when he relinquished it to devote himself exclusively to writing. He is now residing abroad. Besides his papers in that magazine and other periodicals, he has published "Poems of Two Friends," himself and J. J. Piatt (1860); "Venetian Life" (1866); "Italian Journeys" (1867); "No Love Lost" (1868); "Suburban Sketches" (1870); "Their Wedding Journey" (1872); "A Chance Acquaintance," "Poems" (1873); "A Foregone Conclusion" (1874); "Counterfeit Presentment," a Comedy; "A Day's Pleasure" (1876); "The Parlour Car," "Out of the Question," "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes" (1877); "The Lady of the Aroostook" (1879); "The Undiscovered Country" (1880); "A Fearful Responsibility, and other Stories," "Dr. Breen's Practice" (1881); and "A Modern Instance" (1882). Under the title of "Choice Biography," he edited, in 1877-78, a series of eight small volumes.

HOWITT, Mrs. Mary, the daughter of Mr. Botham, a member of the Society of Friends, was born

at Uttoxeter early in the present century. Her early love of poetry was such, that she composed almost as soon as she could write; and after becoming the wife of the late Mr. William Howitt, published various works in conjunction with her husband. Mrs. Howitt, who is the authoress of a volume of ballads and other poetry; of "The Seven Temptations," a series of dramatic sketches; of "Wood Leighton," a novel; and of a great number of volumes, in prose and verse, for children, has translated into English the whole of Miss Bremer's works, and H. C. Andersen's "Improvisatore." She edited for three years the "Drawing-Room Scrap-Book," and illustrated by biographical vignettes a series of portraits of the Queens of England. To one of the popular libraries she contributed an original story, entitled the "Heir of West Wayland;" and among her numerous writings for the young may be mentioned, "The Children's Year," "Our Cousins in Ohio," and "The Dial of Love," a series of stories in thirteen volumes. Her latest works are "Lilieslea," "A Treasury of Tales for the Young," edited and partly written by herself; "Stories of Stapleford," and a work of fiction entitled "The Cost of Caergwyn" 1864. Her eldest daughter has appeared before the public as an artist of several successful paintings, and authoress of "The Art-Student in Munich," and of "The School of Life." Her younger sister published, in 1866, "Twelve Months with Frederika Bremer in Sweden," a work which was favourably received by the public.

HOWLAND, The Hon. Sir William Pearce, C.B., K.C.M.G., was born in New York State on the 29th May, 1811, and settled in Canada in 1830. In Toronto and the neighbourhood he has been engaged in extensive business enterprises for over fifty years. He was returned for West York in 1857, and sat in the Legislature of Canada until 1868, when he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. From 1862 until 1864 he held the offices of Minister of Finance and Receiver-General. In the latter year he became Postmaster-General, and a member of the Executive Council. In 1866 he succeeded the Hon. A. T. Galt as Finance Minister, and on the formation of the first Dominion Government, in the following year, he accepted the portfolio of Minister of Inland Revenue, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1879.

HOWSON, The Very Rev. John Saul, D.D., born in 1816, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in double first-class honours in 1837. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1841, and to that of D.D. in 1861. He obtained, in 1837 and 1838, the Members' Prize, and in 1840 the Norrisian Prize Essay. Having taken Orders in 1845, he became Senior Classical Master, and in 1849 Principal of the Liverpool College, which post he held till the close of 1865, and was appointed Vicar of Wisbech St. Peter, in 1866. He was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely from 1867 to 1873, and was made Dean of Chester in 1867. In addition to various lectures and sermons, Dean Howson is the author of "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul" (conjointly with the late Rev. W. J. Conybeare), 2 vols. 1852; "Deaconesses; or the Official Help of Women in Parochial Work and in Charitable Institutions," an essay reprinted, with large additions, from the *Quarterly Review*, 1862; "The Hulsean Lectures for 1862 (Five Lectures on the Character of St. Paul") Lond., 1864, being the Hulsean lectures for 1862; "Scenes from the Life of St. Paul, and their Religious Lessons," 1866; "The Metaphors' of St. Paul," 1868; "The Companions of St. Paul,"

1871; "Meditations on the Miracles of Christ," 2 series, 1871-77; "Chester as it was," 1872; "The River Dee, its Aspect and History," 1875; and "Homely Hints in Sermons, suggested by Experience," 1876. He has edited Masson's "Apology for the Greek Church," 1844; "Essays on Cathedrals, by various Writers," 1872; and Paley's "Horæ Paulinæ," 1877; and has contributed to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and the "Speaker's Commentary."

HUBBARD, The Right Hon. John Gellibrand, M.P., eldest son of the late John Hubbard, Esq., born in 1805, early devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and is the head of the firm of Hubbard and Co., Russia merchants, in London. Mr. Hubbard is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, a Director of the Bank of England, and Chairman of the Public Works Exchequer Loan Commission. He was elected, in May, 1859, for the borough of Buckingham, which he represented in the Conservative interest until the Reform Act of 1868 deprived Buckingham of one of its members. At the general election of Feb. 1874, he was elected one of the members for the City of London. In the same year his name was added to the Privy Council. He has written able pamphlets on monetary questions, a "Vindication of a Fixed Duty on Corn," published in 1842, and "The Currency of the Country," in 1843, which the late Mr. M'Culloch called a valuable tract in favour of a single bank of issue. Mr. Hubbard carried in the House of Commons, in 1861, a motion against the Government for a Committee to Inquire into the Working of the Income-tax, and strenuously advocated in Parliament a modification of the most obnoxious features of that impost. He took a prominent part as a defender of the Established Church in respect of church-rates, and has always insisted upon the maintenance of religious instruction as a basis of all education. Throughout the coinage controversy carried on in 1869 in the columns of the *Times*, Mr. Hubbard conducted a resolute and successful resistance to the debasement of the standard of value or reduction in the intrinsic worth of the gold coin, which had been proposed with the object of equalising the English sovereign and a French twenty-five franc gold piece as international coins.

HÜBNER, Baron Joseph Alexander, diplomatist, was born at Vienna, Nov. 26, 1811. After completing his studies at Vienna he travelled for some time in Italy, and on his return in 1833 received from the late Prince Metternich a post in the State Chancellerie. In 1837 he accompanied Count Apponyi's embassy to Paris, but in 1838 was recalled by his patron, Prince Metternich. In 1840 he was made Secretary to the Austrian Embassy sent to the late Queen Maria da Gloria, the relations between Austria and Portugal having been for a long time suspended. He was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Leipzig in 1844, and was shortly afterwards Consul-General of Austria. During the troubles of 1848, Baron Hübner was intrusted with the conduct of the Archduke Regnier's correspondence as the Viceroy of Lombardy; and when the populace got the upper hand, he was detained at Milan as a hostage, but was soon exchanged. He joined the Emperor of Austria at Olmütz, was sent in 1849 on a special mission to Paris, and shortly afterwards became Austrian Ambassador at that capital. In 1856 he signed the treaty of Paris, having, during the Crimean war, been instrumental, it is supposed, in preventing his sovereign from taking part with Russia, and in ensuring his neu-

trality. It was to Baron Hübner that the Emperor of the French made the memorable declaration, Jan. 1, 1859, that his Government was dissatisfied with that of Austria. Baron Hübner was recalled from Paris in 1859, and after being employed in several delicate diplomatic missions, especially at Naples and Rome, he was recalled from the latter city in Aug. 1859, in order to enter as Minister of Police the new Cabinet which had just been formed at Vienna. The latter post, however, he only held a few months, and he then lived in retirement for several years. In Jan. 1866, he was again placed at the head of the Austrian Embassy in Rome, and in Oct. 1867, he was entrusted with the conduct of the negotiations with the Holy See in reference to the repudiation of the Concordat. He was soon afterwards recalled. Baron Hübner is Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. A translation, by Mrs. E. H. Jerningham, from the original French, of Baron Hübner's admirable "Life and Times of Sixtus the Fifth," appeared at London, in 2 vols., 1872.

HUDDLESTON, The Hon. Sir John Walter, was born in 1817 in Dublin, being the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Huddleston and his wife Alethea, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hitchens, of St. Ives, Cornwall. He studied for a time at the University of Dublin, but did not graduate. Having chosen the law as a profession, he was, in 1839, called to the bar at Gray's Inn. His eloquence, earnestness, and tact quickly raised him to a prominent position. During his career as an advocate, Mr. Huddleston gradually acquired an extensive practice in the Superior Courts at Westminster Hall and Guildhall, at the Central Criminal Court, and at the Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Huddleston's success in his profession led to his appointment, in 1857, as one of Her Majesty's Counsel, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Cranworth. On the death of Mr. Phinn, Q.C., in 1865, he was nominated Judge Advocate of the Fleet and Counsel to the Admiralty. He was also elected a bencher of his Inn; he twice served as treasurer of that honourable society; and he was a member of the Council of Legal Education. In Dec. 1868, he was selected by his brother Benchers as their representative at the funeral of the celebrated French advocate, M. Berryer, on which occasion he delivered an address over the bier, and was entertained by the French bar at a banquet at the Grand Hôtel, under the presidency of M. Grévy. During his professional career he was counsel in almost every case of importance on the Oxford Circuit, of which, in course of time, he became the acknowledged leader; he was also counsel for Cuffy the Chartist, and for Mercy Newton, who after three trials, covering a period of eighteen months, in the two first of which the jury could not agree, was ultimately acquitted on the charge, which was for the murder of her mother at Bridgnorth; he was junior counsel with Sir Alexander Cockburn in his prosecution of Palmer for the poisoning of Cook at Rugely; he conducted for the Admiralty the prosecution of the rioters at Newcastle in the *pseudo* Countess of Derwentwater case; he was counsel for Humphrey Brown in the British Bank Case; was also counsel for Mrs. Firebrace in the divorce suit brought against her by her husband, and after a trial which lasted three weeks, before Lord Penzance, he succeeded in completely vindicating the character of that lady from the imputation cast upon her. Mr. Huddleston was also counsel for Major Fitzgerald in another very remarkable divorce case. He successfully defended Pook for the Eltham murder, and

Mr. Edmunds on a charge of murdering his wife, and was subsequently counsel for that gentleman in several actions which he brought against different papers arising out of that transaction. In his attempts to enter the House of Commons in the Conservative interest, Mr. Huddleston was unsuccessful at Worcester in 1852, at Shrewsbury in 1857, and at Kidderminster in 1859 and 1861. In 1865, however, he was elected for Canterbury, and he represented that city for three years, being defeated at the general election of 1868. While he represented this constituency he brought forward the Hop (Prevention of Frauds) Bill, which was added to the Statute Book. At the election for Norwich in July, 1870, Mr. Huddleston was the unsuccessful candidate; but at the general election of Feb. 1874, he was elected for that city by a majority of 47 votes over his former antagonist, Mr. Tillett. At the beginning of the year 1875, on the retirement of Sir J. Karslake from the Attorney-Generalship, and the promotion of Sir R. Baggallay to that post, the Solicitor-Generalship was offered by Mr. Disraeli to Mr. Huddleston, who, however, declined it in consequence of the apprehended difficulty of keeping his seat at Norwich. Mr. Huddleston continued to represent that city until Feb. 22, 1875, when, on the resignation of Mr. Justice Honyman, he was appointed by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Cairns, to a puisne judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas. He sat in the Common Pleas but a short time, however, for in May, 1875, on the death of Sir Gillery Pigott, his old companion and co-leader of the Oxford circuit, he was nominated one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. On this occasion he received the honour of knighthood. Sir John married on Dec. 18, 1872, Lady Diana De Vere Beauclerk, daughter of the eighth duke of St. Albans.

HUDSON, Sir James, G.C.B., son of a Yorkshire gentleman, and grandson of the first Marquis Townshend, born in 1810, was educated at Rugby and Westminster. Having acted as page and Private Secretary to William IV., he entered the diplomatic service in 1838, was appointed Secretary of Legation at Washington, whence he was transferred in the same capacity successively to the Hague, and to Rio Janeiro. He was Minister at the latter place in 1850-1, was transferred to Florence in 1851, and was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin in 1852, in which capacity he heartily sympathized with the cause of Italian liberty and unity. He was created a K.C.B. May 2, 1855, for his services in inducing the Sardinian government to co-operate with Great Britain and France by sending an army to the Crimea; and was promoted a G.C.B. Aug. 11, 1863, on his retirement from his diplomatic post at Turin.

HUEFFER, Francis, Ph.D., was born in 1845, and devoted himself to the study of modern philology and music in London, Paris, Berlin, and Leipzig. His first publication (1869) was a critical edition of the works of Guillem de Cabestant, a troubadour of the 12th century, for which the University of Göttingen conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. A more extensive work on the same subject, entitled "The Troubadours: a History of Provincial Life and Literature in the Middle Ages," was published in 1878; and in 1880 Mr. Hueffer delivered a series of lectures on the Troubadours at the Royal Institution. As a writer on music and a musical critic, Mr. Hueffer has been the first in England to advocate the claims of Richard Wagner, whose works were ten years ago almost unknown in this country. His

first work on the subject, "Richard Wagner, and the Music of the Future," was published in 1874; a more comprehensive biography of the master from his pen appeared as the first volume of a series of lives of "The Great Musicians" 1881. A collection of "Musical Studies," reprinted from the *Times*, the *Fortnightly Review*, and other periodicals, appeared in 1880. The work has been translated into Italian by Signor Alberto Visetti, and published at Milan in 1883. In his critical writings Mr. Hueffer warmly espoused the cause of a national English opera, and he has written the libretto of a musical drama, "Colomba" (music by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie) for the English opera season at Drury Lane in 1883. His volume of essays, entitled "Italian and other Studies," also appeared in 1883.

HUGGINS, WILLIAM, F.R.S., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Cantab. et Edin.) Ph. D. (Leyden), was born in London, Feb. 7, 1824, and received his early education at the City of London School. He afterwards continued his studies in mathematics, classics, and modern languages with the assistance of private masters. Much of his time was given to experiments in natural philosophy, and he collected apparatus by the use of which he gained considerable practical knowledge of the elements of chemistry, electricity, magnetism, and other branches of physical science. He became early attached to the science of astronomy, and, under great difficulties, he observed the planets and some of the double stars between the chimneys of London. He was then residing in the metropolis with his parents. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Microscopical Society, and for some years he applied himself with much assiduity to the study, with the aid of the microscope, of animal and vegetable physiology. In 1855 Mr. Huggins erected an observatory at his residence at Upper Tulse Hill, furnished with a good transit instrument, and an equatorial by Dollond, of five inches aperture. This instrument was replaced in 1858 by a larger telescope of eight inches aperture, by Alvan Clarke, and monnted equatorially by Cook and Sons, of York. Mr. Huggins occupied himself for some time with observation of double stars, and with careful drawings of the planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. From the first establishment of his observatory it was his desire not to continue in the beaten track of astronomical observation, but, if possible, to bring to bear upon the science of astronomy the practical knowledge he had obtained of general physics. The foundation by Kirchhoff of the method of the chemical analysis of distant bodies by means of the prism applied to their light, appeared at once, to Mr. Huggins, to furnish him with the means of carrying out his desire. From various causes, however, it was not until the beginning of 1862 that the extension of Kirchhoff's mode of analysis (which had been already applied by the discoverer to the sun) to the planets, the stars, the nebulæ, and comets, was seriously undertaken. For many months he applied himself to the arduous, but necessary, preliminary task of mapping the spectra of about twenty-six of the chemical elements. These researches are printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1864. During part of his prismatic observation of the stars, he worked with his friend the late Dr. William Allen Miller. Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller compared the spectra of about fifty stars directly in the instrument with the spectra of several terrestrial elements. They found that the stars are hot bodies, similarly constituted to our sun, and that they contain many of the substances found on the earth. One of the most remarkable of Mr

Huggins's subsequent discoveries was that of the nature of some of the nebulæ. He found that some of these bodies gave a spectrum of a few bright lines only, which showed that the light had emanated from heated matter in the state of gas; and further that one of the principal constituents of the gaseous nebulæ is hydrogen. These objects are not, therefore, as was previously supposed, clusters of stars too distant to be separately distinguished. For these researches, Mr. Huggins received, in Nov. 1866, one of the Royal Medals placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, of which he had previously, on June 1, 1865, been elected a Fellow. In 1867 the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded to Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller for their conjoint researches. Mr. Huggins has since continued his prismatic researches by a re-examination of the nebulæ with a more powerful spectroscope, by which his former results have been confirmed. He has also examined the spectra of four comets, and has found that the greater part of the light of these objects is different from solar light. The spectrum of Winnecke's comet he found to be identical with the spectrum of carbon. His recent observations of the bright comet (Coggia's) of the autumn of 1874 confirm his earlier ones, and show that carbon, probably in combination with hydrogen, forms one of the constituents of cometary matter. Mr. Huggins has shown that the proper motion of the stars in the line of sight can be determined from any small shift of position which the lines of their spectra may have suffered, and that Sirius is moving from the earth with a velocity of twenty-seven miles per second. Of thirty stars examined subsequently, nineteen were found to be receding, and eleven approaching. These results have been confirmed by observations made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; and this method of research is now included in the routine work there. Mr. Huggins has made observations of the spectra of the solar prominences, and devised the method by which the forms of these objects may be seen. He has also succeeded in detecting the heat received at the earth from some of the fixed stars. From 1875 Mr. Huggins has been engaged in obtaining photographs of the ultra-violet portions (invisible to eye observation) of the spectra of the stars. This difficult research has led to important results, and has opened up quite a new field of work to the astronomer: it furnishes the only data we at present have as to the probable relative ages of the stars, and of the sun. Mr. Huggins has extended this method of research to two comets, and to the Great Nebula in Orion, in each case new results of importance being obtained. For these newer researches, and for that on the motion of stars in the line of sight, Mr. Huggins has a second time received a medal from the Royal Society, the Romford Medal being conferred upon him in 1880. Mr. Huggins delivered the Rede Lecture at the University of Cambridge in 1869, when he gave an account of his researches in astronomy by means of the spectroscope. In May, 1870, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge; and at the Commemoration at Oxford the same year, the degree of D.C.L. On the occasion of the meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, in 1871, he was created honorary LL.D. of that university. A large telescope of fifteen inches aperture, by Messrs. Grubb, of Dublin, constructed at the expense of the Royal Society, was placed, in 1871, in Mr. Huggins's hands, and fixed in an observatory erected by him at Upper Tulse Hill. In July, 1872, he was elected a Foreign Member of the ancient uni-

versity, Dei Lincei, at Rome. In the October of the same year the Academy of Sciences of Paris awarded the Lalande Prize for Astronomy to Mr. Huggins, as an acknowledgment of his researches in the physical constitution of the stars, planets, comets, and nebulæ. The Emperor of Brazil, who has twice paid long visits to Mr. Huggins's observatory, honoured him with the distinction of Commander of the Order of the Rose in March, 1873. About the same time he was elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of Denmark, and also of the Philosophical Society of Lund. In Jan. 1874, he received the honour of being elected a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Science of Paris. At the tercentenary commemoration of the university of Leyden, in 1875, Mr. Huggins received the honorary degree of Doctor of Physics and Mathematics. In 1877 he was elected a Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Göttingen, and a member of the Royal Society of Bohemia. Mr. Huggins was President of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain from 1876 to 1878.

HUGHES, The Right Rev. Joshua, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, born at Newport, Pembrokeshire, in 1807, was educated at Cardigan and Ystramenrig schools, and subsequently at St. David's College, Lampeter, under Dr. Ollivant, the present Bishop of Llandaff. Having taken orders, he began his career in the Church as curate to the late Archdeacon Hughes, of Aberystwith. Subsequently he was promoted to the incumbency of St. David's, Carmarthen, and soon afterwards to that of Abergwili (1837), in which parish the Bishop of St. David's resides. His popularity there, and the zeal and energy with which he laboured, induced the bishop to present him to the vicarage of Llandingat, near Llandovery, in 1846. He also became rural dean, surrogate, and proctor in convocation for the diocese of St. David's. In March, 1870, he was nominated by Mr. Gladstone to the see of St. Asaph. Bishop Hughes is said to be an effective preacher both in English and Welsh.

HUGHES, Thomas, Q.C., second son of Mr. John Hughes, of Donnington Priory, near Newbury, Berks, by Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, was born on Oct. 20, 1823, at Uffington, in Berkshire, of which parish his grandfather was vicar. His father afterwards removed to Donnington Priory. In 1830 he was sent to a school at Twyford, near Winchester, and at the end of the year 1833 he was removed to Rugby, where he studied under Dr. Arnold. From thence he proceeded to Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1845. Previously to this time he had turned his attention to political problems, and when he left Oxford he was an advanced Liberal. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Jan. 1848. He was one of the members for Lambeth from 1865 to 1868, when he was returned for the borough of Frome, which he continued to represent till Jan. 1874. At the general election of Feb. 1874, he was nominated as a candidate for Marylebone, but he retired on the day before the poll was taken, when 294 votes were recorded in his favour. Mr. Hughes was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1869, and in the following year he made a tour in the United States. In July, 1882, he was appointed Judge of the County Court Circuit, No. 9, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Yates. He is the author of:—"Tom Brown's School Days, by an Old Boy," 1857, which passed through several editions, and a French version of which "imité de l'Anglais avec l'autorisation de l'auteur par J. Levoisin," appeared at Paris in 1875; "The Scouring

of the White Horse," 1858, though dated 1859; "Tom Brown at Oxford," 3 vols., 1861; "Religio Laici," 1861, being the first of a series of "Tracts for Priests and People," and afterwards reprinted as "A Layman's Faith," 1868; "The Cause of Freedom: which is its Champion in America, the North or the South?" 1863; "Alfred the Great," in the "Sunday Library for Household Reading," 1869; "Memoir of a Brother" [Geo. C. Hughes], (2nd edit., 1873); a Prefatory Memoir to Charles Kingsley's "Alton Locke," 1876; "The Old Church: what shall we do with It?" a volume directed against the movement for the disestablishment of the Church of England 1878; and "A Memoir of Daniel Macmillan," 1882. He also contributed a preface to "Whitmore's Poems;" and edited J. R. Lowell's "Biglow Papers," 1859; the Comte de Paris' work on "The Trade Unions of England," 1869; and J. F. D. Maurice's treatise on "The Friendship of Books," 1874. Mr. Hughes married, in 1847, Anne Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Ford, Prebendary of Exeter.

HUGO (Vicomte), Victor Marie, was born at Besançon, Feb. 26, 1802, his father being a colonel in the French army. From Besançon he was carried to Elba, to Paris, to Rome, and to Naples, before he was five years of age. In 1809 he returned to France and received classical instruction at a religious house. The first volume of his "Odes and Ballads" appeared in 1822, and his tales, "Hans of Iceland," and "Bug-Jargal," were written about this time. In 1826 he published a second volume of "Odes and Ballads," which exhibited a change in his political and literary opinions, and in 1827 he composed his drama, "Cromwell." In 1829 he published his "Last Days of a Condemned Criminal," the terrific interest of which secured it an immense success. M. Hugo prepared a further attack on the stiff and unnatural style of French dramatic literature in his "Hernani," first played at the Théâtre Français, Feb. 26, 1830, and it caused a scene of riotous confusion. The Academy went so far as to lay a complaint against his attempted innovations at the foot of the throne. Charles X. sensibly replied that "in matters of art he was no more than a private person." Shortly after the Revolution of July, 1830, his "Marion de Lorme," which had been suppressed by the censorship under the Restoration, was brought out with success. "Le Roi s'amuse" was performed at the Théâtre Français in Jan. 1832, and the day after its production was interdicted by the Government. M. Victor Hugo, who published a number of dramatic pieces of various merit, after many struggles was admitted into the Academy in 1841, and was created a peer of France by Louis-Philippe. In 1849 he was chosen President of the Peace Congress, of which he had been a leading member. After 1852 M. Victor Hugo resided in exile in Jersey, Guernsey, and elsewhere, and refused to avail himself of the general amnesty issued Aug. 15, 1859. On the fall of the empire, however, he hastened back to his native country, entered heartily into the Republican movement, and was returned to the National Assembly at Bordeaux, which he soon quitted in disgust, sending, on March 9, 1871, the following characteristic letter to the President, M. Grévy:—"Three weeks ago the Assembly refused to hear Garibaldi; to-day it refuses to hear me. I resign my seat." M. Hugo then repaired to Brussels, but the Belgian Government, alarmed by his violent writings, and his avowed sympathy with the Communists, expelled him from the country. He then sought refuge in the seclusion of the little

town of Vianden, in Luxemburg, where he composed "L'Année Terrible." Returning to Paris in July, 1871, he pleaded earnestly for the lives of Rossel, Ferré, and the other Communists, to no effect. He accepted the *mandat impératif* in the following elections, but M. Vautrian defeated him. M. Victor Hugo has given an account of this period of his career in "Actes et Paroles, 1870-71-72," published in 1872. He wrote much after he quitted France in 1852. His satire, "Napoléon le Petit," appeared at Brussels in 1852; "Les Châtiments," at the same place, in 1853; and "Contemplations," at Paris, in 1853. His fame rests principally on his "Notre-Dame de Paris," which has been translated into most European languages, and is known in England under the title of the "Hunchback of Notre-Dame." His semi-historical and social romance, "Les Misérables," translated into nine languages, was issued at Paris, Brussels, London, New York, Madrid, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Turin, the same day, April 3, 1862. This was followed in 1864 by a rhapsodical work on Shakspere—not likely to add to his reputation. His last novel, "L'Homme qui Rit," appeared in 1869. M. Victor Hugo has been a prolific writer, and a list of his works would exceed our limits. Amongst those best known in England are "Claude Gueux," a tale; "Lucréce Borgia," "Marie Tudor," "Ruy Blas," "Les Burgraves," and "Marion de Lorme," plays; and "Le Rhin," a book of travels. His most recent works are "La Légende des Siecles," new series, 5 vols. 1877-83; "Histoire d'un Crime," 2 vols. 1877-78, being an account of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état;* "Le Pape," a poem, 1878; "La Pitié Suprême," a poem, 1879; "Religions et Religion," 1880, a poem which, beginning, like the "Châtiments," in a tone of comedy and irony, reviews creeds and systems, passes from Catholicism to Nihilism, and concludes by an affirmation of a Theism without "catechisms, korans, and grammars"; "Les Quatre Vents de l'Esprit," 1881, poems; and "Torquemada," a dramatic poem (1882).

HULL, Edward, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, son of the Rev. J. D. Hull, vicar of Wickhambrook, was born in Antrim, May 21, 1829. He was extensively employed upon the geological survey of Great Britain under the late Sir H. T. De la Beche and Sir R. I. Murchison. In 1867 he was appointed District Surveyor to the Geological Survey of Scotland, and in 1869 Director of the Survey of Ireland, and Professor of Geology in the Royal College of Science, Dublin, on the decease of the late Professor Jukes. On the appointment of the Royal Commission on Coal Resources, Professor Hull prepared an estimate of the quantity of coal in the coalfields of Ireland, and also contributed information on those of England, which is published in the Report. In 1873 he was elected President of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, and in 1874 President of the Geological Section of the British Association at its meeting in Belfast. In 1879 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow. He is the author of several works, of which the following are the more important:—"The Physical Geology and Geography of Ireland," 1878; "The Coal Fields of Great Britain," 4th edit. 1881; "On Building and Ornamental Stones of Great Britain and Foreign Countries," 1872; memoirs "On the Triassic and Permian Rocks of the Midland Counties of England," 1869; "On the Geology of the Leicestershire Coal Field," 1860; "On the Geology of the Country around Oldham and Manchester," 1863; "On the

Geology of the Country around Cheltenham," 1857. Mr. Hull is also a contributor to the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, the *Geological Magazine*, and the Transactions of the Royal and Geological Societies of London, Dublin, and other towns.

HULLAH, JOHN, teacher of singing, born in 1812, is a native of Worcester. In 1829 he became a pupil of the late Mr. Horsley, and in 1832 studied under Crevelli at the Royal Academy of Music. He first became known as the composer of the music to Mr. C. Dickens's opera, "The Village Coquettes." In 1840 he established his well-known system of singing, and has done much to popularise the study of music among the middle classes. St. Martin's Hall, built for him in 1847, was unfortunately burnt down in 1860, on which occasion Mr. Hullah's friends and pupils presented him with a handsome testimonial, as a mark of gratitude for his teaching, and sympathy with his misfortune. He has been Professor of Vocal Music and of Harmony in King's College, Queen's College, and Bedford College, London, organist of Charterhouse, and conductor of the orchestra and chorus in the Royal Academy of Music. Mr. Hullah was appointed Musical Inspector for the United Kingdom by the Committee of Council on Education in March, 1872. He is the author of "A Grammar of Harmony," a "Grammar of Counterpoint," of "The History of Modern Music," and "The Transition Period of Musical History" (courses of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain), and of a large number of detached essays on the history and science of music. Mr. Hullah resigned the Professorship of Vocal Music at King's College, London, in 1874. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh in 1876, and in 1877 he was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of St. Cecilia at Rome—the oldest musical institution in Europe. In 1882 he received a Civil List pension of £150 "in recognition of his great services in the advancement of musical education in this country."

HUMBERT IV., King of Italy, the eldest son of the late King Victor Emanuel, was born March 14, 1844. At an early age he obtained an insight into political and military life under the guidance of his father, whom he attended during the war of Italian Independence, although he was then too young to take an active part in the struggle. The youthful heir to the throne was more closely connected with the movement for the unification of Italy, which followed the events of 1859. In particular he took part in the work of reorganizing the ancient Kingdom of the two Sicilies, and in July, 1862, he visited Naples and Palermo, where he shared the popularity of Garibaldi. When the war between Prussia and Austria was imminent, Prince Humbert was despatched to Paris to ascertain the sentiments of the French Government in reference to the alliance between Italy and Prussia. On the outbreak of hostilities he hastened to take the field; obtained the command of a division of General Cialdini's army with the title of Lieutenant-General; and was present at the disastrous battle of Custozza (June 23, 1866), where, it is said, he performed prodigies of valour. On April 22, 1868, he married, at Turin, his cousin, the Princess Marguerite Marie Thérèse Jeanne of Savoy, daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, brother of King Victor Emanuel. This union resulted in the birth of a son at Naples, Nov. 11, 1869, who received the names of Victor Emanuel Ferdinand Mary Januarius, and the title of Prince of Naples.

After the seizure of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870, Prince Humbert and the Princess Marguerite took up their residence in the Eternal City. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Jan. 9, 1878. As he was entering Naples, Nov. 17, 1878, a man named Giovanni Passanante approached the royal carriage and attempted to assassinate his Majesty with a poniard. The King escaped with a slight scratch, but Signor Cairoli, the Prime Minister, who was with him, was wounded rather badly in the thigh. Passanante was condemned to death, but the punishment was commuted by the King to penal servitude for life. King Humbert received the Order of the Garter by the hands of the Duke of Abercorn at the Quirinal, March 2, 1878.

HUME, The Rev. Abraham, D.C.L., LL.D., of Scotch extraction, born about 1815, was educated at the Royal Belfast College, at Glasgow University, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, in all which he succeeded in obtaining honours. Having taught mathematics and the English language and literature in the Belfast Royal Institution and Academy, and the Institute and College at Liverpool, he was ordained in 1843, and the hon. degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow. In 1847 he was appointed to a new parish, of which he is Vicar, in Liverpool; and his minute statistical inquiries connected with this and other portions of the town threw great light upon its moral and spiritual condition. The publication of a summary of the previous year's work from his diary in Jan. 1857 and 1858, under the signature of "A Lancashire Incumbent," had the effect of modifying public opinion on the subject of the idleness imputed to the clergy, in letters printed in the *Times*. In 1858 he gave evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Lords on the "Means of Divine Worship in Populous Districts," which led to the formation of the Liverpool Church Aid Society; and in 1859 gave evidence before another Select Committee of the Lords on the subject of "Church Rates." Of several maps which he produced, one was published with the Report. It showed the proportion of non-worshippers, and of worshippers in each of the three great classes, in England and Wales, and in seventy-three of the large towns. This evidence has been frequently quoted in parliamentary debates. He has paid great attention to the promotion of education, and to the advancement of useful learning among all classes in Liverpool. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and of the Society of Antiquaries, London, was President of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, of which he was one of the three founders, for six years, and is an honorary or corresponding member of other learned societies. Most of his writings have appeared in the Transactions of learned societies and in periodical publications. Among these are "The Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom," published in 1847; "Sir Hugh of Lincoln, or an Examination of a Curious Tradition respecting the Jews," 1849; "Philosophy of Geographical Names," 1851; "Geographical Terms, as illustrating and enriching the English Language," 1859; "Topographical, Historical, and Philological Essays, reprinted from the Ulster Journal of Archæology;" various pamphlets in defence of the Established Church; Essays on Elementary Education; and single sermons. A large illustrated archæological work, descriptive of an extinct town or settlement, called Meols, on the Cheshire coast, appeared in 1863; and "Results of

the Irish Census, with a special Reference to the Church in Ireland," in 1864. In 1867 he was sent on a surveying tour by the South American Missionary Society, and explored the west coast, especially in Peru and Chili. He is the author of two pamphlets, respectively on the moral condition and commercial prospects of that country, and of a third on some of its curious antiquities. In 1869 he was awarded the Cunningham prize by the Royal Irish Academy, for a valuable essay on the Irish Dialect, accompanied by a large glossary of words and phrases. In 1874 he was appointed to an honorary canonry in Chester Cathedral. He was one of those who contended for years that Liverpool should have a Bishop; and acting as Secretary of the Committee, he published four pamphlets on the subject. One of these was a "Detailed Account of how Liverpool became a Diocese," and another, "Growth of the Episcopate during 1700 Years." In 1881, he conducted a "Creed Census" of the whole diocese, obtaining replies from the people with readiness; and in 1882, when a Census of Religious Worship for the Diocese was taken in all the churches, it was tabulated and reduced to order by Canon Hume. He has also written an "Ecclesiastical History of Liverpool," which was published in the first number of the "Diocesan Calendar."

HUME, Hamilton, born June 18, 1797, at Paramatta, New South Wales, in Aug. 1814, when only seventeen years of age discovered the now populous district of Berrima. In 1824 he led a party across the Blue Mountains, and, accompanied by Mr. Hovell, accomplished the first overland journey from New South Wales to what is now known as Victoria, crossing and giving his name to the Hume river, the principal tributary of the Murray. In 1826 he accompanied Sturt on his first exploring expedition, and his services in guiding the party in unknown districts were gratefully recognised by the Government and by Sturt himself. In July, 1858, a marble column in his honour was erected, by public subscription, on the northern bank of the river Hume, near the town of Albury, 2000 miles from the sea. In 1858 the river was navigated by ten steamers and as many barges; and in the third year of its navigation the value of the merchandise transported was upwards of a million sterling. Some difference of opinion having occurred, as to the precedency of Mr. Hume or Mr. Hovell in the exploration of 1826, the former gentleman published, in 1855, "A Brief Statement of Facts in connection with an Overland Expedition from Lake George to Port Philip, in the year 1824." A township and electoral district were named after him, also a beautiful bridge erected over the Yass. Though never in England, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society on the recommendation of two of its council, and he is a Colonial Magistrate for the district of Yass, near which he resides.

HUMPHREY, The Rev. William S. J., son of John Humphrey, Esq., J.P., of Pitmedden, Aberdeenshire, was born at Aberdeen, July 31, 1839. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and is a member of the General Council of the University of Aberdeen. He studied law at the University of Edinburgh; was ordained a clergyman of the Church of England by Dr. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, and held the living of St Mary Magdalene, Dundee. He became a Catholic in March, 1868, and went to Rome, where he made his theological studies at the Collegio Romano. He was ordained priest by Cardinal Manning, in 1871, and served on the mission in London till 1874, when he entered the

Society of Jesus. Father Humphrey is author of "The Divine Teacher;" "Mary magnifying God," May Sermons; "The Written Word: or Considerations on the Sacred Scriptures;" "Other Gospels: or Lectures on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians;" "Mr. FitzJames Stephen, and Cardinal Bellarmine;" besides contributions to the Catholic Academia, and essays in the *Month*.

HUMPHREYS, General Andrew Atkinson, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Nov. 2, 1810. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1837; served in the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida, and subsequently in the engineer department of the army and on the coast survey. From 1850 to the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 he was engaged on the hydrographic survey of the delta of the Mississippi. Humphreys, now a major, was appointed on the staff of General McClellan, rose to the rank of major-general of volunteers, and held important positions throughout all the campaigns in Virginia. Towards the conclusion of the siege of Petersburg he commanded an army corps, and was brevetted as major-general in the regular army for his conduct in the closing action with the army under General Lee. In Aug., 1866, he was appointed Chief of Engineers of the United States army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, a position which he held until June, 1879, when at his own request he was retired.

HUMPHRY, The Rev. William Gilson, B.D., born at Sudbury, Suffolk, in 1815, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which College, after graduating B.A. in 1837, he was elected Fellow. He was Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge in 1849-50. Having been chaplain to the late Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) for some years, he was appointed by him in 1855 to the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and was made prebendary of St. Paul's. He is the author of "A Commentary on the Book of the Acts of the Apostles;" "The Doctrine of a Future State" (the Hulsean Lecture for 1849); "The Early Progress of the Gospel" (the Hulsean Lecture for 1850); "An Historical and Explanatory Treatise on the Book of Common Prayer;" "The Miracles" (the Boyle Lecture for 1857); "The Character of St. Paul" (the Boyle Lecture for 1858); he edited "Theophilus of Antioch," 1852, and "Theophylact on St. Matthew," 1854, for the Syndics of the Cambridge Press; he is one of the authors of "A Revised Version of St. John's Gospel, and the Epistles to the Romans and Corinthians," 1857; and was one of the company appointed by Convocation to revise the Authorised Version of the New Testament.

HUNT, Alfred William, M.A., was born at Liverpool in 1830, and educated at the Collegiate School in that town. In 1848 he gained a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1851 he won the "Newdigate," and in 1852 took his degree with a second class in classics. In the following year he became a fellow of his college. He first exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1854. His picture was, "Styehead Pass, Cumberland." In 1856 he made a first success in the Royal Academy with a picture of "Llyn Idwal," which was much praised by Mr. Ruskin; and the same year he became a member of the Hogarth Club, which was then just founded, and was the centre of Preraphaelite force. Mr. Hunt's next year's pictures were also much admired by Mr. Ruskin in his "Academy Notes," but they were unfortunately placed, and Mr. Ruskin's comments on their hanging were of a kind which did not advance the artist's fortunes for the future. Mr. Hunt continued,

however, at intervals, to exhibit in the Royal Academy until 1862, when he was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, of which he was made a full member two years later, and for about seven years worked only in that medium. In 1870 he again sent a picture to the Academy, and has since then exhibited both oil and water-colours. Mr. Hunt's best known pictures since that time are: "Loch Maree;" "Goring Lock;" "Dunstanborough Castle;" "A Mountain joyous with Leaves and Streams;" "Summer Days for Me;" "Whitby Morning" and "Evening;" "Leafy June;" "The Wreck of the Globe;" "Whitby Churchyard;" and "Sonning." Mr. Hunt's water-colours are so numerous, that it is difficult to make a selection from them. Perhaps the most important are the "Durham;" "The Rainbow;" "Ullswater;" "Llandecwyn;" "Loch Corinsk;" and "A Land of Smouldering Fire." A large number of fine specimens of his art were grouped together at one of the Winter Exhibitions of the Grosvenor Gallery a few years ago, and are fresh in the recollection of many. Mr. Hunt is generally considered to be the most distinguished follower of Turner, and the chief upholder of the system of landscape which endeavours to unite truth of light and poetical feeling with fidelity to nature. In 1882 Mr. Hunt was elected Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

HUNT, Robert, F.R.S., born Sept. 6, 1807, at Devonport, a self-educated man, is the Keeper of Mining Records at the Museum of Practical Geology, and was the first-appointed Professor of Mechanical Science to the Government School of Mines. He is best known by his work on "Photography," published in 1842; "Researches on Light," "The Poetry of Science," and "Panthea, or the Spirit of Nature," 1849; "Elementary Physics," 1851; and Manual of Photography," 7th edition 1857; and is the editor of three editions of "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines." The 7th edition was published in 1875, and a supplementary volume in 1878. He has devoted special attention to the chemical influences of the solar rays, is the discoverer of several important photographic processes, and has contributed to a more perfect knowledge of the influences of light, heat, and actinism (the chemical principle of the solar rays), on the growth of plants. These researches have been published in the "Transactions of the British Association," and one paper in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," of which Society he has been for many years a Fellow. He was for five years Secretary to the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, during which period he was very actively engaged in investigating the phenomena of mineral veins and of metalliferous deposits in general. Mr. Robert Hunt, who is the author of the "Synopsis," and of the "Handbook" of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and of the International Exhibition of 1862, was the originator of the publication of statistical returns of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom. His "Mineral Statistics," published annually by order of the Treasury, are so much valued by those engaged in metallurgical and mineral industries, that in 1860 a very handsome testimonial of the value of 500 guineas was presented to him. He originated the Miner's Association of Cornwall and Devonshire, the object of which is to give the practical miner a scientific education, fitted for the industry in which he is engaged. This Institution is still actively at work. Mr. R. Hunt was appointed in 1866 one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the quantity of coal

remaining unworked in the British coal-fields.

HUNT, Thomas Sterry, LL.D., F.R.S., born at Norwich, Connecticut, Sept. 5, 1825. In 1845 he became assistant to Prof. Silliman in his chemical laboratory at Yale College, and in 1847 was appointed chemist and mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada. He held this post for more than twenty-five years, resigning it in 1872 to accept the chair of Geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but has recently returned to Montreal. His earlier studies were directed especially to theoretical chemistry, and the theories deduced by him were maintained by him in a series of papers in the *American Journal of Science*, beginning in 1848. He has made very thorough researches into the chemical and mineral composition of rocks, and into the chemistry of mineral waters, and has very fully discussed the phenomena of volcanoes and igneous rocks. His views on these and other kindred questions, are to be found in an essay on the "Chemistry of the Earth," in the Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1869, in his address as retiring President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1871), and in more recent papers. His contributions to American and European scientific societies and journals are very numerous; and a collection of many of them was published in 1874. He furnished many important articles in his specialty to Appleton's "American Cyclopædia" (1874-76); and is a member of the leading learned societies of both continents. His latest work is on the "Coal and Iron in Southern Ohio" (1881). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge, Nov. 24, 1881.

HUNT, William, journalist, born in 1815, at Washfield, Tiverton, Devonshire, was educated at the village school, and under Dr. Ridgeway, of Bristol. In 1843 he was engaged as a reporter on the *Plymouth Times*, and a few years later he was appointed editor of the *West of England Conservative*, issued at Devonport, which, during his editorship, became the *Western Courier*. He assisted in establishing the *Western Morning News*, in 1860, and was editorially connected with it until late in 1863, when he went to Hull and established the *Eastern Morning News*, in 1864, and that journal has since been under his management and editorship. He also edited an evening paper for many years, entitled the *Hull Express*, and retired from its control in 1883. He likewise edited for some time the *Hull Criterion*, a critical weekly of importance. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Provincial Newspaper Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and was its president in 1878-9.

HUNT, William Holman, painter, one of the most prominent members of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, born in London in 1827, exhibited his first picture at the Academy in 1846. The earlier works were adopted from poetry and fiction, such as "Dr. Rochecliffe performing Divine Service in the Cottage of Joceline Joliffe at Woodstock," in 1847; "The Flight of Madeline and Porphyro," from Keats's "St. Agnes," in 1848; and "Rienzi vowing to obtain Justice for the death of his young Brother," in 1849. He commenced that choice of religious and mystical subjects, whereby he has since made himself best known, with "A Converted British Family sheltering a Christian Missionary from the Persecution of the Druids," in 1850, followed by the symbolical "Hireling Shepherd," in 1852. His picture of 1851 was in a different class of sentiment, — "Valentine receiving Sylvia from Proteus;" that of 1853, "Claudio and Isabella," and "Our English Coasts," a beautiful study of the Downs at

Hastings. Three of these pictures were awarded £50 and £60 prizes at Liverpool and Birmingham. The occult meaning of his "Light of the World" and of the "Awakening Conscience," of 1854, was explained by Mr. Ruskin in some letters to the *Times*. "The Scapegoat," of which the scene was painted upon the margin of the salt-encrusted shallows of the Red Sea, was exhibited in 1856. The "Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," exhibited in 1860, was perhaps the painting which attracted the most exclusive notice of any modern effort. His more recent pictures are "London Bridge on the Night of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales;" "The After-Glow;" and "The Festival of St. Swithin." The last-mentioned was in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1868. The largest of his works, which exclusively occupied his time during a residence of four years in Palestine, was finished in 1873. It is styled "The Shadow of Death," and represents a prevision of the Crucifixion.

HUNTER, William Wilson, C.I.E., was born July 15, 1840, and educated at the University of Glasgow, at Paris, and Bonn. He headed the list of Indian civilians appointed in 1862; and after distinguishing himself in Calcutta by high proficiency in Sanskrit and the modern vernaculars of India, passed through the usual appointments of a civil servant in the Bengal districts. On the outbreak of the Famine of 1866, he was selected to superintend and keep agoing public instruction in the province of Orissa and the south-western division of Bengal. At the end of the dearth he received the thanks of the Government, but was invalided to England. While on sick leave Mr. Hunter wrote "The Annals of Rural Bengal," which in the next ten years passed through five editions; and a "Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia," for which works, on his return to Bengal, he received the public acknowledgments of the Governor-General, and the Secretary of State, and the degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow. In 1869 he was attached on special duty to the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal; in 1870 to that of the Supreme Government of India, acting for a time as Under-Secretary; in 1871 he was appointed Director-General of Statistics. As the first head of this department he organised and carried out the statistical survey of India. The first census of India was taken in 1872. In 1876 the "Statistical Account of Bengal" was issued to the public in twenty volumes, and an exact survey had been made of the resources and population of each district in India, an area "equal to all Europe less Russia." Mr. Hunter again received the gazetted thanks of the Government. His labours had done much to throw light on the causes and management of famines, and to bring them within control; and in 1878 he was appointed among the first members of the new Order of the Indian Empire. His best known books are the "Annals of Rural Bengal;" "Orissa, or an Indian Province under Native and British Rule;" "The Indian Mussulmans;" "A System of Famine Warnings;" "A Life of Lord Mayo," 2 vols.; "A Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia;" "The Imperial Gazetteer of India" 9 vols.; "The Indian Empire: its History, People, and Products," 1882, which consists mainly of the article "India," in his "Imperial Gazetteer," revised, remodelled into chapters, and brought up to date.

HUNTINGTON, Daniel, born at New York, Oct. 14, 1816. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1834, and entered the studio of

S. B. F. Morse, in New York, in 1835, and soon produced two noted genre pictures, the "Toper Asleep," and the "Bar-room Politician," and several excellent landscapes. In 1839 he studied in Florence and Rome, and, on his return to America, painted "Mercy's Dream," and "Christiana and her Children." In 1844 he again went to Rome, where he painted the "Roman Penitents," "Italy," "The Communion of the Sick," and several landscapes. In 1851 he visited England, where he painted the portraits of several distinguished personages. With the exception of a few years he has been President of the National Academy of Design, New York, from 1862 to the present time. Among his later works, besides numerous portraits, are, "Lady Jane Grey, and Feckenham in the Tower," "Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine Parr," "Queen Mary signing the Death-warrant of Lady Jane Grey," "The Good Samaritan," "The Sketcher," "Ichabod Crane and Katima van Tassel," "The Counterfeit Note," another "Mercy's Dream," "The Republican Court," a number of Shaksperian subjects, "Chocurna Peak," "Philosophy and Christian Art," "Sowing the Word," and "Titian and Charles V."

HUNTINGTON, Frederic Daniel, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, born at Hadley, Massachusetts, May 28, 1819. He graduated at Amherst College in 1839, studied divinity at Cambridge, and in 1842 became pastor of a Unitarian Church in Boston. In 1855 he was elected preacher to Cambridge University, and Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard College. He had, about this time, withdrawn himself from the Unitarian body, and came to the university occupying an independent position. In 1859 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church; in 1861 was one of the founders of the *Church Monthly*; and in 1869 was elected bishop of the diocese of Central New York. Besides a series of lectures on "Human Society as Illustrating the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God," he has published: "Sermons for the People" (1856); "Home and College" (1859); "Religious and Moral Sentences of Shakespeare compared with Passages from Holy Writ" (1859); "Sermons on Christian Living and Believing" (1860); "Hymns of the Ages" (3 vols., 1860-64); "Elim" (1865); "Lessons on the Parables" (1865); "Steps to a Living Faith" 1870); "Helps to a Holy Lent" (1872); "Helps to a Living Faith" (1873); "Christ and the World" (1874); "New Helps to a Holy Lent" (1876); and "Sermons on the Christian Year" (1881).

HUNTINGTON, The Hon. Lucius Seth, Q.C., M.P., was born at Campton, Province of Quebec, on May 26, 1827. He received his education at Sherbrooke, where he studied law, and was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1853; created Queen's Counsel in 1863; was a member of the Executive Council of Canada, and Solicitor-General for Lower Canada from May, 1863, to March, 1864; sworn of the Privy Council Jan. 1874; and was President of that body from that date until appointed Postmaster-General Oct. 9, 1875, which position he held until the resignation of the Liberal Government of the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, in Oct. 1878. Mr. Huntington, in 1873, took a prominent part in the impeachment of Sir John A. Macdonald, and other members of the Tory Administration of the day in connection with the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway, which resulted in the fall of the Macdonald Government in Nov. of the same year. He has for many years been laudably engaged in developing the mineral resources of the

Quebec Province, and assisting other commercial enterprises. He represents Shefford, in the Dominion Parliament.

HUTCHINSON, JONATHAN, F.R.S., was born in July, 1828, at Selby, Yorkshire, and educated at Selby. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Surgeons in 1862. He was appointed President of the Hunterian Society in 1869 and 1870; President of the Pathological Society in 1879 and 1880; and has been Professor of Surgery and Pathology in the Royal College of Surgeons from 1877, to the present time. This distinguished surgeon was a member of the Royal Commission appointed in 1881 to inquire into the condition of the London hospitals for small-pox and fever cases, and into the means of preventing the spread of infection.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS JOSEPH, M.D., F.R.G.S., was born at Stoneyford, co. Kilkenny, January 18, 1820. When he was about two years of age his parents settled at Enniscorthy. He was educated in the latter town, but pursued his medical studies in Dublin. After taking his degrees, he made two voyages—the first in 1850—from Liverpool to the Old Calabar River in Western Africa as doctor to palm oil ships. Towards the end of 1853 he was for some time Acting Surgeon in medical charge of H.M.S. *Alecto*—a war vessel of the West African squadron for crippling the slave trade—under the command of Captain Crofton, R.N. He was Senior Medical Officer of the *Pleiad* in the Niger-Tshadda-Binue Expedition of 1854-55. In this exploration he successfully carried out his views—founded on four years' previous experience—about the prevention and treatment of African fever. In September, 1855, he was appointed Her Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra—extending from Cape Formosa to Cape St. John—and, in the same month and year, received a like commission for the Island of Fernando Po. He was Acting-Governor of Fernando Po for Queen Isabella of Spain, from January to July, 1857. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1855—of the Ethnological Society in 1860—of the Royal Society of Literature in 1861—of the Anthropological Society in 1863—and of the Society of Arts in 1874. He is Vice-President d'honneur de l'Institut d'Afrique in Paris, and Honorary Member of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society. Before the last-mentioned, from 1852 to 1874, he read many papers on his West African and South American experiences. He was transferred, as Consul, to Rosario, in the Argentine Republic, on the 12th of July, 1861. By directions of Earl Russell he proceeded to explore the Salado Valley in search of wild cotton on the 25th November, 1862, and returned to his post on the 10th of March, 1863. The result of that journey is set forth in a paper of his read before the Royal Geographical Society in 1865. One of his papers before the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society was on the subject of "Our Meat Supply from Abroad," read Jan. 9, 1871. He was transferred, as Consul, to Callao, on the 20th October, 1870. Whilst at Callao he was nominated by President Pardo, one of the fifteen Foundation Fellows of the Society of Fine Arts in Peru. When leaving his post here in May, 1873, on account of failing health, he was presented with an Address by the Merchants, Capitalists, and other leading foreigners of Lima and Callao, in which he was complimented on his "exhaustive Consular Reports, tending to the furtherance of commercial relations; on his efforts for improving the Hygiene of Callao, and on his labours in Archæological Science, by his explorations amongst the Antiquities of Peru." This last

referred chiefly to his having travelled more than 1600 miles amongst the ancient ruins of Peru, and collected nearly a thousand skulls of the prehistoric Peruvians. Of these above 600 were given by him to the late Professor Agassiz (who visited Callao in 1872) for the Museum of Cambridge, Massachusetts; 150 were sent to the Anthropological Institute, St. Martin's Place, London. Others of them were presented to the Hunterian Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and several, to the Museums of Oxford, Cambridge, and Liverpool. He wrote a paper "Across the Andes from Callao," which was read before the Royal Geographical Society on March 9, 1874. He is author of "Niger-Tshadda-Binnë Exploration of 1854-55" (1855); "Impressions of Western Africa" (1858); "Ten Years' Wanderings amongst the Ethiopians" (1861); "Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings" (1865); "The Parana and South American Recollections from 1861 to 1868" (1868); "Two Years in Peru" (2 vols. 1874); and "Summer Holidays in Brittany" (1876). He is also author of several Consular Reports in the Foreign Office Blue-books. He retired from active service on February 12, 1873, and was granted a pension by the Lords of the Treasury on April 24, 1874. He went as Delegate for the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland to the International Geographical Congress at Venice, in the month of September, 1881; was elected Foreign Correspondent of the Italian Geographical Society at Rome on the 29th of January, 1882.

HUXLEY, Thomas Henry, LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., was born on May 4, 1825, at Ealing, Middlesex, and was for some years educated at the school in his native place, where his father was one of the masters. This preparatory course was followed by industrious private study, including German scientific literature, and medical instruction received from a brother-in-law, who was a physician. Afterwards he attended lectures at the Medical School of the Charing Cross Hospital. In 1845 he took the degree of M.B. at the University of London, with honours in physiology. Having passed the requisite examination, he was appointed assistant-surgeon to H.M.S. *Victor*, for service at Haslar Hospital. His next appointment was as assistant-surgeon to H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, and he spent the greater part of the time from 1847 to 1850 off the eastern and northern coasts of Australia. The results of the studies in natural history for which this cruise afforded facilities, appeared in a work entitled "Oceanic Hydrozoa, a Description of the Calycophoridæ and Physophoridæ observed during the Voyage of H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*" (1859). Mr. Huxley returned to England in 1850, and two years later he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1855 he was appointed Professor of Natural History at the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn-street, and, in the same year, Fullerian Professor of Physiology to the Royal Institution, and Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy to the University of London. In 1858 he was appointed Croonian Lecturer to the Royal Society, when he chose for his subject the "Theory of the Vertebrate Skull." When, in 1860, it became Professor Huxley's duty to give one of the courses of lectures to the working men in Jermyn-street, he selected for his subject "The Relation of Man to the Lower Animals." The questions arising out of this topic became the subject of warm controversy at the meeting of the British Association in that and subsequent years. A summary of the whole discussion was given in the work entitled "Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature," 1863, and excited great popular interest both in this country and abroad.

Dr. Darwin's views on the origin of species were the subject of Professor Huxley's lectures to the working men in 1862, which have been published under the title of lectures "On our Knowledge of the Causes of the Phenomena of Organic Nature." He also delivered lectures on the "Elements of Comparative Anatomy," and on the "Classification of Animals and the Vertebrate Skull." In 1862 he delivered the annual address to the Geological Society, and, as President of section D at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, he gave an address on the "Condition and Prospects of Biological Science." He presided over the meeting of the British Association held at Liverpool in 1870. Professor Huxley's name came prominently before the general public in connection with the London School Board, to which he was elected in 1870. He took a very active part in the deliberations of that body, having rendered himself particularly conspicuous by his opposition to denominational teaching, and by his fierce denunciation, in 1871, of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. Professor Huxley retired from the board in Jan., 1872. He was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University for three years Dec. 14, 1872, and installed Feb. 27, 1874. In 1873 he was elected Secretary of the Royal Society. During Professor Wyville Thomson's absence with the *Challenger* expedition, Professor Huxley acted as his substitute as Professor of Natural History at the University of Edinburgh in the summer sessions of 1875 and 1876. In the latter year he received the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the universities of Edinburgh, Dublin (1878), and Cambridge (1879). In June, 1879, the French Academy of Sciences elected Professor Huxley a corresponding member in the section of anatomy and zoology, in the place of the late Russian naturalist, Baer. On July 5, 1883, he was chosen President of the Royal Society in place of the late Mr. Spottiswoode; and in the same year he was elected by the council of the United States National Academy as one of their foreign members. He delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge, June 12, 1883, the subject being "The Origin of the Existing Forms of Animal Life —Construction or Evolution." Professor Huxley is well known as a writer on natural science, being the author of numerous papers published in the Transactions and Journals of the Royal, the Linnean, the Geological, and the Zoological Societies, and in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. In addition to the works mentioned above, he has written, "Lessons in Elementary Physiology," 1866; 6th edit., 1872; "An Introduction to the Classification of Animals," 1869; "Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews," 1870; 2nd edit., 1871; "Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals," 1871; "Critiques and Addresses," 1873; "American Addresses, with a Lecture on the Study of Biology," 1877; "Physiography: an Introduction to the Study of Nature," 1877; "Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals," 1877; "The Crayfish: an Introduction to the Study of Zoology," 1879; an introduction to the "Science Primers," 1880; and "Science and Culture, and other Essays," 1882.

HYACINTHE, Father. (*See* Loyson.)

HYMERS, The Rev. John, D.D., F.R.S., born at Ormesby, in Cleveland, July 26, 1803, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as second wrangler in 1826, was elected Fellow and appointed Tutor of his College; and, having been elected Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1841, and having discharged several other

university offices, was appointed to the rectory of Brandesburton, Yorkshire, in 1852. Dr. Hymers, who is a Fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies, has written several Cambridge text-books, including "The Elements of the Theory of Astronomy;" "Treatise on the Theory of Algebraical Equations;" "Treatise on Analytical Geometry of three Dimensions;" "Treatise on Differential Equations and the Calculus of Finite Differences;" "Treatise on Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical;" "Treatise on the Integral Calculus;" and a "Treatise on Conic Sections." He published, in 1840, with notes and an appendix, "Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermons on Lady Margaret and her Son, Henry VII."

I.

IBBETSON, Sir Henry John Selwin, Bart., M.P., only son of the late Sir John Thomas Ibbetson-Selwin, the sixth baronet, by Isabella, daughter of the late General John Leveson-Gower, was born Sept. 26, 1826, and received his academical education at Cambridge, in St. John's College. He twice contested Ipswich in the Conservative interest, before being returned for South Essex in July, 1865, and after the county was further divided by the second Reform Act, he was elected in 1868 for the western division of it, which he still represents in the House of Commons. He brought in and passed the Bills dealing with the Licences for the sale of Beer and Wine in 1869 and 1870. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department on Mr. Disraeli taking office in the spring of 1874. He was Chairman of the departmental commission appointed in 1877 to inquire into the detective branch of the metropolitan police. In April, 1878, he was appointed Secretary to the Treasury, and he held that office until the resignation of the Conservative Government in April, 1880. He assumed the name of Ibbetson (which his father had formerly borne) in addition to that of Selwin in 1867.

IGNATIEFF, Nicholas Pavlovitch, a Russian general and diplomatist, born in 1832. He is the son of Count Paul Ignatieff, a captain of infantry, who, at the time of the military insurrection that occurred at St. Petersburg in consequence of the somewhat forcible accession of the Grand-Duke Nicholas to the throne of Russia in 1825, was the first to pass over, with his company, to the side of the new Czar—a defection which ensured the triumph of the latter, and gained for Captain Ignatieff and his family the powerful protection of Nicholas I. The subject of this notice had at the very outset of his career the Emperor for his god-father. He was educated at the Corps des Pages, and, according to custom, quitted that select establishment for young aristocrats to enter the Guard. At the commencement of the Crimean war he served with his regiment at Revel, in the Baltic provinces, under Count Berg, to whose staff he was attached. Towards the end of the war Ignatieff followed his general to Finland. He then passed from the military to the diplomatic service, finding his point of transition in the military attachéship to the embassy at London. His chief performance in this capacity was a report on England's military position in India, which so pleased the Emperor that he summoned Captain Ignatieff to Warsaw for a personal interview. In 1858 Ignatieff, now a colonel and aide-de-camp to the Emperor, was sent on a special mission to Khiva and Bokhara. He was afterwards made a major-general in the Imperial suite, and sent as plenipotentiary to Pekin (1860), where he concluded a treaty

by which the province of Ussuri was ceded by China to Russia. On his return to Russia he was made Director of the Asiatic Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1864 he was appointed Minister at Constantinople, where his legation was afterwards (1867) raised to the rank of an embassy. Apart from his rank as ambassador, he was a lieutenant-general, and general aide-de-camp to the Emperor. The object which General Ignatieff steadily pursued at Constantinople was to secure for Russia a powerful influence over Turkey. He completely reassured the late Sultan Abdul Aziz as to the intentions of the Government of St. Petersburg, while on the other hand he gained the good will of the Christian subjects of the Porte by his courteous behaviour and his simulated anxiety to protect them. In the negotiations between the various European Powers prior and subsequent to the war between Russia and Turkey General Ignatieff took a very prominent part. He was recalled from the embassy at Constantinople May 2, 1878, when Prince Labanoff was sent there in his place. Afterwards he was appointed Minister of the Interior, from which post he was dismissed in June, 1882. He remained, however, a member of the Council of the Empire, and was appointed a Senator and President of the Academy.

INGELOW, Miss Jean, daughter of Mr. William Ingelow, late of Ipswich, Suffolk, born about 1830, has written a volume of stories, called "Tales of Orris," 1860, and the "Round of Days," a volume of poems, which has gone through several editions both in England and the United States. This authoress contributed some poems to a collection of original poetical pieces, entitled "Home Thoughts and Home Scenes," 1864; and has written for various periodicals. She published "A Story of Doom, and other Poems," 1867; "Mopsa the Fairy," 1869; "Little Wonder-Horn," 1872; "Off the Skelligs," 4 vols. 1873; "Fated to be Free," new edit. 1875; "Sarah de Berenger," 1880; and "Don John," a story, 1881.

INGERSOLL, Robert G., born at Dresden, New York, in 1833. The family removed to Illinois in 1845, where Robert studied law, was admitted to the bar, and entered political life as a Democrat. He was nominated for Congress in 1860, but was defeated. In 1862 he entered the army as Colonel of a regiment of cavalry, and was taken prisoner, but was exchanged. Returning to civil life he became a Republican, and in 1868 was made Attorney-General of Illinois. At the Republican Convention of 1876 his speech, in proposing Mr. Blaine's name for the Presidency, aroused general attention for its eloquence, and since that time Col. Ingersoll has been prominent before the country as an orator. He has frequently appeared upon the lecture platform in advocacy of views opposed to Christianity and to the Bible, views which he has also maintained in contributions to the periodicals. It is chiefly to this scepticism that he owes his celebrity. He resides in Washington, where he has a lucrative law practice.

INGHAM, The Right Rev. Ernest Graham, Bishop of Sierra Leone, was born about 1850, in the island of Bermuda. He was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford (B.A., 1873; M.A., 1876). He held successively the curacies of Holy Trinity, Toxteth Park, Liverpool (1874-5), and St. Matthew's, Rugby (1876-8), and was appointed vicar of St. Matthew's (or Little London), Leeds, in 1880. In Jan., 1883, he was nominated to succeed Dr. Cheetham as Bishop of Sierra Leone, and he was consecrated to that see on Feb. 24, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, by the Archbishop of York.

INGHAM, Sir James Taylor, is

a younger son of the late Mr. Joshua Ingham, of Blake Hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, by Martha, daughter of Mr. James Taylor, of Halifax. He was born in 1805, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1832. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1832, joined the Northern Circuit, and practised at the West Riding Sessions. In 1849 he was appointed one of the magistrates of the Thames Police Court, whence he was subsequently transferred to the Hammersmith and Wandsworth Police Courts. He succeeded the late Sir Thomas Henry as Chief Magistrate of the police courts in London in July, 1876, when he received the honour of knighthood. He married, in 1835, Gertrude, daughter of the late Mr. James Penrose, of Woodhill, co. Cork.

INGLEBY, Clement Mansfield, LL.D., metaphysician and critic, born Oct. 29, 1823, at Edgbaston, Birmingham, being the only son of a most eminent solicitor of that town; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., with mathematical honours, in 1847; M.A. in 1850; and LL.D. in 1859. He was Teacher of Logic at the Midland Institute from 1855 to 1858. Dr. Ingleby is a vice-president of the Royal Society of Literature, a Trustee of Shakspere's Birthplace, and an Honorary Member of the German Shakspere Society. He has contributed to the *Saturday* and *Fortnightly Reviews*, the *Parthenon*, the *Academy*, *Once a Week*, and many other periodicals. He is the author of "Outlines of Theoretical Logic," 1856; "The Shakspere Fabrications," 1859; "A Complete View of the Shakspere Controversy," 1861; "The Still Lion," 1867 and 1874; "Was Thomas Lodge an Actor?" 1867; "An Introduction to Metaphysics," 1869; "The Revival of Philosophy at Cambridge," 1870 "Shakspere's Centurie of Prayse" 1874 and 1879; "Shakspere's Hermeneutics," 1875; and "Shakspere, the Man and the Book," 2 vols. 1877 and 1881; and he has edited several works for the New Shakspere Society.

INGLEFIELD, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Augustus, C.B., F.R.S., son of the late Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield, C.B., by Priscilla Margaret, daughter of Admiral Albany Otway, was born at Cheltenham in 1820. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and entered the Navy as a first-class volunteer on board Her Majesty's ship *Etna* in 1834. Having seen some active service in several ships on the South American and West Indian stations, and in 1840 taken part in the operations on the coast of Syria, where he formed one of the storming party at the capture of Sidon and assisted at the bombardment of Acre, he was invested with the rank of Lieutenant on the occasion of Her Majesty visiting Scotland in the *Royal George* yacht in 1842, and afterwards acted as Flag-Lieutenant to his father on the American coast. There he was present at the battle of the Parana, where the combined fleets of England and France effected the destruction of four heavy batteries belonging to General Rosas at Punta Obligado. He was consequently confirmed in the rank of Commander by commission, dated Nov., 1845. He became Captain in Oct., 1853, attained flag rank in 1869, and was promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1875. He was second in command on the Mediterranean station, and superintendent of Malta dockyard from 1872 to 1877; and Commander-in-Chief on the North American station from 1878 to 1879. He commanded three Arctic expeditions, and was knighted in 1877 for his Arctic services. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and

was nominated a Companion of the Bath (Military Division) in 1869. Sir E. Inglefield is the author of "A Summer Search for Sir John Franklin," and of pamphlets on "Maritime Warfare," "Naval Tactics," and "Terrestrial Magnetism."

INGLIS, The Right Hon. John, of Glencorse, son of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, minister of the old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, born in 1810, was educated at Glasgow and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, M.A. in 1837, and Hon. D.C.L. in 1859. Having been called to the Scotch bar in 1835, he rose rapidly in his profession, was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and a few months afterwards was made Lord-Advocate, a post which he resumed in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, in which year he was raised to the bench as Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. He represented Stamford from Feb. to July, 1858, and was for many years Dean of Faculty. In 1859 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and was made Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session in Feb., 1867. He was installed as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, April 12, 1869, and in the same year he received from the University of Glasgow the degree of LL.D.

INGRAM, John H., was born in London Nov. 16, 1849. In 1863 he published a small volume of verse, subsequently suppressed. This was followed, in 1868, by "Flora Symbolica," a work on the folk lore of flowers, which has passed through numerous editions. In 1873 he commenced publishing articles in English and American periodicals, calling attention to misrepresentations about the life and character of Edgar Allan Poe, and in Oct., 1874, embodied some of the results of his investigations in a short "Memoir of Poe," prefixed to a 4 vol. edition of the poet's works. This memoir created some excitement in the literary world, and has generally been deemed to have altered the previously prevalent impression of Poe's character. It has been frequently reprinted in England and America, and has been translated into several European languages. Revised and abridged, this memoir was published in 1877, in the Baltimore "Poe Memorial" volume. In 1880 Mr. Ingram's labours in this direction culminated in an exhaustive two volume biography of Edgar Allan Poe. In 1879, under the name of "Don Felix de Salamanca," he published a *jeu d'esprit*, entitled, "The Philosophy of Handwriting," wherein the characters of several celebrated contemporaries were assumed to be portrayed by their calligraphy. In 1881 he published a volume of "Fairy Tales," translated from the Spanish of "Fernan Caballero," and in 1882 a collection of historical sketches, styled "Claimants to Royalty." He is editing a series of original biographical manuals written by ladies, entitled, "Eminent Women," and has in the press a volume on historical ghost stories, entitled, "The Haunted Homes of England." His latest work, a life of "Oliver Madox-Brown," the young poet-painter, who died in 1874, has just appeared. He is a contributor to many of the leading reviews of Europe and America, and has occasionally lectured on behalf of educational institutions. He holds an appointment in the Civil Service.

INNESS, George, landscape painter, born at Newburg, New York, May 1, 1825. At the age of sixteen he went to New York to study engraving, but ill health compelled him to relinquish it, and to return to his parent's home, then at Newark, New Jersey. There he spent the next four years painting and sketching, when he again went to New York, and after

spending a month studying under Gignoux, began his career as a landscape painter. He has visited Europe three times, once remaining here four years. His present residence is at New York, though he lived for a time at Boston, and at Eagleswood, New Jersey. Among his principal pictures are :—"Peace and Plenty," "The Sign of Promise," "A Vision of Faith," "Loitering," "Sunset," "The Valley of the Shadow of Death," "The River of Life," "An Autumn Morning," "Close of a Stormy Day," "Pine Groves of Barbarini Villa," "A Passing Storm," "Summer Afternoon," "Coming Storm," "The Light Triumphant," "Twilight," "The Apocalyptic Vision of the New Jerusalem."

IRVING, John Henry Brodribb, actor, was born Feb. 6, 1838, at Keinton, near Glastonbury, and educated at Dr. Pinches' school, in George Yard, Lombard Street, London. He made his first appearance on the boards of the Sunderland Theatre, Sept. 29, 1856, and came out next at Edinburgh, Feb. 9, 1857, remaining there for rather more than two years and a half. On Sept. 25, 1859, he appeared at the Princess's Theatre, where he remained about three months. About this period he gave two dramatic readings at Crosby Hall, on the plays of "Virginius" and "The Lady of Lyons." He proceeded in April, 1860, to Glasgow, the theatre of which town was then under the management of Edward Glover, and remained there until the 29th of the following September. After this he went to Manchester Theatre Royal, and continued to play there up to April 1, 1865. It was in this year that, in conjunction with Mr. MacCabe, he appeared in a performance which was undertaken to expose the so-called "spiritual séances" of the Davenport Brothers. On leaving Manchester he took a farewell benefit at the Free-Trade Hall. From Jan., 1866, to July in that year he was engaged at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, and on July 30 was engaged to play, with Miss Kate Terry, at Manchester by Mr. Dion Boucicault in an original play of his, entitled, "Hunted Down." This led to a London engagement, when he came out at the St. James's Theatre, as Doricourt in the "Belle's Stratagem." He next played, at this theatre, the gambler Rawdon Scudamore, in "Hunted Down," and from this time he became identified with the portraiture of villainy in all its forms, representing, among other characters, such personages as Bob Gassett in "Dearer than Life," Compton Kerr in "Formosa," Redburn in "The Lancashire Lass," Robert Macaire, and Bill Sykes. As Harry Dornton in "The Road to Ruin," Petruchio, Charles Surface, Young Marlow, Captain Absolute, and above all as Mr. Chevenix in Byron's comedy of "Uncle Dick's Darling," he proved himself a comedian of the highest class. In Dec., 1867, he proceeded to the Queen's Theatre, and subsequently acted in the provinces from time to time, as well as at various London houses. In May, 1870, he transferred his services to the Vaudeville Theatre, where he appeared as Digby Grant in Mr. Albery's comedy of the "Two Roses," which character he sustained for 300 consecutive nights. His subsequent appearance, Nov. 20, 1871, was at the Lyceum Theatre, in the "Bells," founded on MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's popular novel of the "Polish Jew." He afterwards represented the principal characters in Mr. Wills's dramas of "Charles I." and "Eugene Aram" (1873), and "Richelieu" in Lord Lytton's play. His representation of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum Theatre (Oct. 31, 1874) produced a great sensation among the playgoing public, and opinion was at first much divided as to the merits of

the performance, but it is now generally admitted that by his rendering of this and other Shaksperian parts Mr. Irving has placed himself at the head of English tragedians. He appeared in "Macbeth" Sept. 25, 1875, in "Othello" in 1876, and next as Philip in Mr. Tennyson's drama of "Queen Mary." Afterwards Mr. Irving played his Shaksperian parts in the provinces, in Scotland, and in Ireland. At Dublin his reception was most flattering, and on the last night of his engagement there, when he played "Hamlet" in compliance with a command from Trinity College, the Duke of Connaught and the Lord Lieutenant, surrounded by a brilliant company, were among the audience, while the body of the theatre was filled with graduates and undergraduates. In Jan., 1877, Mr. Irving added to his Shaksperian repertory by playing "Richard III." at the Lyceum. In May of the same year he undertook the dual characters of Lesurques and Dubosc in "The Lyons Mail," and more recently (June 8, 1878) he played the title *rôle* in "Vanderdecken," a poetical drama by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald and Mr. W. G. Wills. The withdrawal of Mrs. Bateman from the Lyceum gave Mr. Irving supreme control over the theatre, of which he had long been the mainstay. It opened under his management on Dec. 30, 1878, when he played the part of "Hamlet." Since then Mr. Irving has appeared in various other pieces, the principal female characters in which were impersonated by Miss Ellen Terry. Among these plays were "Othello" (in which he alternated the characters of Othello and Iago with Mr. Booth, the celebrated American actor), the "Corsican Brothers," "The Cup," and the "Belle's Stratagem." A public banquet was given to Mr. Irving at St. James's Hall, on July 4, 1883, shortly before his departure, with the Lyceum company, for a theatrical tour in the United States. Lord Coleridge, the Lord Chief Justice of England, occupied the chair on this memorable occasion.

ISABELLA II. (Maria Isabella Louisa), ex-Queen of Spain, was born at Madrid, Oct. 30, 1830. Her father, Ferdinand VII., had been induced, by the influence of his wife, to issue the Pragmatic Decree, revoking the Salic law; and at his death, Sept. 29, 1833, his eldest daughter, then a child, was proclaimed Queen, under the regency of her mother, Maria-Christina. This event proved the signal for civil warfare, as the claims of the late king's brother were warmly supported by certain classes of the people. The war of succession lasted seven years, and the country was desolated by the struggle between the contending Carlist and Christina parties, until the Cortes confirmed the claims of Isabella by pronouncing sentence of exile on Don Carlos and his adherents. In 1840, the Queen-regnant, finding it impossible to carry on the government without making concessions to public feeling, for which she was indisposed, retired to France, resigning her power into the hands of Espartero, whom she had been previously compelled to summon to the head of affairs. For the following three years, whilst that constitutional leader was able in great measure to direct her education and training, the young Queen was subjected to purer and better influences than she had before experienced. She was declared by a decree of the Cortes to have attained her majority, Oct. 15, 1843, and took her place among the reigning sovereigns of Europe. Maria-Christina returned to Madrid in 1845, and her restoration to influence was marked by the marriage of Isabella II. to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assisi, the elder son of her maternal uncle, Don Francisco de Paula, which took place Oct. 10, 1846. Sacrificed to

the intrigues of a party whose interests were based on this uncongenial union, Isabella II. never knew the beneficial influence of domestic happiness, estrangements and reconciliations having succeeded each other alternately in her married life. It deserves special mention, however, that during her reign Spain rose to take rank among the great powers of Europe, while the internal progress of the country advanced with rapid strides. On Sept. 16, 1868, a great revolution broke out in Spain, commencing with the fleet off Cadiz, and gradually spreading over the whole peninsula. The speedy result was the formation of a Republican Provisional Government under Prim, Serrano, and others, at Madrid, and the flight of Queen Isabella to France. On Nov. 6 her Majesty took up her residence in Paris, where she remained during her exile, with the exception of an interval spent at Geneva during the Franco-Prussian war. On June 25, 1870, she renounced her claims to the Spanish throne in favour of her eldest son, the Prince of the Asturias. (*See* ALFONSO XII.) After eight years of exile she returned to Spain, and was received at Santander by her son, King Alfonso XII. (July 29, 1876). On the eve of her departure she addressed the following letter to Marshal MacMahon:—"Paris, July 27.—Before leaving beautiful and hospitable France, the cradle of my family, and where during eight years I have constantly received marks of consideration and respect, I feel it a duty in gratitude, not being able to thank all the French individually, to address myself to him who presides over the destinies of the generous people whose prosperity so much interests me and my children. You know my feelings, and you can have no doubt as to the recollection I bear with me of this dear country, the refuge of the Spanish Monarchy during days of cruel revolution. I am returning to my country to join my children, but I retain here the house in which I have spent happy years. In future I shall share my days between our two countries. I beg you, M. le Président, to communicate to France, through the *Journal Officiel*, this sincere expression of my gratitude, and you, my dear Marshal, believe me ever yours sincerely, ISABELLE DE BOURBON." Queen Isabella has five children:—1. Infanta Marie-Isabel-Françoise-d'Assise-Christine-de-Paule-Dominga, born Dec. 20, 1851. 2. Alfonso XII., King of Spain. 3. Infanta Marie del Pilar, born June 4, 1861. 4. Infanta Maria della Paz, born June 23, 1862; and 5. Infanta Maria Eulalie, born Feb. 12, 1864.

ISMAIL-PASHA, ex-Viceroy or Khedive of Egypt, son of Ibrahim Pasha, and grandson of the celebrated Mehemet Ali, was born at Cairo in 1830, and succeeded his brother Said Pasha, Jan. 18, 1863. He was educated in Paris, and on his return to Egypt, in 1849, he opposed the policy of Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy, who, as it was supposed for political purposes, made, in 1853, a criminal charge against him, which was not, however, proceeded with. In 1855 he visited France on a confidential mission, and proceeded thence to Rome, where he conveyed some magnificent Oriental presents for the Pope's acceptance. The Viceroy's policy in Egypt was said to be in accordance with that of his predecessor, namely, the development of the resources of his country; but he had much trouble in his transactions with M. de Lesseps in relation to the Suez Canal. These difficulties were, however, arranged in July, 1864, by the arbitration of the Emperor Napoleon, whose decision was accepted by the Viceroy. From this period the Viceroy took a warm interest in the undertaking, and in 1869, when the works were approaching completion, he visited most of the

capitals of Europe, including London, in order to invite the Sovereigns to be present at the opening of the canal. The Viceroy gave serious offence to the Sultan by the airs of sovereignty he assumed during this journey, and by the language of independence which he employed in his invitations; but the year in which the quarrel arose saw its amicable termination. The Khedive gave way upon the matters of form, which were those upon which the Porte laid the most stress, and a new firman, maintaining, confirming, and defining the privileges of the Pasha, was read to him with all due formality. However, on June 8, 1873, a firman was granted by the Sultan to the Khedive of Egypt, sanctioning the full autonomy of that country, and enacting the law of primogeniture in favour of Ismail-Pasha's family. The attempt to Europeanize the country entailed a vast expenditure, and Egypt acquired a national debt of more than £80,000,000. In 1875 the Khedive procured a temporary respite from his difficulties by the sale of his shares in the Suez Canal to the British Government for the sum of £4,000,000; and then, being at last aware of the critical state of his finances, and of the incompetence of Orientals to mend it, His Highness requested the British Government to provide him with some experienced financier to effect a thorough reform. In Dec., 1875, Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., accompanied by Colonel Stokes, R.E., was sent out, and after some months' examination, wrote an elaborate report on the Egyptian finances. Afterwards, however, Egyptian credit fell still lower, till in 1876 the Khedive suspended payment for a time. In that year Mr. Goschen, M.P., and M. Joubert were sent out as the representatives of the English and French bondholders to attempt an adjustment of the financial affairs of Egypt. The result was a scheme which was accepted by the Khedive. Mr. Rivers Wilson, having been more recently charged with a similar mission, induced the Khedive to give up his family estates to his creditors, and Mr. Wilson himself accepted the post of Egyptian Minister of Finance (Aug., 1878). The report of the Commission of Inquiry was presented to the Khedive Aug. 20, 1878. It proposed a number of specific financial and administrative reforms, all of which tended to limit the authority of the Khedive, and it plainly called upon him to surrender all his property, estimated by him, exclusive of the sugar estates previously surrendered to the Daira Debt, at about £450,000 per annum. The Khedive was to receive, in exchange for this surrender to the State, an acceptance of all his liabilities by the Public Treasury, and a Civil List for himself and family. A new ministry was formed by Nubar Pasha at the close of the year, and Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières were admitted into it as representing the interests of the Western Powers. This ministry was, however, overthrown in Feb., 1879, by an *émeute* which the Khedive was suspected of fostering. A strong movement of intervention was originated in France by powerful financial bodies interested in the Egyptian Debt, and a joint representation of the French and English governments resulted in the apparent submission of Ismail Pasha, and the formation of a new Cabinet under Prince Tewfik, the Khedive's heir, in which the European ministers were to have a commanding voice. This arrangement lasted for a few weeks. In April the Khedive, declaring that the ministerial measures were unjust to the bondholders and damaging to the public credit, dismissed his advisers. After some delay, due to the difficulty of inducing the Powers to agree as to the course to be pursued, and after Ismail Pasha

had turned a deaf ear to a suggestion of abdication urged upon him by the European Consuls-General, the Sultan, prompted by France and England, issued a firman deposing Ismail, and nominating Tewfik Khedive. Ismail accordingly abdicated in favour of his son on June 26, and on July 1 he left Egypt. Having been unable to obtain from the Porte permission to land at Constantinople, he took up his residence at Naples.

ISRAELS, Josef, a Dutch painter, born at Groningen in 1824. He studied at Amsterdam, under Kruseman, and next at Paris, under Picot; and received gold medals of honour at Paris, Brussels, and Rotterdam. He also had conferred upon him the Belgian Order of Leopold, and was nominated a member of the French Legion of Honour. His principal paintings are, "The Tranquil House" (in the possession of M. de Broucker, Brussels); "The Shipwrecked" and "The Cradle" (both in the possession of Mr. Arthur Lewis, London); "Interior of the Orphans' Home at Katwyk;" "The True Support" (in the possession of the Count de Flandres); "The Mother" (in the possession of Mr. Forbes, London); and "The Children of the Sea" (in the Queen of Holland's collection). In 1873 he exhibited at the French Gallery in Pall Mall, "Minding the Flock," thus adding another to that long list of pictures in which he has recorded the sadder aspects of humble life, whether in its affections, its bereavements, or its labours. Mr. Israels has resided in Amsterdam for many years. His brother, Mr. Lehman Israels, born at Groningen in 1833, went at an early age to the United States, where he acquired a considerable reputation as a journalist. He was for several years foreign editor of the *New York World*.

ISTRIA, The Princess Dora, d', the literary pseudonym of the Princess Helen Ghika, one of the daughters of Prince Michael Ghika, and niece of Prince Gregory IV., who was the first to spread among the people of Wallachia the liberal institutions of civilisation. She was born at Bucharest in 1829, and was married in 1849 to the Russian Prince Koltzoff-Massalsky. Disliking the absolutist system of Government in Russia, she quitted that country in 1855. She spent five years in Belgium and Switzerland, carefully studying the customs and laws, and, having made a tour through Greece, she went to Italy in 1861. At this period Garibaldi addressed to her a letter, requesting her to exert her influence over the Roumanians, to induce them to rise in rebellion against Austria. The Princess, who resides in Florence, is said to be thoroughly acquainted with the Italian, German, French, Roumanian, Greek, Latin, Russian, and Albanian languages, has written much on the essential and vital questions affecting the political and social future of the Greeks, the Albanians, and the Slavs of Northern Europe. She is an enthusiastic advocate of "Women's Rights," and an indefatigable champion of oppressed nationalities. Since 1850 she has been a contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and she has written many articles in the French, Belgian, Greek, German, Italian, English, and American journals. Among her works are: "La Vie Monastique dans l'Église Orientale," Brussels, 1855; 2nd edit., Paris and Geneva, 1858; "La Suisse Allemande et l'Ascension du Mönch," 4 vols., Paris and Geneva, 1856, translated into English and German; "Les Femmes en Orient," 2 vols., Zurich, 1858; "Excursions en Roumélie et en Morée," 2 vols., Zurich, 1863; "Des Femmes, par une Femme," 2 vols., Paris and Brussels, 1865; "La Nazionalità Albanese secondo i canti popolari," Cosenza, 1867;

"Discours sur Marco Polo," Trieste, 1869; "Venise en 1867," Leipsic, 1870; "Gli Albanesi in Rumenia," a history of the Princes Ghika in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, published in the *Rivista Europea*, 1871-73; "Eleonora de Hallingen," and "Ghizlaine," two novels, 1871; "La Poésie des Ottomans," 2nd edit., Paris, 1877; and "The Condition of Women among the Southern Slavs," 1878. A detailed list of her works is given in the "Bibliografia della Principessa Dora d'Istria," 6th edit., Florence, 1873.

ITALY, King of. (*See* Humbert IV.)

J.

JACKSON, The Right Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of London, son of Henry Jackson, Esq., merchant, of London, born Feb. 22, 1811, was educated at Reading School under Dr. Valpy, whence he proceeded to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1833, taking first-class honours, and gained the Denyer Theological Prize. From 1836 till 1846 he was Head-Master of the Proprietary School at Islington, and during part of that time Incumbent of St. James's, Muswell Hill, in the parish of Hornsey. He was appointed Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, in 1846, Chaplain to the Queen in 1847, and Canon of Bristol in 1852; was a Select Preacher before the University of Oxford in 1845, 1850, 1862, and 1866; preached the Boyle Lectures in London in 1853, and on the death of Dr. Kaye, in that year, was made Bishop of Lincoln. On Jan. 4, 1869, he was translated to the see of London, in succession to Dr. Tait, who had been raised to the Primacy. Dr. Jackson is the author of some sermons and charges; and of a popular pamphlet entitled "The Sinfulness of Little Sins."

JACKSON, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., born at Preston in 1812, was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. Having held some parochial cures and educational appointments, he succeeded Sir James Kay Shuttleworth as Principal of the Normal College at Battersea, and shortly after was preferred by Dr. Blomfield, late Bishop of London, to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was nominated in 1849 to a bishopric in New Zealand, and proceeded thither with the intention of being consecrated by Bishop Selwyn, but difficulties arose, and Mr. Jackson returned to England; shortly after which he was preferred to the rectory of St. Mary, Stoke Newington, where he has been instrumental in building one of the most splendid churches in the metropolis. He has written "A Manual of Logic;" "Examination Questions and Papers for Theological Students;" "Questions on Adams's Roman Antiquities;" "Questions on Ancient Geography;" "Sermons preached chiefly on Public Occasions;" "The Mourning Mother Comforted," being passages in prose and verse on the death of children; "Our Dumb Companions, or Conversations of a Father with his Children on Horses and Donkeys, Dogs and Cats;" "Our Dumb Neighbours;" "Our Feathered Friends;" "Stories about Animals;" and "The Narrative of the Fire of London, freely handled on the principles of modern Rationalism, by Pieter Maritzburg. With an introductory Essay on the use of Irony, and some account of Ironical publications." He has contributed biographical articles to serial publications, and was for some time editor of *The English Journal of Education*.

JACKSON, The Right Rev. William Walrond, D.D., Bishop of Antigua, born in Barbadoes, about 1810, received his education at Codrington College, Barbadoes,

of which he was a Licentiate in Theology. He was formerly Chaplain to the Forces in Barbadoes, and was consecrated Bishop of Antigua in 1860. His episcopal jurisdiction includes the islands of Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher, Montserrat, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica; and the gross income of the see is £2000, paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

JACOB, The Rev. George Andrew, D.D., born at Exmouth, Dec. 16, 1807, was educated at the Grammar School, Exeter, and at Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics in 1829. He was appointed Head-Master of the Grammar School of King Edward VI., Bromsgrove, in 1832; to the Principalship of the Collegiate School, Sheffield, in 1843; and to the Head-Mastership of Christ's Hospital, London, in 1853, which he resigned in Oct. 1868. Dr. Jacob has written "A Letter to Sir R. Peel on National Education," 1839; "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford as Select Preacher," 1855; Greek and Latin Grammars; and a course of lectures, entitled "The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament, a Study for the Church of England," 1871.

JACOBINI, His Eminence Ludovico, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, was born at Albano, May 6, 1832. In 1862, Pius IX. made him one of the *Prelati Domestici* and one of the Referendaries of the Segnatura. Soon afterwards he was made Secretary of that Section of the Congregation *de Propagandâ Fide* which is charged with the special supervision of the affairs of the Eastern Churches. He was subsequently appointed one of the "Consultors" of the Propaganda, and his particular duty was to examine and report upon the decrees and ordinances of provincial synods. In 1867 he was made a member of the preparatory Commission who were charged with examining and arranging the business to be brought before the projected Vatican Council. When, in 1874, the Nuncio at Vienna, Falcinelli-Antoniacci, was created Cardinal and withdrew from his post, Monsignor Jacobini was chosen by Pius IX. to succeed to the vacancy, which was at the time a position of no small difficulty. According to custom, he received episcopal consecration with the title of Archbishop of Thessalonica *in partibus infidelium*, and was accredited to the Court of Vienna, where he remained until Oct. 1880. On September 19, 1879, he was created Cardinal; but it was judged desirable that he should continue at the Austrian capital in order to carry on the negotiations commenced some time previously with Germany and Russia, and also to regulate the new ecclesiastical arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina. But, in conformity with the strict etiquette of the Papal Court, which forbids a Cardinal to hold the inferior rank of Nuncio, Cardinal Jacobini, after his elevation to the purple, bore the title of Pro-Nuncio. His Eminence was recalled from Vienna in Oct. 1880, and appointed by Leo XIII. to the office of Papal Secretary of State, in succession to Cardinal Nina.

JACOBSON, The Right Rev. William, D.D., Bishop of Chester, son of Mr. William Jacobson by his marriage with Miss Judith Clarke, was born at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, in 1803, and received his education at the Dissenting College at Homerton, Middlesex, and afterwards at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, taking a second class in classics. He gained the Ellerton theological prize in 1829, by an essay on the following subject:—"What were the causes of the Persecution to which the Christians were subject in the first centuries of Christianity?" In the same year he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and was elected to a Fellowship at

Exeter College. He was curate of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, from 1830 till 1832, and he held the Vice-Principalship of Magdalen Hall from the latter date till 1848. He was also perpetual curate of Iffley in 1839-40, and Public Orator of the University from 1842 till 1848, when, having been nominated Regius Professor of Divinity (an office to which is attached a canonry in Christ Church Cathedral and the Rectory of Ewelme, Oxon.), he was created D.D. by decree of Convocation. Both before and after that date he has held the office of Select Preacher to the University, viz., in 1833, 1842, and 1869. He was one of the Royal Commissioners appointed in 1864 to consider the terms of Clerical Subscription. In the following year Dr. Jacobson displayed great zeal as Chairman of the Oxford committee for promoting the re-election of Mr. Gladstone for the University. Almost immediately afterwards Dr. Graham, Bishop of Chester, died, and Dr. Jacobson was nominated by the Crown to the vacant see, being consecrated in York Minster, Aug. 24, 1865. On the death of Dr. Wigram, Bishop of Rochester, in April, 1867, he obtained a seat in the House of Lords. In 1874 he was elected an honorary Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford. Dr. Jacobson has edited the "Catechismus, sive Prima Institutio" of Dean Nowell, 1835 and 1844; "S. Clementis Romani, S. Ignatii, S. Polycarpi, Patrum Apostolicorum, quæ supersunt," 2 vols. 1838, reprinted, 1840, 1847, and 1863; "The Oxford Paraphrase and Annotations upon all the Epistles of St. Paul," 1852; "The Collected Works of Bishop Sanderson," 6 vols., 1854; and "Fragmentary Illustrations of the History of the Book of Common Prayer, from MS. Sources" (Bishops Sanderson and Wren), 1874. He has also published "Sermons preached in the Parish Church of Iffley, Oxon.," 1840, 2nd edit., 1846; "On the Athanasian Creed," a Speech delivered in the Convocation of York, 1872; and a number of Charges and single Sermons. He is a contributor to "The Speaker's Commentary." He married, in 1836, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Dawson Turner, the well-known antiquary of Great Yarmouth.

JAMAICA, Bishop of. (*See* Nuttall, Dr.)

JAMES, Sir Henry, Q.C., M.P., son of Philip Turner James, Esq., of Hereford, by Frances Gertrude, third daughter of John Bodenham, Esq., of Presteign, Radnorshire, was born at Hereford, Oct. 30, 1828, and received his education at Cheltenham College. He was called to the bar in the Middle Temple in 1852, and went the Oxford Circuit. He had already distinguished himself in the legal profession, having been Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple in 1850, and again in 1851. Mr. James was nominated to the ancient office of "postman" of the Court of Exchequer in 1867; was made a Queen's Counsel in June, 1869; and became a bencher of his Inn in 1870. In March, 1869, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons as one of the members for Taunton, unseating, on a scrutiny, his opponent, Mr. Serjeant Cox, who had been returned at the general election of the previous December. Sir Henry James still represents that borough in the Liberal interest. During the session of 1872 he took a prominent part in the debates on the Judicature Bill. In Sept., 1873, Mr. Gladstone appointed him Solicitor-General in succession to Sir George Jessel, and in November of that year he became Attorney-General, and received the honour of knighthood. He went out of office with the Liberal party in Feb., 1874. He was again appointed Attorney-General on the return of the Liberals to power under Mr. Gladstone in May, 1880.

JAMES, Henry, Jun., novelist and essayist, was born in New York City, 1843. He is the son of the late Rev. Henry James, a forcible writer on religious topics (born 1811, died 18 Dec., 1882). In his eleventh year his family went abroad, and after some stay in England made a long sojourn in France and Switzerland. On their return to America in 1860 they first resided in Newport, Rhode Island, removing to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1866. Mr. James attended the Harvard Law School for a year or two while his family were at Newport, but a few years after their removal to Cambridge he went abroad, where he has since remained, with the exception of occasional brief visits home. He has been a contributor to most of the American magazines, but his celebrity rests mainly upon his novels, which usually deal with the American as found abroad, and have been called of an international character. His published books are: "A Passionate Pilgrim, and other Tales," "Roderick Hudson," "Transatlantic Sketches" (1875); "The American" (1877); "Watch and Ward," "French Poets and Novelists" (1878); "The Europeans," "Daisy Miller," "An International Episode" (1879); "Hawthorne" (one of the "English Men of Letters" series), "A Bundle of Letters," "Confidence," "Diary of a Man of Fifty" (1880); "Washington Square," "The Portrait of a Lady" (1881).

JAMES, Thomas Lemuel, journalist and politician, born at Utica, New York, March 29, 1831, was a pupil in the Utica Academy until he was fifteen years of age. His first journalistic experience was upon *The Liberty Press*, an anti-slavery paper. Entering actively upon political life before he had even attained his majority, he was made associate editor (1849) of *The Madison County Journal*, the organ of the Seward wing of the Whig party in New York. Upon the formation of the Republican party Mr. James entered the new organization with zeal, and during the Fremont canvass for the presidency he became sole proprietor and editor of the *Journal*, which he retained for ten years. During part of this time he was a collector of tolls on the Erie Canal, which is owned by the State of New York. Upon the inauguration of President Lincoln in 1861 he was appointed Inspector of Customs, and accordingly sold his paper, and removed to New York City. In 1874 he was made Weigher, and in 1876 Deputy Collector of Customs. The efficiency he displayed in all these positions induced President Grant, in 1877, to make him Postmaster of New York City, a position that he filled with such signal ability as to effect almost a revolution in the postal administration of that city. He removed the office entirely "out of politics," making merit the only test for appointments and promotions, largely increased its revenues, introduced many mechanical improvements, and in other ways added greatly to its usefulness. His success was so marked that his appointment to President Garfield's Cabinet as Postmaster-General in March, 1881, was received with universal satisfaction by the people of the United States. His administration of that department was unfortunately too short for him to accomplish much. The assassination of Mr. Garfield led him to tender his resignation to Mr. Arthur, and in December, 1881, he retired from political life to accept the presidency of the Lincoln National Bank in New York City.

JAPAN, Bishop of. (*See* Poole.)

JAPAN, Tycoon of. (*See* Stots Bashi.)

JAY, Harriett, novelist, was born Sept. 22, 1857, in the neighbourhood of London. Her first work, the "Queen of Connaught,"

was published in 1875, and was followed by the "Dark Colleen," 1876; "Madge Dunraven," 1878; "Two Men and a Maid," and "The Priest's Blessing," 1881. Miss Jay made her first appearance on the stage as the heroine of Mr. Buchanan's "Nine Days Queen," in 1881, and has since fulfilled several engagements in London and provincial theatres. She collaborated with her brother-in-law, Mr. Buchanan, in the dramatization of her own novel, the "Queen of Connaught," produced at the Olympic Theatre in 1876.

JEAFFRESON, John Cordy, is a member of an East Anglian family, which has been seated for more than two centuries at Dullingham House, Cambridgeshire. He was born on Jan. 14, 1831, at Framlingham, Suffolk, where his father, William Jeaffreson, F.R.C.S. (known in the medical profession as the originator and first performer of the minor operation for ovarian dropsy), was an eminent surgical operator. Having received his early education, first at the Woodbridge Grammar School, and afterwards at the Botesdale Grammar School, he studied medicine for some years, till, changing his plan of life, he matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he became a writer in magazines and newspapers, whilst still an undergraduate. Having taken his B.A. degree in 1852, he relinquished from conscientious scruples his purpose of entering the clerical profession, and became a law student at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar in 1859. His first novel, "Crewe Rise," was published in 1854, and has been followed by "Isabel, the Young Wife and the Old Love," 1856; "Miriam Copley," 1859; "Olive Blake's Good Work," 1862; "Sir Everard's Daughter," "Live It Down," 1863; "Not Dead Yet," 1864; "A Noble Woman," 1868; "A Woman in Spite of Herself," 1872 "Lottie Darling," 1873; and "The Rapiers of Regent's Park," 1882. In connection with these works of fiction mention may be made of their author's history of the literature of prose fiction in England, entitled "Novels and Novelists from Elizabeth to Victoria," 1858. Mr. Jeaffreson's principal contributions to the social history of England are his three well-known books on the three learned professions, "A Book about Doctors," 1860; "A Book about Lawyers," 1866; "A Book about the Clergy," 1870; the "Annals of Oxford," 1871, which greatly disturbed academic circles by ridiculing the mythical exaggerations of the antiquity of the university, and by insisting that the proud seat of learning had its origin in a mere guild of schoolmasters for boys; "Brides and Bridals," 1872, a history of marriage in England; "A Book about the Table," 1874, which exhibits the origin of our chief festive usages, and shows how largely modern cookery is indebted to the culinary practice of ancient Rome; and "A Young Squire of the Seventeenth Century," 1877, containing selections from the papers (A.D. 1676—A.D. 1686) of the author's ancestor, Christopher Jeaffreson, of Dullingham House, Cambridgeshire, that afford much curious information respecting English life in the seventeenth century, the early colonization of English America, and the first settlement of our West Indian dependencies, the oldest of which (St. Kitts) was planted by Colonel John Jeaffreson and his comrade Sir Thomas Warner in the reign of James the First. Shortly after the death of Robert Stephenson, C.E., Mr. Jeaffreson was retained by the great engineer's representatives to write the story of his life, in conjunction with Professor Pole, C.E., who contributed the scientific appendix to the "Life of Robert Stephenson," 1864. A contributor in past times to

Fraser's Magazine, the *Dublin University Magazine*, *Temple Bar*, and other periodical publications, Mr. Jeaffreson has also been a copious contributor to the *Athenæum*, and a diligent writer on the daily press of London. The annual Blue Book Reports of Her Majesty's Commission on Historical Manuscripts show that, as one of their Inspectors of Records and Documents, Mr. Jeaffreson has of late years spent much time in the examination of ancient writings in different parts of the kingdom, and has done much service to literature in collecting materials for future historians. In his service to the Commission, which has accomplished so much for historical research, Mr. Jeaffreson acquired the knowledge of the penmanship and official writings of the Elizabethan period which enabled him, in two elaborate letters to the *Athenæum* (of the 29th of April, and the 27th of May, 1882), to demonstrate to the satisfaction of palæographic experts and Shakespearian specialists, that, instead of being intended for the testament itself, William Shakespeare's will (preserved at the Will Office, Somerset House) was in the first instance a mere rough draft of instructions for a will, and that, instead of being in its body the performance of a scrivener or other legal draughtsman, the document was written throughout by Shakespeare himself —a discovery that, by giving the explorers of old muniments a fine and rare specimen of the poet's usual handwriting may have momentous results in the domains of Shakespearian enquiry. Mr. Jeaffreson's latest work is, "The Real Lord Byron: New Views of the Poet's Life," 2 vols., 1883.

JEBB, The Rev. John, D.D., nephew of the late Dr. Jebb, some time Bishop of Limerick, born in Dublin in 1805, was educated at Winchester, and Trinity College, Dublin. Having held a rectory and a prebendal stall in the diocese of Limerick, in 1843 he was presented to the rectory of Peterstow, Herefordshire, was in 1860 appointed a Prebendary, and in 1870 a Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral. He has written "The Divine Economy of the Church," "The Choral Service of the Church of England;" has edited the "Choral Responses and Litanies of the Church," with preface; has also written, "Six Letters on the Present State of the Church," "Lectures on the Cathedral Service," "A New Translation of the Book of Psalms, with Dissertations;" and has published several single sermons. He is now a Proctor in Convocation for the clergy of Hereford,

JEBB, Richard Claverhouse, born at Dundee, Aug. 27, 1841, is son of Robert Jebb, Esq., formerly counsel for the Revenue in Ireland; grandson of the late Mr. Justice Jebb; and grand-nephew of Bishop Jebb. He was educated at St. Columba's College, co. Dublin; at Charterhouse School, London; and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as senior classic in 1862, and was soon afterwards elected a Fellow. As a classical lecturer of his College, he took a foremost part in organising at Cambridge the system of Inter-Collegiate Classical Lectures, and was the first secretary of an association of college lecturers for that purpose. Along with Professor E. B. Cowell, he was also instrumental in founding the Cambridge Philological Society, of which he was the first secretary. In 1869 he was chosen by the Senate to be Public Orator of the University. In 1871 he was nominated by the University as a Governor of Charterhouse School; in 1872 he was elected Classical Examiner in the University of London; and was also appointed Tutor of Trinity College; but resigned these posts on being called, in 1875, to fill the chair of Greek in the University of Glasgow. In 1878 he received from the King of the Hellenes the Gold

Cross of the Order of the Saviour, in recognition of his services to Greek studies, and in the following year the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. He is the author of a work, in 2 vols., on "The Attic Orators;" also of "Selections from the Attic Orators," with notes; "The Characters of Theophrastus," with notes and translation; "Modern Greece;" "A Primer of Greek Literature;" "A Life of Richard Bentley" (in "English Men of Letters"), which is about to appear in a German translation; "Translations" into, and from, Greek and Latin; the "Electra" and "Ajax" of Sophocles, with notes; and important articles on classical literature, history, and archæology, in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. He is now engaged on a complete edition of Sophocles. He has taken an active part in promoting the study and teaching of Modern Greek. In June, 1883, his long-continued efforts for the establishment of a British School of Classical and Archæological Studies at Athens, led to the formation of a committee for that purpose, of which the Prince of Wales is President, and which has been joined by a large number of the most distinguished public and literary men.

JEFFERSON, Joseph, actor, born in Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1829. His grandfather and great-grandfather were distinguished actors, and his mother, Mrs. Burke, was a celebrated vocalist. He appeared on the stage at a very early age, and soon rose to the front place as a comedian, and his merits are recognized in both England and America. His range of characters is very wide, covering almost the entire field of comedy and farce, without degenerating into burlesque. His most famous *rôle* is that of Rip Van Winkle in Mr. Dion Boucicault's play of that name, founded upon the story by Washington Irving; a character which Mr. Jefferson may be said to have created, as well as to have made his own. Perhaps he is equally successful as Bob Eccles in "The Rivals." Besides playing in every city in the United States, he has made professional visits to England and Australia. He is the owner of a sugar plantation in Louisiana, where he usually spends his winters, when not professionally engaged; and also has a fine farm in New Jersey, a few miles from New York. His son, Joseph Jefferson, jun., is also an actor of decided ability.

JELLETT, The Rev. John Hewitt, B.D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, born at Cashel, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1817, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1840. He was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin in 1848; a Commissioner of National Education in 1868; and President of the Royal Irish Academy in 1869. In 1879, on the death of Dr. Luby, he was co-opted by the senior fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, as a member of the Senior Board; and in Feb., 1881, he was appointed by the Crown to be Provost of the College in the place of the late Dr. Humphrey Lloyd. Mr. Jellett, who is one of the ablest mathematicians of the day, has written a "Treatise on the Calculus of Variations," published at Dublin in 1850; besides various papers on Pure and Applied Mathematics, and Experimental Optics, with their application to chemistry, published in the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Lionville *Journal de Mathématiques*, and the Proceedings of the British Association; also a "Treatise on the Theory of Friction," an "Essay on some of the Moral Difficulties of the Old Testament," Dublin, 1867; and various sermons.

JENKINS, Edward, born in 1838, at Bangalore, India, is a son

of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Canada. He was educated at the High School and M'Gill College, Montreal, and in the University of Pennsylvania. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1864; and practised with success up to 1872-3, when he entered upon politics; was appointed Agent-General for Canada in Feb., 1874, resigning in Jan., 1876, on the Canadian Government deciding to reduce the office to an emigration agency; and was elected member of Parliament for Dundee Feb., 1874, while absent in Canada. He continued to represent that borough till April, 1880. In Jan., 1881, he contested the city of Edinburgh against Mr. McLaren, the Lord Advocate, but only succeeded in polling 3940 votes, while 11,390 were recorded in favour of his opponent. Mr. Jenkins is an advanced Liberal, chiefly on social questions; an Anti-Republican; and is in favour of Imperial unity as against the Anti-Colonial party. He is the author of "Ginx's Baby," "Lord Bantam," "The Coolie," "Little Hodge," "The Devil's Chain," "Lutchmee and Dilloo," "The Captain's Cabin," "Fatal Days," 1874; "A Paladin of Romance; Contemporary Manners," 1882; and several political essays. Mr. Jenkins proceeded to British Guiana in 1870 on the part of the Aborigines' Protection Society in order to watch the proceedings of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate and report on the condition of the Coolies. He was associated with Sir George Grey, Mr. Torrens, and others in the Emigration and Colonial movement. He is a member of the Royal Commission on Copyrights. He has never written for the press, but has been an occasional contributor to *Fraser*, the *Contemporary*, and other reviews.

JENKINS, Joseph John, painter in water-colours, born in London in 1811, was instructed by his father in portrait engraving, which he was compelled to relinquish in 1839 on account of a chest complaint. He was then employed in designing for illustrated books, and in 1842 joined the new Society of Painters in Water-colours, and sent pictures to its exhibitions for several seasons. In consequence of some disagreement respecting the management, Mr. Jenkins and several members withdrew from the Society. In 1846 he visited France, remained some time in Lower Brittany, and on his return to England produced "Going with the Stream," and its companion picture, "Going against the Stream," which were engraved, and had a large sale in France and Germany as well as in this country. They were followed by "Both Sides of the Channel," "The Happy Time," "Sleeping Companions," "Come Along," "Hopes and Fears," and "In Sight of Home." Mr. Jenkins was elected an associate of the Old Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1849, a member in 1850, and in 1853 secretary, which office he resigned in 1863. For many years this artist was known as an exhibitor of subjects relating to the peasant life of our Continental neighbours, but latterly he has devoted his attention to English landscape and scenery. Among his more recent works are "Studies in Knole Park," "Among the Yorkshire Becks," "Cheddingfold, Surrey," "On the Thames at Mill End," and "Wargrave."

JENNER, The Right Rev. Henry Lascelles, D.D., son of the late Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, born at Chislehurst, Kent, in 1820, was educated at Harrow School, whence he proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which his father was master. He graduated LL.B. in 1841, and was created D.D. in 1867. He was presented to the vicarage of Preston-next-Wingham, near Sandwich, in 1854, and was consecrated the first Bishop of

Dunedin, New Zealand, in 1866, but he returned to his living at Preston in 1870, and finally resigned his bishopric in 1871.

JENNER, Sir William, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., born at Chatham in 1815, was educated at University College, London, and commenced his professional career as a general practitioner, his first public appointment being that of Surgeon-Accoucheur to the Royal Maternity Charity. He graduated M.D., London, in 1844, when he retired from general practice. In 1848 he became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in the same year was appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College, and Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and appointed to deliver the Gulstonian Lectures before the College in 1852, was nominated Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children on its establishment in that year, Assistant-Physician to the London Fever Hospital in 1853, Physician to the University College Hospital in 1854, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in 1857. On the death of the lamented Dr. Baly, in 1861, Dr. Jenner was appointed to succeed him as Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and in 1862 was gazetted Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty. In 1862 he became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at University College, and in 1863 Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. On his appointment as Physician to the Queen, he resigned his connection with the London Fever Hospital, and in 1862 resigned the post of Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. In 1864 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has written several series of papers on Fever, the acute Specific Diseases, Diphtheria, Diseases of Children, Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Skin, &c. Dr. Jenner was one of the physicians who attended the late Prince Consort in his last illness. He is well known, not only to the profession, but to the public at large, as having been the first to establish beyond dispute the difference in kind between typhus and typhoid fevers. He was created a baronet in 1868, and made a K.C.B. Jan. 20, 1872, in recognition of services rendered during the severe illness of the Prince of Wales. Sir William Jenner was elected President of the College of Physicians in 1881, and still holds that office.

JERMYN, The Right Rev. Hugh Willoughby, D.D., Bishop of Brechin, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1841, M.A. 1847, D.D. 1872). Having accepted an appointment in the West Indies, he was made Archdeacon of St. Christopher. In 1858 he became Rector of Nettlecombe, Somersetshire, and in 1871 was appointed Bishop of Colombo, being consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, Oct. 28, 1871. He resigned this see early in 1875, and came home. Soon afterwards he was elected Bishop of Brechin, and was formally installed at Dundee, Jan. 13, 1876.

JERROLD, William Blanchard, eldest son of the late Douglas Jerrold, born in London in 1826, was educated at Brompton Grammar School and in France, studied at the St. Martin's-lane Life Academy as an artist, and illustrated some of his father's articles in the *Illuminated Magazine*. In 1849 he married the only daughter of his godfather, Laman Blanchard. When the *Daily News* started, he was engaged upon it, and wrote a literary series entitled "The Literature of the Poor." Afterwards he became the special commissioner for that journal to the Paris Universal Exhibitions of 1855 and 1867. For *Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper* he wrote a series of papers on Emigration, entitled "An Old Woman

who lived in a Shoe;" in 1847 he published, in parts, a story called "The Disgrace to the Family;" in 1848 wrote a story in the *Illustrated News* entitled "The Progress of a Bill," and supplied leading articles to the *Daily News, Morning Post, Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper,* and other papers. He was a copious contributor to *Household Words* and *All the Year Round,* under the editorship of the late Charles Dickens. While in Paris he was for years the principal French literary and art critic of the *Athenæum.* In 1851 he produced a farce, "As Cool as a Cucumber;" in 1859, "The Chatterbox," a comedy in two acts; and in 1858, a comedy in two acts called "Beau Brummel." In 1852, having travelled through Sweden as commissioner for the Crystal Palace Company, he published a book of "Swedish Sketches;" and in 1855, "Imperial Paris." In 1857, on the death of his father, Mr. Jerrold became editor of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.* He wrote "Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold," published in 1858; "The French under Arms" (a series of French military studies reprinted from the *Daily News*), and "The Chronicles of a Crutch," in 1860; a series of articles on the Poor of London, which appeared in the *Morning Post* in 1862; and in 1863 he went to Paris as the commissioner of the same paper, to make a study of the French institutions for the poor. This elaborate inquiry is embodied in "The Children of Lutetia," 2 vols. 8vo. In 1867 he was appointed by the Government to report on two sections of the Universal Exhibition. "At Home in Paris" and "A Trip through the Vineyards to Spain" appeared in 1864; "Passing the Time" and "Two Lives," a novel in 2 vols., in 1865; "Up and Down in the World," a novel, 3 vols., in 1866; "On the Boulevards, or Memorable Men and Things, drawn on the Spot, 1853-1866, together with Trips to Normandy and Brittany," in 1867; "At Home in Paris: at Peace and at War," 2 vols.; "The Gavroche Party," a series of political studies of France (chiefly reprinted from the *Athenæum*), in 1870; "The Story of Madge and the Fairy Content," and "The Cockaynes in Paris," and "The Christian Vagabond," in 1871. A three-act comedy by Mr. Jerrold, called "Cupid in Waiting," was produced at the Royalty Theatre, July 22, 1871. In 1872 he wrote "London, a Pilgrimage," illustrated by Gustave Doré. In 1874 he issued the first volume of his "Life of Napoleon III.," the fourth and concluding volume of which appeared in 1882. His "Life of George Cruikshank" appeared also in 1882. Under the *nom de guerre* of "Fin-Bec," Mr. Jerrold brought out "The Epicure's Year-Book," in 1867 and 1868; and he also wrote "The Cupboard Papers," in 1873, in *All the Year Round;* besides many gastronomical essays in the *Gentleman's Magazine, Athenæum,* &c. In 1879 Mr. Jerrold presided over the Congress of the International Literary Association in London, and was decorated by the French Government with the *Palmes Académiques,* with the rank of Officer of Public Instruction. He is also Officer of the Order of the Saviour of Greece, and Knight of the Order of Christ of Portugal.

JERVOIS, Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Francis Drummond, C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late General Jervois, K.H., Colonel of the 70th regiment, was born at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in 1821, and having passed at Woolwich, entered the Royal Engineers in 1839. Having completed the usual course of study at Chatham, he was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope in 1841, and was actively employed in that colony for upwards of seven years in various capacities. In 1842 he acted as Brigade Major in an expedition against the Boers, and during

the three following years was professionally engaged at various frontier stations, making roads, building bridges, and establishing military posts. In 1845, having been appointed Acting Adjutant to the Royal Engineers, he accompanied the Chief Engineer over the whole frontier of the Cape Colony and the settlement of Natal, and in the early part of 1846 he was Major of Brigade to the garrison of Cape Town, until the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger as Governor, and Sir G. Berkeley as Commander-in-Chief, with whom he proceeded to the frontier against the Kaffirs. During the Kaffir war he made a military survey and map of Kaffraria, a work of great difficulty, ably executed. From 1848 till 1852 he commanded a company of Sappers at Woolwich and Chatham; in the latter year was ordered to the island of Alderney, for the purpose of designing plans for the fortifications, and the superintendence of their execution, and in 1854 was promoted to the rank of major. In 1855 Major Jervois was transferred to the London district, as Commanding Royal Engineer, and was nominated by Lord Panmure a member of a Committee on Barrack Accommodation, whose labours contributed much to the improvements which have of late years been effected in the construction of barracks, as well as in the sanitary condition of our troops. In 1856 he was appointed to the post of Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, under Sir John Burgoyne, and on the appointment of a Royal Commission to report upon the defences of the country, he was selected by the Government to be Secretary. He was a member of the Special Committee on the Application of Iron to Ships and Fortifications. In 1861 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1862 was appointed Deputy Director of Fortifications under Sir John Burgoyne, and in 1863 was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and was sent on a special mission to report on the defences of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, on which occasion he visited the fortifications at the principal ports on the seaboard of the United States. In 1864 he was sent again on a special mission to Canada to confer with the Canadian Government on the question of the defence of that province. On his return to England his report was laid before Parliament, and the Imperial Government undertook to carry out the defences of Quebec on the plan recommended by him. In addition to his post at the War Office, Colonel Jervois was Secretary to the Permanent Defence Committee, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1874, and was appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements, April 7, 1875. The latter post he held till June, 1877, when he was appointed Governor of South Australia. He was nominated a G.C.M.G. in 1878; and in Dec. 1882 he was appointed Governor of New Zealand.

JESSE, George Richard, son of the late Rev. William Jesse, Vicar of Margaretting, Essex, and Pelsall, Staffordshire, and nephew of the late Edward Jesse, of the Woods and Forests Office, author of "Gleanings in Natural History," was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1820. He is a civil engineer, an etcher on copper, and the author of "Researches into the History of the British Dog," 2 vols., 1866. He has been engaged in the construction of railways in England, Egypt, and India. He has written on the Suez Canal, the projected Euphrates Valley Railway, and Indian Public Works. He has also frequently contributed to the newspaper press in advocacy of the claims of the animal kingdom to justice and mercy at the hands of the human race. In Feb.,

1875, he founded "The Society for the Abolition of Vivisection," and he was greatly instrumental in obtaining the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the practice of subjecting live animals to experiments for scientific purposes, and gave evidence before it on three days. In consequence of the controversies between Mr. Jesse and Dr. Ferrier, Dr. J. Crichton Browne, Dr. T. Lauder Brunton, Mr. T. Spencer Wells, Professor Owen, Mr. Darwin, and other distinguished scientific men and members of the medical profession, Government now reverses the decisions of the Presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and refuses point blank to grant licences to some physiologists of widespread repute. The licences were applied for for carrying on investigations which those gentlemen declared to be of the highest value to medical science. The editor of the leading medical journal of England, the *Lancet*, stated in a leading article on Nov. 19, 1881, that "the part of physiological research which depends on vivisection is being gradually stamped out." On March 9, 1882, by invitation of the President, Mr. Jesse read a paper in Birmingham at the Birmingham and Midland Counties branch of the British Medical Association, controverting the assumption that "scientific surgery is founded upon vivisection." The vigorous and sustained assaults made by Mr. Jesse on the physiological citadel forced the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to found, on March 28, 1882, an "Association for the Protection of the Right of Vivisection," entitled the "Association for the Advancement of Medicine by Research." Owing to the persevering exertions of the Society created by Mr. Jesse, the agitation against the practice of painfully experimenting upon animals for scientific purposes has now, Professor Virchow admits, "in all countries attained a dangerous degree of vigour," and spread widely through England and Europe. Mr. Jesse is honorary secretary of the Society, and has written many pamphlets on the subject of vivisection.

JESSOPP, Augustus, D.D., was born in 1824, at Albury Place, Cheshunt, Herts, where his father was J.P. for the county and a Deputy-Lieutenant. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he is M.A.; and he is D.D. of Worcester College, Oxford. He was appointed Head-Master of Helston Grammar School, Cornwall, 1855; Head-Master of Norwich School, 1859; and Rector of Scarning, Norfolk, 1879. He was preacher before the University of Oxford in 1870. Dr. Jessopp is the author or editor of "Donne's Essays in Divinity," with life, 1855; "Tales by Emile Souvestre, with Notes and Life of the Author" 1860, which has passed through three editions; "Norwich School Sermons" 1864; "A Manual of the Greek Accidence," 1865, 3rd ed. 1879; "The Fragments of Primitive Liturgies and Confessions of Faith contained in the writings of the New Testament," 1872; "Letters of Father Henry Walpole, S.J.," from the MSS. at Stonyhurst College, 1873; "One Generation of a Norfolk House, a contribution to Elizabethan History," 1878, 2nd ed. 1879; "Husenbeth's Emblems of Saints," edited for the Norfolk Archæological Society, 1882; and contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, *Nineteenth Century*, and *Athenæum*. He has likewise contributed many papers on historical and antiquarian subjects in the Proceedings of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, of which he is Literary Secretary.

JEX-BLAKE, The Rev. Thomas William, D.D., only son of Thomas Jex-Blake, Esq., J.P. for the county of Norfolk, and Maria Emily,

daughter of Thomas Cubitt, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for the same county, was born in London, Jan. 26, 1832, and entered Rugby school, as a pupil of Mr. Cotton, in 1844. In 1851 he was elected a scholar of University College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1855, obtaining a first-class in classical honours both in Moderations and in the Final Schools. He was appointed composition master to the sixth form at Marlborough College in 1855 by Dr. Cotton, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta. In the same year he was elected to a Fellowship at Queen's College, but he vacated it by his marriage in 1857. He was ordained deacon in 1856, and priest in the following year. He was appointed an assistant master at Rugby in Jan., 1858; Principal of Cheltenham College in June, 1868; and Head-Master of Rugby School in Feb., 1874. Dr. Jex-Blake published "Long Vacation in Continental Picture Galleries," in 1858; and is the author of an article on "Church Comprehension," in *Macmillan's Magazine*, March, 1873; of other literary articles; and of a volume of sermons, "Life by Faith," 1875.

JOACHIM, Joseph, a celebrated violinist, born at Kitsee, near Presburg, in Hungary, of Jewish parents, July 15, 1831, entered while very young the Conservatory of Music at Vienna, where he studied under Joseph Böhm. From the age of twelve years he attracted much attention at Leipzig by his rare skill on his instrument, and obtained an engagement, which he held for seven years, in the orchestra of the Gewandhaus. Meanwhile, however, he assiduously pursued his studies under the guidance of Ferdinand David, and also received lessons in the theory of music from Moritz Hauptmann. In 1850 he paid his first visit to Paris, and in the same year he was appointed Director of the Concerts at Weimar. In 1853 he became Master of the Chapel Royal at Hanover. After this period he appeared in most of the capitals of Europe, and paid annual visits to London, where he gave several series of concerts. In 1869 he became a member of the Senate of the Berlin Academy, and was nominated Director of the School of Instrumental Music in the Conservatory of Music then recently established in the Prussian capital. He was created an honorary Mus. Doc. of the University of Cambridge, March 8, 1877. Herr Joachim's fame rests mainly on his extraordinary skill as an instrumentalist. As a composer he belongs to the school of Schumann, which seeks to reconcile the classical traditions with originality. The "Concert à la Hongroise" is one of his chief compositions for violin and orchestra. The Cambridge Professor of Music has said of him:—"As an artist he may be regarded from two points of view—first as an executant, in which quality he is pre-eminent, but which quality he never obtrudes upon his audience, so completely does he make us forget the player in the music he presents to us; next as an interpreter of that deep purpose which is beyond the power of notation to define, in respect of which the greatest composer is utterly at the mercy of the player, and in which Joachim has not a rival; and this renders his performances conspicuous in an age abounding with executive talent of the highest order." In Aug., 1882, he was appointed conductor of the Royal Academy of Music of Berlin, and musical director of the Royal Academy of Arts.

JOHNSON, Eastman, born at Lovell, Maine, July 29, 1824. In 1849 he went to Düsseldorf, where he studied two years, and afterwards resided for four years at the Hague, where, besides numerous portraits, he executed "The Savoyard" and the "Card Players," his

earliest elaborate pictures in oil. After visiting the principal European galleries, he returned to New York in 1856. His favourite subjects are the American rustic and negro, and glimpses of domestic life. Among his best works, many of which have been reproduced in chromo-lithography, are: "The Old Kentucky Home" (1859); "Mating" (1860); "The Farmer's Sunday Morning" (1860); "The Village Blacksmith" (1864); "Fiddling his Way" (1865); "The Boyhood of Abraham Lincoln" (1867); "The Barefoot Boy" (1868); "The Old Stage Coach" (1871); "The Wounded Drummer" (1872); "The Pedlar" (1873); "Dropping Off" (1873); "A Glass with the Squire" (1880); and "The Funding Bill" (1881).

JOHNSON, The Right Rev. Edward Ralph, Bishop of Calcutta, fifth son of William Ponsonby Johnson, of Castlesteads, Cumberland, was born at Castlesteads, Feb. 17, 1828, and educated at Rugby, and at Wadham College, Oxford (B.A. 1850; M.A. 1860). He was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Worcester—deacon, with a title to the curacy of Farnborough, in the county of Warwick—in 1851. He was appointed, in 1860, to a minor canonry in the cathedral of Chester, and to the curacy of the cathedral parish of St. Oswald. In 1866 the Dean and Chapter appointed him to the rectory of Northenden, in the county of Chester, where he succeeded the late Archdeacon Woolrough. He was selected by the Bishop of Chester, in 1871, to fill the post of Archdeacon of Chester, upon the resignation of the late Archdeacon Pollock. In Oct. 1876, he was appointed to the bishropric of Calcutta, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Robert Milman. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Nov. 30, 1876.

JOHNSON, George, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Nov. 1818, at Goudhurst, in Kent. He was educated at the Goudhurst Grammar School and at King's College, London, where he entered as a medical student in 1839. In 1843 he was appointed the first Medical Tutor at King's College; in 1850, when he resigned that office, he was elected an honorary Fellow of the College; in 1857 he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica; and in 1863 he succeeded the late Dr. George Budd as Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. In 1876 he was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine, which, with the office of Senior Physician of King's College Hospital, he now holds. He is a graduate of London—M.B., with the Scholarship for Physiology, in 1842; M.D. in 1844. In 1862 he was elected a Fellow or Senator of the University of London, and in 1872 a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1846 he became a member of the College of Physicians, and in 1850, having been elected a Fellow, he was appointed to give the Gulstonian Lectures. In 1877 he delivered the Lumleian Lectures, and in 1882 the Harveian Oration. He has served in succession as Examiner in Medicine for the College Licence, as a Junior Censor, and lastly as Senior Censor in 1875-6. Dr. Johnson has published the following works: "On Diseases of the Kidney," 1852; "Lectures on Bright's Disease" 1873; "Epidemic Diarrhœa and Cholera," 1855; "Notes on Cholera," 1866; "The Laryngoscope: directions for its use and practical illustrations of its value," 1864; also numerous Lectures and Papers on various subjects, especially on "Nervous Disorders, the result of over-work and anxiety;" and "The Pathology and Treatment of Diphtheria."

JOHNSON, George William, second son of William Johnson, Esq., of Bromley, Kent, born Nov.

4, 1802, called to the bar in 1836, has written various successful works, chiefly on the practice and science of horticulture. Amongst these may be mentioned the "Cottage Gardener's Dictionary," published in 1860; the "Science and Practice of Gardening" in 1862; the "History of Gardening," and "British Ferns." He founded the *Journal of Horticulture*, of which he is joint editor with Dr. Hogg.

JOHNSON, William Moore, Q.C., M.P., is the only son of the Rev. William Johnson, M.A., formerly Chancellor of Ross and Cloyne, and rector of Clenore, county Cork, by Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Hamilton, and was born in 1828. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1849, and that of M.A. in 1856. He was called to the Irish Bar in Michaelmas term 1853, was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1872, and was Law Adviser to the Crown in Ireland from 1868 till 1874. Mr. Johnson was returned as M.P. for Mallow at the general election of April, 1880, and on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in the following month he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland. He succeeded Mr. Law as Attorney-General for Ireland in Nov., 1881.

JOHNSTON, Alexander, painter, born at Edinburgh in 1816, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1836. His earlier pieces were derived from Scottish song and story. "The Gentle Shepherd," exhibited in 1840, and "Sunday Morning," in 1841, from Burns; "The Covenanter's Marriage," in 1842; and "The Covenanter's Burial," in 1852. Many of his smaller-priced pieces, "The Highland Home," "The Trysting Tree," "Introduction of Flora Macdonald to Prince Charlie," &c., have found favour with Art Unions. "Lord and Lady Russell receiving the Sacrament in Prison," executed in 1846, an example of a more ambitious style, is in the Vernon Gallery. "Family Worship in a Scotch Cottage," was painted in 1851. "Melancthon being surprised by a French Traveller rocking the Cradle of his Infant," the first of a new style, produced in 1854, was followed by "Tyndall Translating the Bible," in 1855. All these are engraved.

JOHNSTON, George, M.D. Ed., F.R.G.S., M.R.C.S.E., Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, Mem. and Ex-Pres. Obstetrical Society, Dublin, Ex-Master Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, Consulting Physician Whitworth Medical and Surgical Hospital, Drumcondra, Dublin, formerly Surgeon-Superintendent H.M. Commissioners for Colonies South Australia, is a son of Andrew Johnston, late President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, who served in the West Indies and Egyptian campaign under Sir Ralph Abercromby as Surgeon in the 44th Regiment. He was born in Dublin in 1814, and educated at the University of Dublin, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1845. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a member of the Royal Dublin Society. He is author of "Clinical Reports of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital from 1868 to 1875," which contain a most accurate and valuable body of statistics on obstetrical subjects; also of "Clinical Report of 752 Cases of Forceps Delivery in Hospital Practice;" author in conjunction with Dr. E. B. Sinclair, of "Practical Midwifery." Dr. Johnston has contributed papers to the Dublin *Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*.

JOHNSTON, Gen. Joseph Eccleston, born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, Feb., 1807. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1829, and served in various military capacities, chiefly in the Topographical En-

gineers, until the outbreak of the civil war, at which time he was Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He resigned his commission April 22, 1861, and entered the Confederate service as Major-General. During the earlier part of the campaign of 1862 he was in command of all the Confederate forces in Virginia, and was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, near Richmond, May 31. In November, having been made Lieut.-General, he was assigned to the command of the military department of Tennessee, and in the following spring made an ineffectual effort to relieve Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, which was then besieged by Gen. Grant. After the defeat of Gen. Bragg, at Chattanooga, Nov. 25, 1863, Johnston was assigned to the command of all the Confederate forces in the South-west, with the rank of General. In 1864 he was at the head of the forces which opposed Sherman in his famous "march to the sea." Compelled to fall back from point to point, the authorities at Richmond became dissatisfied, and on July 17, Johnston was ordered by President Davis to turn over his command to Gen. Hood. Near the close of Feb., 1865, when Sherman had marched into South Carolina, Johnston, at the express urgency of Gen. Lee, was directed to assume the command of the remnant of the army of Tennessee, and of all the forces in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, to "drive back Sherman." The force which he could concentrate was greatly inferior to that of Sherman, and he was unable seriously to check his march. Having learnt that Lee had surrendered the Army of Virginia to Grant, Johnston capitulated to Sherman at Durham's Station, North Carolina. Since the close of the war he has been actively engaged in agricultural, commercial, and railroad enterprises, residing at Savannah, Georgia. He has published a "Narrative of Military Operations conducted by him during the War between the States" (1874).

JOHNSTON, William, born in Downpatrick, Feb. 22, 1829, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, and M.A. in 1856. He was called to the Irish bar in 1872. He was elected M.P. for Belfast, in the Conservative interest, in 1868, was re-elected in 1874, and sat for that borough till 1880. Mr. Johnston has been for thirty-five years a member of the Orange Institution, and was imprisoned for two months, in 1868, for taking part in an Orange procession at Bangor, co. Down, on the 12th July in the previous year. He is the author of the novels "Nightshade," 1857; "Freshfield," and "Under which King?" 1872.

JOHORE, Tunkoo Abubeker bin Ibrahim, K.C.S.I., the Maharajah of Johore (commonly called the Tumongong), born in 1835, is grandson of one of the Malay princes by whom the island of Singapore was first ceded to Sir Stamford Raffles, as political agent for the British government, and succeeded to the sovereignty of the Johore territories on the death of his father in 1861. He is one of the most enlightened princes of Eastern Asia, and is a firm ally of the British government. In 1866 he visited England, delegating the exercise of his powers during his absence to his brother, the Prince Unkoo Abdulrahman. The government long maintained a flotilla, in conjunction with our own, for the suppression of piracy in the narrow seas of their respective possessions; and some years ago the Tumongong's father was presented by the government of India with a sword, in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered in suppressing piracy.

JOINVILLE (Prince de), Fran-

COIS-FERDINAND-PHILIPPE-LOUIS-MARIE-D'ORLÉANS, son of the late Louis-Philippe, king of the French, was born at Neuilly, Aug. 14, 1818. Soon after his father's accession to the throne in 1830, he began his naval studies, was sent to sea at the age of thirteen, received, like his brothers, the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Aumale, a liberal education in the public colleges of France, and passed a brilliant examination at Brest. From that time he devoted himself entirely to his profession, and became a great favourite with the French navy. The ordinary hard work of the service was not sufficient to satisfy his ardent desire to distinguish himself. Being with the Mediterranean squadron in 1837, he disembarked and rode up to Constantine, in the hope of taking part in the storming of that stronghold, but arrived just too late. Not long afterwards he received the command of the corvette *Créole*, and joining the fleet of Admiral Baudin, was intrusted with the difficult mission of obtaining reparation from the Mexican government. The *Créole* took a prominent part in the bombardment of St. Juan d'Ulloa, and at Vera Cruz the Prince, at the head of the storming party, was the first to enter the gates, under a heavy fire, and was only saved from certain death by the devotion of one of his officers. In 1841 he was selected by the king to command *La Belle Poule* frigate, charged with the service of conveying to France the body of the emperor Napoleon, and he married, at Rio Janeiro, May 1, 1843, Donna Francisca de Braganza, sister of Don Pedro II., emperor of Brazil. Becoming Rear-Admiral, he took part in the sittings of the Admiralty; and the French navy is deeply indebted to him for the manner in which he helped to solve the great question of the adaptation of steam to vessels of war, in 1845. When war broke out between France and Morocco he commanded a squadron, with which he bombarded Tangiers and took Mogador. After this decisive expedition he was raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral. Being almost always on active service, the Prince de Joinville was in Algiers with his brother the Duc d'Aumale when the revolution of Feb., 1848, overthrew the constitutional monarchy. Resolving to share the misfortunes of their family, the two brothers sought refuge in England, and joined King Louis Philippe at Claremont. The Prince distinguished himself by actively aiding in the rescue of many of the passengers and crew of the ship *Ocean Monarch*, when burning off Southampton, Aug. 24, 1848. Driven suddenly from a brilliant position into the narrow limits of private life, he accepted his new situation with simplicity and dignity, and remaining at heart a French sailor, endeavoured to render himself useful to the navy of his country by his pen, if not by his sword. He had already, in 1844, begun publishing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* his studies on the French navy. One of his articles, published in 1865, was a comparative review of the fleets of the United States and of France, and excited much attention at the time. Happening to be in the United States about a twelvemonth after the breaking out of the civil war, he accompanied his nephews, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, to the camp of Gen. McClellan, with whose staff he witnessed the principal actions of the Virginian campaign of 1862, and gave an account of these events in a well-written and impartial article, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of 1863, which shows that his knowledge and capacity are far from being confined to that service of which he is a distinguished ornament. After the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty, he went back to France with the other

Orleanist princes. He and the Duc d'Aumale took their seats in the National Assembly, Dec. 19, 1871.

JÔKAÏ, Maurus, the most productive and genial of Hungarian novelists, was born Feb. 19, 1825, at Komorn. His father was an advocate, of good and ancient family, and a strict Calvinist, so that his son was puritanically brought up, until his twelfth year, when he was left an orphan. During two years before his father's death he had been learning German at Presburg, but he was now left to teach himself, until in 1840 he went to the High School at Pâpa, and in 1842 to that of Kecskemêt, at both having the Hungarian poet Alexander Petôfi as his schoolfellow. In 1844 he went to Pesth, where he was articled to an advocate, and obtained his diploma, of which, however, he never availed himself; for, in 1846, he was already editor of the then very famous *Wochenblatt*. In 1848 he proclaimed the "Twelve Points of Pesth," and in the same year he married Rosa Laborfalvi, the greatest of Hungarian tragedians. In 1849 he followed the Hungarian government to Debreczin, where he edited the *Abendblätter*, and was present at the capitulation of Villagos, Aug. 28. To escape being made prisoner, he resolved on suicide, but was hindered by the fortunate arrival of his wife from Pesth. She had converted all her jewels into gold, and the pair found their way on foot through the Russian army, reached a safe hiding-place in the wood of Bukk, and at last got safe to Pesth. Ten years followed, during which Hungarian literature became well nigh extinct. Almost alone this young man created a new one, and since political journalism was impracticable he betook himself to fiction. He has published in 160 vols. 25 romances of several vols. each, 320 novelettes, and six dramas, of which more than half a million copies have been sold amongst six millions of Magyars, besides translations into various languages. Amongst his most popular romances are, "The Good Old Assessors," "A Hungarian Nabob," and its continuation, entitled "Zoltân Kârpâthy," "Sad Times," "Oceania," "The White Rose," "The Accursed Family," "Transylvania's Golden Age," "The Turks in Hungary," "The Last Days of the Janissaries in 1820," "Poor Rich Men," "The World turned Upsidedown," "Madhouse Management," "The New Landlord" (translated into English by A. Patterson, London, 1865), and "The Romance of the Next Century." In 1863 Jôkaï established, as an organ of the Left, the *Hon* (*Fatherland*), the most widely diffused Hungarian journal.

JOMINI, Baron Alexander de, a Russian statesman, son of the celebrated tactician, began his diplomatic career in 1835. He took part, in 1874, as Plenipotentiary of Russia, in the Brussels conference for lessening the horrors of war. In 1875, during the absence of Prince Gortschakoff, Baron Jomini directed, *ad interim*, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the last war with Turkey in 1877 he accompanied Prince Gortschakoff to Bucharest, and in 1879 the management of the Ministry again devolved upon him in the absence of its chief, M. de Giers. In April, 1882, he was promoted to the rank of Secretary of State. Baron Jomini is generally credited with great influence over the Russian diplomatic and semi-official Press; and any important article on Russia's foreign relations in the French *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* is attributed to his inspiration.

JONES, The Right Rev. Llewellyn, D.D., Bishop of Newfoundland, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1862; M.A., 1866; D.D., *jure dignitatis*, 1878). He was curate of Bromsgrove, Wor-

cestershire, from 1864 to 1874, when he became Vicar of Little Hereford, near Tenbury. Being nominated by the Crown to the see of Newfoundland, he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, May 1, 1878.

JONES, Morris Charles, F.S.A., was born in Montgomeryshire, May 9, 1819, and educated at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham. He is the author of numerous genealogical and antiquarian articles and privately printed pamphlets, and of "The Abbey of Valle Crucis: its Origin and Foundation Charter," 1866; and "The Feudal Barons of Powys," 1868. He is the founder and chief supporter of the Powysland Club, an archæological society for Montgomeryshire, and also of the Powysland Museum and Library connected therewith. He has devoted much time to the illustration of the archæology and history of his native county, and since 1867 has been the editor of "The Montgomeryshire Collections," issued by the Powysland Club, which contain elaborate and useful contributions to local topography and history, and afford complete and extensive materials for the history of the county of Montgomery. In 1876 his archæological services were acknowledged by a testimonial raised by public subscriptions, which were devoted chiefly to the purchase of a fine life-size bronze group, representing a scene in Welsh history, which, at his request, was placed in the Powysland Museum.

JONES, Thomas Wharton, F.R.S., physiologist, son of the late Richard Jones, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs for Scotland, born at St. Andrews in 1808, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards visited the principal continental universities. Descended out of Shropshire, Buckinghamshire, and Essex, he settled in London (his father's native place) in 1838, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and has been Lecturer on Physiology at the Charing-Cross Hospital, Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in University College, London, and Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital. He has now retired and taken up his residence at Ventnor, I. W. He has written a treatise on the Principles and Practice of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery; the Astley Cooper Prize Essay on Inflammation (1850); the Actonian Prize Essay on the Wisdom and Beneficence of the Almighty as displayed in the Sense of Vision (1851); "The Physiology and Philosophy of Body, Sense, and Mind," and "Failure of Sight from Railway and other Injuries of the Spine and Head; its Nature and Treatment" (1869). He is the author of various physiological discoveries, recorded in the Philosophical Transactions and elsewhere: in particular, the facts discovered by Mr. Wharton Jones relating to the mechanism of the extreme vessels and the course of the blood in them have greatly elucidated the phenomena of the inflammatory process—a subject in regard to which extraordinary errors are still current. He is a Foreign Member of the Medical Societies of Vienna and Copenhagen, and of the Société de Biologie of Paris. Mr. Wharton Jones edited for the Camden Society, in 1872, the Life and Death of his ancestral kinsman, Bishop Bedell, of Kilmore, who perished in the Irish Rebellion of 1641; and in 1876 published a volume showing the Darwinian doctrine of evolution to be unsanctioned by science.

JONES, The Right Rev. William Basil Tickell, D.D., Bishop of St. David's, the eldest son of the late William Tilsey Jones, Esq., of Gwynfryn, Cardiganshire, by Jane, daughter of the late Henry Tickell, Esq., of Leytonstone, Essex,

was born in 1822. He was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler and Dr. Kennedy, and he was thence elected, in 1840, to a Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained the Ireland University Scholarship in 1842, and took his B.A. degree with second-class honours in classics in 1844. Subsequently he held a Michel Fellowship at Queen's College, and a Fellowship at University College. He became tutor of the latter College in 1854, and held various University offices. He became a Prebendary of St. David's in 1859; incumbent of Haxby, Yorkshire; a Prebendary of York in 1863; Vicar of Bishopsthorpe in 1865; Archdeacon of the West Riding in 1867; and Chancellor of the diocese of York in 1871. For many years he was Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York. The Queen nominated him to the bishopric of St. David's when the see was vacated by the resignation of Dr. Thirlwall, and he was accordingly consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Aug. 24, 1874. He has written "Vestiges of Gael in Gwynedd," 1851; jointly with Mr. E. A. Freeman, "The History and Antiquities of St. David's," 1856; "Notes on the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles," 1862; jointly with Archdeacon Churton, "The New Testament, illustrated and annotated, with a plain commentary for private and family reading," 1864; "The Peace of God: Sermons on the Reconciliation of God and Man," 1869; various pamphlets and single sermons, and several papers and reviews in literary and antiquarian periodicals. The Bishop is married to Frances Charlotte, younger daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Holworthy, rector of Croxall, Derbyshire.

JOULE, James Prescott, F.R.S., was born at Salford, Dec. 24, 1818, and educated at home. He is the discoverer of the laws of the evolution of heat, and of the induction of magnetism by electric currents. He is the discoverer of the mechanical equivalent of heat, and the originator of the Kinetic theory of gases. In 1850 the Royal Society presented him with the Royal medal, and in 1870 with their Copley medal, for his experimental researches on the dynamical theory of heat. The honorary degree of LL.D. was presented to him by the Universities of Dublin and Edinburgh in 1857 and 1871, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in 1866. He is honorary F.R.S.E. and honorary F.C.P.S., Associate of the Royal Danish Academy, of the Royal Academy of Turin, and of the American Academy of Arts and Science, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and of the Institute of Bologna. In 1878 he received a Civil List pension of £200, in recognition of his eminent scientific achievements and valuable discoveries, including the application of the principle of the mechanical equivalent of heat.

JOWETT, The Rev. Benjamin, M.A., was born at Camberwell in 1817. His father, who died at Tenby in 1859, was the author of a metrical version of the Psalms of David. He was educated at St. Paul's School; was elected to a Scholarship at Baliol College, Oxford, in 1835, and to a Fellowship in 1838. He was tutor of Baliol College from 1842 to 1870, and in the discharge of that office he gained the regard of many pupils and friends. He was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Greek on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, in 1855, having, in 1853, been member of a commission which had under its consideration the mode of admission by examination to writerships in the Indian civil service, and of which the late Lord Macaulay was chairman. Professor Jowett has written a Commentary on the

Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans, published in 1855, 2nd ed. 1858; and contributed an essay on the Interpretation of Scripture to "Essays and Reviews." In 1870 he was elected Master of Baliol College, and in 1871 published a translation of the "Dialogues of Plato," in 4 vols., with introduction, 2nd ed. in 5 vols. 1875. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Leyden in Feb. 1875. In 1881 he published a translation of Thucydides, with notes, in 2 vols. He was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University for the academical year, 1882-3.

JUSTE, Théodore, a popular Belgian author, whose elucidations of the history of his native country are well-known in England, was born at Brussels in 1818, and became successively Secretary of the Central Commission of Instruction, a member of the Belgian Archæological Academy, and Keeper of the Royal Museum of Artillery. Besides contributing extensively to journals and reviews, M. Juste has published the following works in Illustration of the history of France and of the Low Countries:—"Histoire Élémentaire et Populaire de la Belgique," 1838, 3rd edit. 1848; "Histoire Populaire de la Révolution Française," 1839; "Un Tour en Hollande," 1839; "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire," 1840; "Essai sur l'Histoire de l'Instruction Publique en Belgique," 1844; "Précis de l'Histoire Moderne considérée dans ses rapports avec la Belgique," 1845; "Histoire de la Révolution Belge de 1790," 3 vols. 1846; "Charlemagne," 1846; "Précis de l'Histoire du Moyen Age," 5 vols. 1846; "Histoire de la Révolution des Pays-Bas sous Philippe II." 2 vols. 1855; "Charles Quint et Marguerite d'Autriche," 1858; "Les Pays-Bas au XVI^e^ Siècle," 2 parts, 1858-63; "La Belgique en 1860," 8vo, 1861; "Christine de Lalaing, Princesse d'Épinoy," 1861; "Histoire du Soulèvement des Pays-Bas contre la Domination Espagnole," 2 vols. 1862-63; "Souvenirs Diplomatiques du XVIII^e^ Siècle," 1863; "Les Fondateurs de la Monarchie Belge," 1865; "Le Soulèvement de la Hollande en 1813, et la Fondation du Royaume des Pays-Bas," 1869; "Notes Historiques et Biographiques," 1871, *et seq.*, forming a continuation of his works on the founders of the Belgian monarchy, and illustrating by documents previously unpublished, English politics during the first years of the national establishment of Belgium, and various episodes in the life of Leopold I.; "La Révolution Belge de 1830," 2 vols. 1872; and "Guillaume le Taciturne," 1873.

K.

KAFFRARIA, Bishop of. (*See* Callaway, Dr.)

KALAKANA, David, King of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, born about 1838. He belongs to one of the highest families in the islands. When King Kamehameha V. died in 1872, there were two candidates for the vacant throne, David Kalakana and William Lunalilo; the latter was elected by a plebiscitum, which was confirmed by the Legislature. Lunalilo died within a twelvemonth, and Kalakana again put forward his claims. A Legislature, specially convened for the purpose, elected him in Feb. 1874; but the validity of this election was contested by Queen Emma, widow of Kamehameha IV., who died in 1863. Queen Emma is the daughter of a native chief by an Englishwoman, and was adopted by Dr. Rooke, an English physician on the islands, and, before her marriage with Kamehameha, was known as Emma Rooke. The dispüte threatened to result in a civil war, the adherents

of Emma hoping that the British Government would refuse to acknowledge Kalakana, who was presumed to be hostile to European influence in the islands; but in June, 1874, Queen Victoria sent a letter to Kalakana, congratulating him upon his accession, and his right was then admitted. In the autumn of 1874 he decided to visit America and Europe, and the United States Government despatched a steam frigate to convey him to San Francisco, where he arrived Nov. 28. King Kalakana is well-educated, of exemplary habits and dignified manners, and speaks English with fluency.

KALISCH, Marcus, Ph.D., M.A., was born of Jewish parents at Trepton, Pomerania, Prussia, May 16, 1828. He was educated at Berlin, first in the Grammar School of the "Graue Kloster," under Dr. Ribbeck, and then at the University, where he studied classical philology under Boeckh and Lachmann, and the Semitic languages and Biblical sciences under Petermann, Benary, Hengstenberg, Vatke, and others; besides devoting himself to Talmudical literature, both privately and in the Rabbinical College. He took degrees in these various branches in 1848, both at Berlin and Halle. Early in 1849 he left Prussia in consequence of the political commotion which at that time disturbed the country, and settled in England. Here he contributed at first both to English and continental periodicals, delivered lectures on secular and theological subjects, and filled the post of Secretary to the Chief Rabbi; but he soon concentrated his whole attention upon the preparation of a critical Commentary on the Old Testament. In this undertaking he was supported by the Rothschild family, who secured for him the leisure necessary for so laborious an enterprise, and with whom, since 1850, he has been in the most intimate relations. The first volume appeared in 1855, under the title of "A Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament with a new Translation. Exodus." The second volume, "Genesis," followed in 1858; the third, "Leviticus, Part I., containing Chapters I. to X., with Treatises on Sacrifices and the Hebrew Priesthood," in 1867; the fourth, "Leviticus, Part II., containing Chapters XI. to XXVII., with Treatises," in 1872. In the interval between the appearance of the second and third volumes Dr. Kalisch wrote a Hebrew Grammar. A severe illness contracted towards the end of 1872 interrupted his labours, but a partial recovery enabled him to resume them in 1876, at least to some extent, and in 1877 he published the first Part of a new work of "Bible Studies," commenting on "The Prophecies of Balaam;" in 1878 a second Part, containing "The Book of Jonah," preceded by a Treatise on the Hebrew and the Stranger;" and in 1880 a more comprehensive work, "Path and Goal, a Discussion on the Elements of Civilization and the Conditions of Happiness."

KANE, Sir Robert, M.D., born in Dublin in 1810, where his father was a manufacturing chemist, was educated for the medical profession, and commenced his studies at the Meath Hospital, of which he became the clinical clerk. In 1830 he obtained the prize offered by Dr. Graves for the best essay on the Pathological Condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever. Mr. Kane became a licentiate in 1832, and was elected a Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland in 1841, having been previously appointed Professor of Chemistry to the Apothecaries' Hall, of whose board he was for many years a leading examiner. He resigned his professorship in 1845, and was succeeded by Dr. Aldridge. In 1832 he projected the *Dublin Journal of Medical*

Science, confined in the first instance to chemisty and pharmacy, and afterwards extended to practical medicine. His direct connection with that journal ceased in 1834. He held the appointment of Professor of Natural Philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society, from 1844 till 1847, and in the latter year the Royal Academy awarded him the Cunningham gold medal for his discoveries in chemistry. He had been a member of the Royal Irish Academy from 1832, was placed upon its council in 1841, and was afterwards elected its secretary, an office which he continued to fill until he received the appointment of President of the Queen's College of Cork. He had presented, in 1840, to the Royal Society of London, some researches on the colouring matter of the lichens, which were subsequently published in the Philosophical Transactions, and for which he received the royal medal. In 1843 he delivered a series of lectures on the different sources of industry which exist in Ireland. In 1846 the measures recommended by him for the formation of a Museum of Industry in Ireland were carried out, the Museum in St. Stephen's Green was created, and he was appointed Director, the Ordnance zoological and mineral collection of Mountjoy being removed to it. Dr. Kane's most extensive work, "The Elements of Chemistry," appeared in 1842; and the "Industrial Resources of Ireland" in 1844. Dr. Kane was, in 1845, appointed, in conjunction with Professors Lindley and Playfair, to examine into the cause and means of preventing the potato blight. In 1846 he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed one of the Irish Relief Commissioners. He resigned the Presidency of Queen's College, Cork, in 1864.

KARR, Jean Baptiste Alphonse, author, born at Paris, Nov. 24, 1808, received his first instructions from his father, and afterwards entered the Collége Bourbon, in which he became a teacher. A copy of verses which he sent to the satirical journal *Figaro* introduced him to literary life. Having been disappointed in love, he, in 1832, published a novel written in his youth,—"Sous les Tilleuls," a *mélange* of irony and sentiment, of good sense and trifling, which at once made him popular. "Une Heure trop Tard" appeared in 1833; "Vendredi Soir," in 1835; "Le Chemin le plus Court," in 1836; "Einerley" and "Geneviève" in 1838; and "Voyage autour de mon Jardin," in 1845, followed by numerous other works. In 1839 he became editor-in-chief of *Figaro*; and the same year founded *Les Guêpes*, a monthly satirical journal, which had a remarkable success. After the revolution of 1848, M. Karr, disgusted with political life, retired to Nice, and still writes occasionally in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals. His chief occupation, however, is horticulture on a large scale. The publication of a complete edition of this author's works commenced at Paris in 1860. He was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, April 25, 1845. His daughter, Mdlle. Thérèse Karr, has written "Les Soirées Germaniques offertes à la Jeunesse," published in 1860; "Les Huit Grandes Époques de l'Histoire de France," in 1861; "Contre un Proverbe," and "Dieu et ses Dons," in 1864; and other works.

KAY, The Hon. Sir Edward Ebenezer, Judge of the High Court of Justice, was born July 2, 1822, at Meadowcroft, near Rochdale, being a son of Robert Kay, Esq., and Hannah his wife. He is a brother of Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., late Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education, and of the late Joseph Kay, Esq., Q.C., Judge of the Manchester and Salford Palatine Court. He

was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1844, and M.A. in 1847. Having resolved to adopt the legal profession, he read in the chambers of the late George Lake Russell, Esq., and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Trinity term, 1847. He became authorized reporter in the court of Lord Hatherley, then Vice-Chancellor Wood, and published "Kay's Reports" and a part of "Kay and Johnson's Reports." He obtained the honour of a silk gown in 1866, and practised as a Queen's Counsel in the Court presided over successively by Vice-Chancellor Wood, Vice-Chancellor Giffard, Vice-Chancellor James, and Vice-Chancellor Bacon. In April, 1878, he relinquished the leadership of that Court, and confined his practice thenceforward to the House of Lords and special business. He was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, March 30, 1881, on the resignation of Vice-Chancellor (afterwards Sir Richard) Malins, and shortly afterwards he was knighted by the Queen at Windsor. Sir E. E. Kay is a magistrate for Norfolk, in which county he owns the estate of Thorpe Abbotts, near Scole. He married in 1850 Miss Mary French, daughter of the late Rev. William French, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Canon of Ely.

KAYSERLING, M., born in Hanover (Germany), June 17, 1829, was educated there and at the University of Berlin. He was appointed by the Government of Aargau, in 1861, Rabbi of the Swiss Jews, and in Sept., 1870, Rabbi and Preacher of the Jewish Community in Pesth, Hungary. In 1861, he married a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Ludwig Philippson. Dr. Kayserling is the author of "Sephardim: Romanische Poesien der Juden in Spanien," Leipzig, 1859; "Ein Feiertag in Madrid, zur Geschichte der Spanisch-Portugiesischen Juden;" "Geschichte der Juden in Spanien und Portugal," 1859-61; "Menasse Ben Israel, sein Leben und Wirken," Berlin, 1867; "Geschichte der Juden in England," Berlin, 1861; "Der Dichter Ephraim Kuh, ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur," Berlin, 1867; "Moses Mendelssohn, sein Leben und Wirken," Leipzig, 1862; "Zum Siegesfeste, Dankpredigt, und Danklieder von M. Mendelssohn," Berlin, 1866; "Die Rituale Schlachtfrage oder ist Thierquälerei," Aarau, 1867; "Schlachten Bibliothek Jüdischer Kanzelredner," 1 Jährg., Berlin, 1870, 2 Jährg. 1871 (to be continued). He also published a volume of Sketches of Distinguished Jewish Women; a biographical work on Jewish diplomatists and statesmen; several series of historical and literary articles in the *Deutsche Museum* of Prutz, *Frankel's Monatsschrift, Jahrbuch für Israeliten in Wien, Steinschneider's Hebr., Bibliographie;* and some Sermons.

KEATING, The Right. Hon. Sir Henry Singer, third son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Keating, K.C.B., born near Dublin in 1804, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A.; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1832, and in 1834 went the Oxford circuit (of which he became leader after Serjeant Talfourd's elevation to the bench). He became a Q.C. and Bencher of the Inner Temple in 1849, in which year he edited jointly with Mr. (afterwards Mr. Justice) Willes, that great legal work, "Smith's Leading Cases." Mr. Keating was returned at the general election of 1852, one of the members for Reading, as a Liberal in favour of vote by ballot and an extension of the suffrage, and opposed to the Maynooth grant and church-rates. On the resignation of Mr. Stuart Wortley in 1857, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knight-

hood; in 1859 was appointed a second time Solicitor-General, and in Dec. of the same year succeeded Mr. Justice Crowder as Judge of the Common Pleas. Sir H. Keating carried a very useful measure, known by his name, "The Bills of Exchange Act," 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67, enabling holders of bills and notes, when there was no real defence, to get judgment summarily. He resigned his judgeship, Feb. 1, 1875, and on his retirement was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

KEELEY, Mrs., widow of Mr. Robert Keeley, the popular comedian (who died in 1869) was born at Ipswich in 1806, acquired reputation as an actress as Miss Goward, and made her first appearance in London at the Lyceum in 1825, as Rosina, in the opera of that name, and Little Pickle. Mrs. Keeley acquired great fame by her rendering of the characters of Smike, Mrs. Peerybingle, and Clemency Newcome, in stage adaptations of Mr. Dickens's novels, "Nicholas Nickleby," "The Cricket on the Hearth," and "The Battle of Life."

KELLOGG, Clara Louisa, born at Sumterville, South Carolina, July, 1842. In 1843 her parents returned with her to Connecticut, where they remained until 1856, when they went to New York. At an early age she gave evidence of musical talent, and after some years of careful study made her first appearance at the Academy of Music in New York in 1860. After four more years of study, she appeared as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," in the season of 1864-5, when she vindicated her title to be regarded as one of the best artists of her time. Her success was not less complete in "Crispino," as "Linda di Chamounix," in the "Barber of Seville," "La Sonnambula," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and other operas, within the next two years. On Nov. 2, 1867, she made a successful *début* in London as Marguerite in "Faust." She returned to the United States in 1868. In 1872 she again visited England, appearing at the Drury Lane Opera. In the winter of 1873-74 she organized a company, and has since that time appeared in English operas and concerts in the principal cities of the United States.

KEMBALL, General Sir Arnold Burrowes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., born in 1818, was educated for his profession at Addiscombe, and received his first commission as second lieutenant in the Bombay Artillery, Dec. 11, 1837. His battery formed part of the Army of the Indus under Lord Keane, and with it he served in the first campaign in Afghanistan, 1838-9, including the siege and storming of Ghuznee and subsequent occupation of Cabul, for which he received the medal. His real field of utility, however, was determined by his appointment as Assistant Political Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1842, where he was employed in various political duties for 28 years, and acquired a special and valuable experience of Turkish and Persian affairs, and mastery of the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic languages. He was made Political Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1852, and Consul-General at Bagdad, and Political Agent in Turkish Arabia in 1855, after having acted in both capacities at various times during the absences of previous incumbents. He took part in the Persian Expedition in 1857, under Sir James Outram, and was present at the capture of Mohumrah and subsequent operations in the field. He was specially mentioned several times in the despatches of both the General and the Commodore, commanding the land and sea forces, for his valuable assistance, advice, and gallantry. Lord Canning, in his notification of June 18, 1857, publicly thanked him for his zealous services, "afforded on every occasion of difficulty and danger, and

especially in the brilliant expedition against Ahwas." For his services in the Persian War, Captain Kemball was rewarded with the medal and clasp, a Brevet Majority, and the C.B. In 1866 he was nominated to the second class of the Star of India, and in 1874 was promoted to General Officer's rank, antedated to March, 1868. Sir Arnold was selected to attend upon the Shah during that potentate's visit to England in 1873; and from April, 1875, he was employed on the Turko-Persian Boundary Commission until the summer of 1876, when he was sent as British Commissioner to the Turkish Army, and accompanied Abdul-Kezim through the Servian Campaign. He was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General in Oct. 1877; was created a K.C.B. July 29, 1878; and attained the rank of General in 1880.

KEMBLE, Frances Anne, daughter of Charles Kemble, and niece of Mrs. Siddons, born in Newman Street, London, November 27, 1809. She made her first appearance, Oct. 5, 1829, as Juliet, at Covent Garden Theatre, then under the management of her father. "Venice Preserved" was revived Dec. 9, in that year, for the purpose of introducing her as Belvidera; and she sustained the parts of the Grecian Daughter, Mrs. Beverley, Portia, Isabella, Lady Townley, Calista, Bianca, Beatrice, Constance, Lady Teazle, Queen Catherine, Louise of Savoy in "Francis I.," Lady Macbeth, and Julia in the "Hunchback." The three years during which she retrieved the fortunes of her family, were marked by the production of "Francis I.," a tragedy written by herself at seventeen. In 1832 she visited America, and, with her father, performed with great success at the principal theatres of the United States. An account of these wanderings is given in her "Journal of a Residence in America" (1835). At this period she became the wife of Mr. Pierce Butler, a planter of South Carolina, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1839. She resumed her maiden name, and retired to Lenox, Massachusetts, where she resided, with the exception of a year spent in Italy, for nearly twenty years. Besides translations from Schiller and others, she has also published "The Star of Seville" (1837); a volume of "Poems" (1842); "A Year of Consolation" (1847); "Residence on a Georgia Plantation" (1863); "Records of a Girlhood," 3 vols. (1878); "Records of Later Life," 2 vols. (1882); and has appeared at intervals as a public reader. From 1869 to 1873 she was in Europe. She then returned to America, and has since resided near Philadelphia. In 1876-7 she contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* a series of papers giving some reminiscences of her early years.

KEMPE, The Rev. John Edward, M.A., son of A. J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., a distinguished antiquary, was born March 9, 1810, educated at St. Paul's School and Clare College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1833 as a senior optime, and first class in classics; and M.A. in 1837. He was appointed Curate of Tavistock, Devon, in 1833, and elected a Fellow of his college in 1841. He became Curate of Barnet, Herts, in 1844; Incumbent of St. John's, St. Pancras, on the presentation of Bishop Blomfield, in 1846; of St. Barnabas, Kensington, in 1848; and Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, on the presentation of Lord Aberdeen, as Premier, in 1853. In 1861 he was appointed by Bishop Tait to the Prebendal stall of Chamberlainewood, in St. Paul's; in 1864 he became one of her Majesty's chaplains; and in 1868 he was elected one of the Proctors in Convocation for London, being re-elected in 1874. In 1880 he retired from Convocation. He is a

Rural Dean of the diocese. Mr. Kempe has published lectures on the Book of Job, and on Elijah; occasional sermons, and prefaces to lectures delivered in St. James's Church on "The Use and Abuse of the World," "Companions for the Devout Life," and "Classic Preachers of the English Church." These lectures, preached for several successive years at the Sunday afternoon services of St. James's, during the London season, have attracted great interest and attention. During Mr. Kempe's incumbency of St. James's, considerable additions have been made to the church accommodation of the parish, and large sums have been raised for this purpose, and for the endowment of the daughter churches. The subdivision of the parish into district parishes has been the leading feature of Mr. Kempe's administration. He is considered to have rendered great service to the Anglican Church in general, and especially to its cause in London, by having established, and conducted as President, for many years, monthly conferences, at which clergy and laity meet for the discussion of Church questions. It might not be too much to say that to these conferences may be traced much of the impulse which has given rise to Church Congresses, Diocesan Synods, and other gatherings of Churchmen for the interchange of thought and the promotion of brotherly intercourse amongst different schools of opinion. Mr. Kempe is also the founder of the St. James's Diocesan Home for Female Penitents, for which a fine building, with a beautiful chapel, has been erected on the episcopal estate at Fulham; and he was one of Bishop Tait's principal counsellors and coadjutors in the organization and earlier working of the Bishop of London's Fund. The name of "the Bishop of London's Fund," which certainly contributed to the success of the movement, was suggested by him. In 1866 Mr. Kempe was offered the Bishopric of Calcutta by Lord Cranborne (now Marquis of Salisbury), who was then Indian Minister, but declined it for family reasons.

KENDAL, Mrs. Margaret Brunton, actress, long known to the public as "Madge" Robertson, and more recently as the wife of Mr. William Hunter Kendal (*verè* Grimston), the actor, was born at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, Mar. 15, 1849. Her grandfather, her father, and her uncle, were all actors, playing in what was then known as the Lincolnshire circuit. Miss Robertson's *début* in London was made on July 29, 1865, when she appeared at the Haymarket as "Ophelia" to the "Hamlet" of Walter Montgomery; and in the following month she played at the same theatre "Desdemona" to the "Othello" of Ira Aldridge. After this she went into the country, and, for about eighteen months, fulfilled engagements at the theatres in Nottingham and Hull. In 1867 Miss Robertson returned to town, appearing at Drury Lane on Easter Monday as "Edith" in Andrew Halliday's "Great City." On March 14, 1868, she made her first decided success in the metropolis, as "Blanche Dumont" in Dr. Westland Marston's "Hero of Romance," which was performed for the first time on that occasion, at the Haymarket theatre. In July of that year she acted, at the same theatre, the part of "Hypolita" in Cibber's "She Would and She Would Not." From thence she went to the Gaiety theatre, appearing there on Dec. 21, in "On the Cards," and in March of the following year (1869), as "Lady Clara Vere de Vere" in her brother's little-known comedy of "Dreams." It was in this year (Aug. 7, 1869) that Miss Robertson was married to Mr. William Hunter Grimston, who on the stage is known by his assumed name of Kendal. In the ensuing five years

she appeared at the Haymarket in the following characters:—On Oct. 25, 1869, as "Lilian Vavasour" in "New Men and Old Acres;" on Oct. 24, 1870, as "Lydia Languish" in "The Rivals;" on Nov. 19, 1870, as "Princess Zeolide" in "The Palace of Truth;" on Dec. 9, 1871, as "Galatea" in "Pygmalion and Galatea;" on Jan. 4, 1873, as "Selene" in "The Wicked World;" and on Jan. 3, 1874, as "Mrs. Van Brugh" in "Charity." The creation of the character of "Lilian" gave Mrs. Kendal the position of the leading *comédienne* of the day. In Jan. 1875 she began a short engagement at the Opéra Comique, appearing, in the course of it, as "Pauline" in the "Lady of Lyons," "Rosalind" in "As You Like It," and "Miss Hardcastle" in "She Stoops to Conquer." In 1875 Mrs. Kendal joined the company organized by Mr. Hare for the Court theatre, and whilst a member of it created the chief feminine *rôles* in Mr. Coghlan's "Lady Flora," Mr. Aidé's "Nine Days' Wonder," Mr. Gilbert's "Broken Hearts," and Mr. Palgrave Simpson's "Scrap of Paper." Afterwards she joined the Prince of Wales's theatre, then under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft. During this engagement she made one of the great "hits" of the season in the character of "Lady Ormond" in M. Sardou's "Peril;" but her greatest triumph was that which she achieved as "Dora" in the adaptation from M. Sardou called "Diplomacy." In Jan. 1879, after a successful tour in the provinces, Mrs. Kendal returned to the Court theatre, where she appeared as the "Countess d'Autreval" in "The Ladies' Battle," and as "Kate Greville" in "The Queen's Shilling." In 1881 she joined the company at the Court theatre, under the joint management of Mr. Kendal and Mr. Hare.

KENNEDY, Captain Alexander William Maxwell Clark, F.R.G.S., F.L.S., was born at Rochester, Sept. 26, 1851, being the eldest son of the late Colonel John Clark Kennedy, C.B., of Knockgray, N.B. He was educated at Eton, where, at the age of sixteen, he published "The Birds of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire; a Contribution to the Ornithology of the Two Counties," 1868, by "an Eton boy." He entered the Coldstream Guards as Ensign in 1870, became Lieutenant in 1872, and Lieutenant and Captain in 1874, and retired the same year. He is the author of various poems and verses, and of a work of travels "To the Arctic Regions and Back in Six Weeks," being travels in Lapland and Norway, 1878. He has contributed articles to the *Ibis*, *Zoologist*, *Land and Water*, *The Field*, and other natural history periodicals; and is a fellow of several learned societies. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kirkcudbrightshire, for which county he came forward as Conservative candidate at the general election of 1874, but retired.

KENNEDY, The Rev. Benjamin Hall, D.D., born at Summer Hill, near Birmingham, Nov. 6, 1804, eldest son of the late Rev. Rann Kennedy, incumbent of St. Paul's, Birmingham, and Second Master of King Edward's School in that town, author of "The Reign of Youth" and other poems, was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Shrewsbury School, under Dr. Butler. Entering St. John's College, Cambridge, he gained the Porson Prize and Browne's Medal for Latin Ode in 1823; the Pitt University Scholarship in his first year; Browne's Medal for Greek and Latin Odes, and the Porson Prize in 1824; Browne's Medal for Epigrams in 1825; and the Porson Prize a third time in 1826. He graduated B.A. as Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's Medallist in 1827, gained the Member's prize for a Latin

Essay, "De Origine Scripturæ Alphabeticæ," was elected Fellow and Classical Lecturer of St. John's College in 1828, became an Assistant Master at Harrow, under Dr. Longley, in 1830, and was appointed Head Master of Shrewsbury School, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Butler to the see of Lichfield, in 1836. In 1841 he was appointed by Bishop Bowstead Prebendary of Lichfield; in 1857, by Bishop Lonsdale, Preacher for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and in 1860 Select Preacher in the University of Cambridge. He was presented to the rectory of West Felton, Salop, in 1865 (which he resigned in 1868), resigned the Head Mastership of Shrewsbury School at Midsummer, 1866, and was appointed Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge and Canon of Ely in 1867. He was elected a Member of the Council of that University in 1870; and was appointed the Lady Margaret's Preacher for the year 1873. In 1880 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of St. John's College. Dr. Kennedy has contributed largely to the "Sabrinæ Corolla," 1850, 3rd edit. 1866; and has published "The Psalter in English Verse," 1860, 2nd edit. 1877; "The Public School Latin Grammar," 1871, 6th edit. 1882; "The Birds of Aristophanes, translated into English Verse," 1874; a school edition of "Virgil," 1876, 3rd edit. 1881; "Between Whiles" (a collection of Greek, Latin, and English poetry), 1877, 2nd edit. 1882; "Occasional Sermons preached in the University of Cambridge and elsewhere, with an Appendix of Hymns," 1877; "The Agamemnon of Æschylus, with Poetic Translation," 1878, 2nd edit. 1882; "The Theætetus of Plato, with Translation," 1881; "The Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles, with Poetic Translation," 1882; "Ely Lectures on the Revised Translation of the New Testament," 1882. He also published, while Head Master of Shrewsbury, various books for school instruction: "Tirocinium" (a first Latin reading-book), "Palæstra Latina" (a second Latin reading-book), "Curriculum Stili Latini," and others.

KENNION, The Right Rev. George Wyndham, D.D., Bishop of Adelaide, born about 1846, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1867, M.A. 1871). He was ordained deacon in 1869 by the Bishop of Tuam, and priest in the following year by the Archbishop of York. He was domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Tuam 1869-70; curate of Doncaster 1870-71; York Diocesan Inspector of Schools 1871-73; vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Kingston-on-Hull, 1873-76; and vicar of All Saints', Bradford, from 1876 until his advancement to the episcopate. On Nov. 30, 1882, he was consecrated, in Westminster Abbey, Bishop of Adelaide, in succession to Dr. Short, who had resigned the see, which comprises the whole of South Australia.

KENRICK, The Most Rev. Peter Richard, D.D., Archbishop of St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1806. He was educated at Maynooth, and ordained a priest in Ireland, but soon afterwards emigrated to Philadelphia, where his brother (the late Archbishop of Baltimore) was then coadjutor to the Bishop. Here he edited the *Catholic Herald* for several years, and published various works, original and translated. He was also made Vicar-General of the diocese. In 1841 Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, requested his nomination as his coadjutor with the right of succession. He was consecrated Bishop of Drasa *in partibus*, and coadjutor of St. Louis, Nov. 30, 1841. In 1843, on the death of Bishop Rosati, Dr. Kenrick became Bishop of St. Louis, and in 1847 the first Archbishop of that city. He has been very successful in promoting the

interests of the see, having established a large hospital, an orphanage, two magnificent convents, numerous schools and charitable institutions, and one of the most extensive and beautiful cemeteries in the United States. Besides the translations already referred to, and editions of devotional works, the Archbishop has published "The Holy House of Loretto; or, an Examination of the Historical Evidence of its Miraculous Translation;" and "Anglican Ordinations." Archbishop Kenrick was present at the Vatican Council, and was reported to have maintained the inopportuneness of defining the dogma of Papal Infallibility. He, however, acquiesced in the definition, and published it, together with the other decrees of the Council, in his diocese.

KENT, WILLIAM CHARLES MARK (better known as CHARLES KENT), poet and journalist, was born in London, Nov. 3, 1823, and educated at Prior Park and Oscott Colleges. His father, the late William Kent, R.N., who, in 1816, was a midshipman on board the *Leander* at the battle of Algiers, under Lord Exmouth, was the only son of Captain William Kent, R.N., the discoverer of Kent's Group, the Gulf of St. Vincent, &c., as the earliest Government Surveyor of the Coast of New South Wales. Captain Kent died off Toulon in 1812, while in command of H.M.S. *Union*, 98 guns, one of the grandest line-of-battle ships then afloat, and which was at that time stationed up the Mediterranean. Mr. Charles Kent's mother (Ellen) was the only daughter of Judge Baggs, of Demerara, and sister of the late Bishop Baggs, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of England and Cameriere d'Onore to His Holiness Pope Gregory XVI. At an early age Mr. Kent adopted literature as a profession, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1859. When he was nineteen he published some thirty-six essays, sketches, and tales, in three series; among the stories being "Napoleon's Slipper," "Shakspere's Frolic on the Thames," "The Seagull of Iona" (a tale of the escape of the Young Pretender, Prince Charles Edward), and "The Camel Driver's Turban," founded on an incident in the life of Mahomet. His first work, "Aletheia, or the Doom of Mythology," with other poems, was published in 1850, and in 1853 elicited a remarkable letter from M. de Lamartine, in which he expressed a wish that the poem addressed to himself might form his epitaph. "Dreamland, or Poets in their Haunts," with other poems, appeared in 1862, there being issued from the press at the same time, in a companion volume, a new edition of "Aletheia." His prose works include among them "The Vision of Cagliostro, a Tale of the Five Senses," reprinted in the first series of "Tales from Blackwood;" "The Derby Ministry," a series of Cabinet pictures, under the *nom de guerre* of Mark Rochester, which upon the morrow of its appearance ran into a second edition; "A Mythological Dictionary;" a politico-religious treatise entitled "Catholicity in the Dark Ages," by an Oscotian; in 1864 "Footprints on the Road," included in the "Select Library of Popular Authors;" and in 1869 "The Gladstone Government," by a Templar, another series of Cabinet pictures, or sketches of contemporary statesmen. His poem of welcome to "Longfellow in England," which appeared in the *Times* on July 3, 1868, with the initials C. K., went the round of the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic. It was to him that Charles Dickens addressed the last letter he ever wrote, appointing a meeting between them for the next day almost at the very hour when the great novelist expired. A facsimile of it is given at the close of the

"Letters of Charles Dickens," and the original, having been presented by Mr. Kent to the British Museum, is now enshrined there in one of the glass cases in the King's Library. Between the Christmas of 1845 and that of 1870 Mr. Charles Kent was for five-and-twenty years editor, and during the last eight of those years proprietor, of the *Sun* newspaper. During the course of his editorship—which began at the age of two-and-twenty—he is said to have written upwards of 5,000 leading articles and more than 10,000 reviews. In 1870 was published a new and collected edition of "Kent's Poems." In 1872 there was issued from the press simultaneously in England and the United States his work entitled "Charles Dickens as a Reader." As an old and intimate friend of the late Lord Lytton, there was intrusted to him, in 1874, the selection and arrangement, in the Knebworth edition, of all the miscellaneous works of that great author. For seven years—namely, from the spring of 1874 to that of 1881—Mr. Kent edited the *Weekly Register*. In 1875 he edited, with a Biographical Introduction and Notes, "The Popular Centenary Edition of the Works of Charles Lamb," and in the following year, with an Introductory Biography and a still larger number of illustrative notes, "The Poetical Works of Robert Burns." In 1879 he brought out, with an elaborate Memoir and Notes, "The Centenary Edition of the Works of Thomas Moore," and in 1881 "The Works of Father Prout," with an introductory memoir, in which was given for the first time an authentic history of the Rev. Francis Mahony. Intermediately, in 1880, Mr. Charles Kent published, in a quarto volume, a remarkable polyglot collection entitled "Corona Catholica," appended to which title were these explanatory words —"Ad Petri successoris Pedes oblata, De summi Pontificis Leonis XIII. Assumptione Epigramma, Carolo Kent auctore, in quinquaginta linguis." The seed-germ of the work was an epigram in which the writer celebrated both the death of Pius IX. and the accession of Leo XIII., with especial reference to the reputed prophecies of St. Malachy. This epigram, having been translated with surprising rapidity into no fewer than fifty languages by some of the most illustrious linguistic scholars in the world, forms, as a whole, an almost unprecedented curiosity of literature. One of the latest books on which the author of "Corona Catholica" has been engaged is in its turn a curiosity of science, descriptive as it is of "The Modern Seven Wonders of the World," these being the Steam Engine, the Electric Telegraph, the Sewing Machine, the Photograph, the Spectroscope, the Electric Light, and the Telephone. Mr. Charles Kent was married, in 1853, to Ann, the eldest daughter of Murdo Young, author of "Wallace, a Tragedy," in five acts, and for more than thirty years Mr. Kent's predecessor as proprietor of the *Sun* newspaper. Mrs. Charles Kent is the authoress of "Evelyn Stuart," "Maud Hamilton," "The Gilberts of Ashton," and a number of other novels. In 1883 he brought out, carefully selected by himself, "The Wit and Wisdom of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton;" and as a biographer he has contributed the papers on "Dean Alford" and "Lord Dalling" to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

KENWARD, James, F.S.A., born in London, July 30, 1828, was educated for the Church, but owing to family reverses he was unable to proceed to college, and after a short career as junior master in school, he sought subsistence in commercial pursuits. He has been for many years connected with the celebrated

lighthouse works of Messrs. Chance, near Birmingham. About 1857 he began to investigate the literature and antiquities of the Celtic races, particularly of the Kymric branch. His miscellany of prose and verse, entitled "For Cambria," was published in 1868. It includes a number of poems on the antiquities and scenic beauties of Wales and Brittany. His "Account of the Life and Writings of the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel" followed in 1871. In 1871 also appeared "Oriel," a narrative poem in blank verse on social topics and manners. His latest poem, "Eddystone," was privately printed in 1881. He is the author of several papers and lectures in archæology, philosophy, and literature. Mr. Kenward is an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers. In 1874 he received from the Emperor of Russia the Cross of the Order of St. Stanislas.

KEPPEL, The Hon Sir Henry, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral, a younger son of the late Earl of Albemarle, born June 14, 1809, entered the navy at an early age, was made Lieutenant in 1829, and Commander in 1833. In command of the *Childers*, 16 guns, he served on the south coast of Spain during the civil war of 1834-5, afterwards on the west coast of Africa, was made Captain in 1837, and commanded the *Dido* from 1841 till 1845, during which time he was employed in the China war of 1842, and afterwards in the suppression of piracy in the Eastern Archipelago. From Nov., 1847, till July, 1851, he commanded the *Meander*, 44 guns, on the China and Pacific stations; in May, 1853, was appointed to the command of the *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101 guns; served in the Baltic and in the Black Sea, and having in July, 1855, exchanged into the *Rodney*, 74 guns, obtained command of the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol. After the fall of that stronghold he returned to England, and was appointed to the *Colossus*. In Sept. 1856, he hoisted his pennant as Commodore on board the *Raleigh*, 52 guns, and proceeded to China, where his ship was lost by striking on an unknown rock. He commanded a division of boats at the destruction of the Chinese war fleet in the Fatshan Creek, June 1, 1857, for which service he was made a K.C.B., and on attaining flag rank, he returned to England. In 1859 he was made Groom in Waiting to the Queen, which office he relinquished in May, 1860, on being appointed to the Cape of Good Hope as naval Commander-in-Chief, from which he was transferred to the Brazilian station. In Jan. 1867, he hoisted his flag on board the *Rodney*, as Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief on the China and Japan station. He returned to England in Dec. 1869, on attaining the rank of full Admiral, and was made D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870. He was created a G.C.B. in 1871, and he became an Admiral of the Fleet in 1877. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Medjidie of the second class. Sir H. Keppel has written "Expedition to Borneo, with Rajah Brooke's Journal," published in 1847, and "Visit to the Indian Archipelago."

KÉRATRY, Emile, Comte de, was born at Paris, March 20, 1832, of an ancient Breton family, his father being Count Auguste Hilarion Kératry, who died in 1859. Having completed his studies at the Lyceums of St. Louis and of Louis-le-Grand, he entered as a volunteer the 1st regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique in 1854, went through the Crimean campaign, removed successively to the 1st regiment of Spahis and of Cuirassiers, and in 1859 was appointed sous-lieutenant in the 5th regiment of Lancers. In 1861 he exchanged into the 3rd regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, in order that he might make the campaign in Mexico; and in 1864 he was detached as Captain commanding the second squadron of

Colonel Dupin's famous counter-guerilla. In this dangerous service he distinguished himself by his bravery and decision, and afterwards he was appointed officer of ordnance to Marshal Bazaine. The Comte de Kératry was several times mentioned in the "Order of the Day" in Africa and Mexico. At the commencement of the year 1865 he was recommended for a lieutenant's commission, but he sent in his resignation and retired from the service. At this period he had received the Legion of Honour, and had been decorated with several foreign Orders. On his return to France he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and contributed to the *Revue Contemporaine* a remarkable series of articles on the Mexican expedition, in which he severely attacked the Government and the conduct of Marshal Bazaine. Soon afterwards he became editor of the *Revue Moderne*, in which periodical he continued his accusation. In 1869 he was returned by the electors of Brest to the Corps Législatif, when he associated himself with the new Liberal Tiers-Parti. On the establishment of the Government of the National Defence in Sept. 1870, he was made Prefect of Police; but in the following month he escaped from Paris in a balloon, and proceeded on a diplomatic mission to Madrid, where, soon afterwards, he was replaced by M. Edmond Adam. He is the author of "Le Contre-Guérilla," 1867; "La Créance Jecker," 1867; "L'Elévation et la Chute de Maximilien," 1867; a work on French events, entitled "Le 4 Septembre et le Gouvernement de la Défense Nationale," 1871; "Armée de Bretagne, 1870-71," published in 1874; and "Mourad V., prince, sultan, prisonnier d'état," 1878.

KERN, J. Conrad, statesman, was born in 1808, in the market-town of Berlingen, near Arenenberg, in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland. After studying at the Gymnasium of Zurich, he proceeded to the University of Basle, to study theology, which he gave up, became a law student, and finished his education in the schools of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris. From 1837 he performed in his canton the duties of President of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and those of President of the Council of Education. Dr. Kern, at an early period, impelled by his liberal tendencies, was engaged in reforming the cantonal institutions. In a wider field he was, from 1833, under the old compact, as under the new Federal constitution, regularly chosen representative of his canton in the Diet or in the National Assembly. In 1838 the French Government insisted, through its ambassador, the Duke of Montebello, on the extradition of Prince Louis Napoleon, who with his mother, Queen Hortense, had for some time resided in the canton of Thurgau. In the Diet, Dr. Kern protested against the right of any power to interfere with the hospitality of his canton, or with the liberty of a Swiss citizen; and on his return to Thurgau to render to the Town Council an account of the deliberations of the Diet, he urged his fellow-citizens not to allow themselves to be intimidated by the menaces of France. "*Do what is right, happen what may,*" was the conclusion of his speech. Dr. Kern had the satisfaction to return to the Diet with the unanimous votes of his canton in favour of his principle. As President of the École Polytechnique of Zurich, he has done much for that valuable institution. When, in 1857, the dispute between Switzerland and the King of Prussia threatened to cause serious troubles, Dr. Kern was deputed to maintain the interest and uphold the dignity of the republic at the conference held at Neufchâtel; and was appointed Swiss plenipotentiary at the court of France.

KERVYN DE LETTENHOVE, Joseph Marie Bruno Constantin, a Belgian statesman and historian, born at St. Michel, near Bruges, Aug. 17, 1817. From an early age he devoted himself to historical and antiquarian studies, and began to gather the materials for the admirable works which have gained for him so high a reputation, both in his native country and in France. He has been for many years a member of the Chamber of Representatives, where he distinguished himself as a supporter of the Conservative or Catholic party. When that party came into power in July, 1870, he accepted office under Baron d'Anéthan as Minister of the Interior, and retained that post until the resignation of the ministry in Dec., 1871. M. Kervyn de Lettenhove is the author of a French translation of the select works of Milton ("Œuvres Choisies de Milton"), published anonymously at Paris, with the original text, in 1839; "Histoire de Flandre," 6 vols., Brussels, 1847-50, 4 vols., Bruges, 1853-54; an "Étude sur les Chroniques de Froissart," which was "crowned" by the French Academy in 1856; and "Jacques d'Artevelde," 8vo, Ghent, 1863. He has also edited "Les Cronikes des Comtes de Flandres," Bruges, 1849; "Mémoires de Jean de Dadizeele, souverain bailli de Flandre, haut bailli de Gand, 1431-81," Bruges, 1850; and "Lettres et Négociations de Philippe de Commines," with a historical and biographical commentary, Brussels, 1867. His magnificent edition of Froissart was completed by the publication of the last four volumes—fourteenth to seventeenth—in 1872. M. Kervyn de Lettenhove, who is a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, was elected in 1863 a member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the section of general and philosophical history.

KETTLE, Sir Rupert Alfred, is the surviving son of Mr. Thomas Kettle, a Birmingham manufacturer. He was born in that town Jan. 9, 1817. The family was established in Birmingham by a French Huguenot, who, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, emigrated from Meaux, and brought with him the trade of a glass stainer. This trade so commenced by the emigrant continued in the family until a few years ago. The French name Quitel—a name still known at Meaux—had, after passing through several alterations, become Anglicised to Kettle. The subject of this sketch was articled to Mr. Richard Fryer, solicitor, of Wolverhampton. That gentleman was the son of the well-known advocate of a total repeal of the Corn Laws, who preceded Mr. Villiers in the representation of Wolverhampton. The circumstances of his position led the law pupil to take an active part in the political agitation which was at that time so active in the borough, and directed his mind to the study of the economy of trade, a subject with which in after life he has shown himself to be well informed. After being a short time upon the rolls as a solicitor he preferred the bar, and was "called" at the Middle Temple in 1845. He soon obtained a large practice on the Oxford Circuit; but the most lucrative part of his profession was from discharging the duty of referee in commercial disputes and in railway compensation cases arising in the mining and iron manufacturing districts. The experience he had acquired in this class of business was brought into public use in 1865. During the preceding year there had been a strike lasting for seventeen weeks in the building trade at Wolverhampton; and notwithstanding the disastrous losses on both sides another disagreement arose, upon which another strike was impending. The mayor of the town called a public meeting to endeavour to avert this

threatened disturbance of trade. This led to both masters and workmen requesting Mr. Rupert Kettle to settle the differences between them, and to his ultimately establishing a legally organized system of arbitration. The essential principle of the new system was that if the delegates of the contending parties could not agree, an independent umpire should have power to make a final and legally binding award between them. The board of arbitration worked so satisfactorily in Wolverhampton that Mr. Kettle was prevailed upon to introduce the same system in other towns, and it rapidly extended so as to include a large portion of the building trade of the kingdom. The attempt to act without an independent umpire not having succeeded in the North of England iron trade, Mr. Kettle was invited to act as umpire. By his intervention a properly constituted system of arbitration was brought into operation, which extended to the iron trade in other districts, and ultimately the whole of this vast trade was brought to settle disputes by peaceful means. Boards of arbitration were afterwards established by Mr. Kettle in the coal trade, the potteries, the Nottingham lace trade, the hand-made paper trade, ironstone mining, and in other staple trades of the country. After ten years of this labour Mr. Kettle was so overwhelmed with engagements as trade umpire that he found it impossible to meet all the claims upon his time and still continue to discharge efficiently the duties as Judge of County Courts, to which he had been appointed in 1859. Mr. Kettle explained his reasons for, and his great reluctance at, resigning the duties of umpire, and expressed his continued confidence in the success of the system. During ten years he had, in addition to his other services to the cause of trade arbitration, explained and advocated his system in pamphlets and lectures, and conducted a large correspondence both for propagating his views to inquirers and for practically carrying them out in the different boards over which he presided. Soon after Mr. Gladstone's return to office in 1880 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon Mr. Kettle for "his public services in establishing a system of arbitration between employers and employed." On Nov. 17, 1882, he was elected a bencher of the Middle Temple. Sir Rupert Kettle is one of the senior Magistrates, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, of which county he has been Assistant-Chairman of Quarter Sessions since 1866. He is also a Magistrate of the county of Merioneth, and by virtue of his office of Judge of County Courts is also on the Commission of the Peace for Worcestershire and Herefordshire. He takes great interest in local educational institutions. As a member of the first school board he assisted to carry out the Elementary Education Act in Wolverhampton; and has been Chairman of the Governors of the Grammar School for nearly twenty years. During his presidency new school buildings have been erected, new endowments given, and a new scheme for education and management inaugurated. Sir Rupert Kettle married, in 1851, Miss Mary Cooke, of Merridale, Staffordshire, and has a numerous family.

KEY, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper, G.C.B., F.R.S., is the second son of the late Charles Aston Key, Esq., by Anne, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Lorick Cooper, of Great Yarmouth. He was born in 1821, and educated at the Naval College, Portsmouth, where he obtained the first medal and a lieutenant's commission in the navy, which he entered in 1835. He was junior lieutenant of the *Gorgon* in 1844, and was officially mentioned for rescuing her on being

stranded at Monte Video. In 1845 he was wounded in the action of the *Obligado* whilst in command of the *Fanny*, and displayed a gallantry which earned his early promotion to Commander's rank. The wreck of H.M.S. *Gorgon* brought out in him that power of applying science to the wants of the navy, which has ever since distinguished him. His book, descriptive of the operations which resulted in the recovery of the ship, displayed marked ability and clearness of thought. After three years' service in the *Bulldog*, on the coasts of Italy and Sicily, Commander Key was made a Captain in 1850. He served in command of the *Amphion* during the Baltic campaign, taking part in the capture of the forts of Bomarsund, and other operations. When the honours were distributed, he was nominated a C.B. (1855). Placed in command of the *Sans-pareil*, and a squadron of gunboats, he served at Calcutta during the Indian mutiny, and received the thanks of the Governor-General. Soon afterwards he commanded a battalion of seamen at the capture of Canton, where he secured, with his own hand, Commissioner Yeh as he was in the act of escaping over a paling at the back of his yamsen. On his return to England he was chosen to represent the navy on the Royal Commission appointed to consider the state of our defences; and in 1860 he became captain of the steam ordinary at Devonport. He passed to the *Excellent* in 1863, and found himself in first charge of the great development of the iron-plate and the heavy gun. The great changes in gunnery necessitated the creation of a new office at Whitehall, and Captain, afterwards Rear-Admiral Key, filled the post of Director-General of Naval Ordnance until 1869, when he became Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard. He was next appointed second in command in the Mediterranean, and Superintendent of Malta Dockyard; and was President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, from Dec. 1872 to Jan. 1876, when he became Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West India Station. He was promoted Vice-Admiral in 1873, and Admiral in 1878. In 1879 he was appointed Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. The University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1880; and for his services in the Egyptian expedition of 1882 he was made a G.C.B. Sir A. Cooper Key has held since 1879 the office of Second Lord of the Admiralty under two successive administrations.

KILLALOE, Bishop of. (*See* Fitzgerald, Dr.)

KILMORE, ELPHIN, and ARDAGH, Bishop of. (*See* Darley, Dr.)

KIMBERLEY (Earl of), The Right Hon. John Wodehouse, born Jan. 7, 1826, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a first-class in classical honours. He succeeded his grandfather as third Baron Wodehouse, May 29, 1846, and was raised to the earldom of Kimberley June 1, 1866. In Dec. 1852, he accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held under Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston until 1856, when he was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He returned from Russia in 1858, and resumed his post as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration, June 19, 1859, retiring Aug. 14, 1861. In 1863 he was sent on a special mission to the north of Europe, with the view of obtaining some settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question; and in Oct. 1864, succeeded the late Earl of Carlisle in the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, resigning that post on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July,

1866. He held the office of Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Gladstone's administration from Dec. 1868, to July, 1870, and that of Secretary of State for the Colonies from the latter date until the retirement of Mr. Gladstone in Feb. 1874. In Feb. 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts. He was reappointed Secretary of State for the Colonies on Mr. Gladstone's return to power in May, 1880; and in June, 1882, he was appointed to hold provisionally the seals of the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, resigned by Mr. Bright. On Dec. 16, 1882, he received from the Queen the seals of the office of Secretary of State for India.

KINGLAKE, Alexander William, eldest son of the late William Kinglake, Esq., of Wilton House, near Taunton, born in 1811, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, but retired from the law in 1856. He is well known as the author of "Eöthen," an account of his experiences in Eastern travel, published in 1844. He was returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest, in March, 1857, for Bridgewater. In 1858 he moved the first amendment against the "Conspiracy Bill," and in the same year brought forward the question of the *Cagliari*, and in 1859 that of the *Charles et Georges*. In 1860 he took an active part in denouncing the annexation of Savoy and Nice to the French empire. His "Invasion of the Crimea," being the first portion of a History of the Russian War of 1854-6, a work upon which he had been for some time engaged, appeared in 1863, and some passages are said to have given great offence at the Court of the Tuileries. The fifth volume appeared in 1875. At the general election of 1868 he was again returned for Bridgewater (which borough has since been disfranchised), but on petition was unseated.

KINGLAKE, Robert Arthur, brother of the historian of the Crimean War, was born at Taunton in 1813, and was educated at Ottery Saint Mary, Devonshire. For more than half a century he has devoted himself to works of charity and benevolence, directing his especial efforts to the improvement of the moral and physical condition of the labouring classes. The extension of penny and other savings banks, the promotion of the labourers' "allotment" system, and the improvement of the dwellings of the agricultural poor, are objects which have chiefly occupied his attention. He established a "Court of Reconciliation" in his native town, by means of which he has been enabled, under the influence of friendly mediation, to settle a large number of quarrels without involving the contending parties in any "costs." The "Court of Reconciliation" is held twice weekly at his own residence at Haines Hill. Mr. Kinglake was one of the principal promoters of the West of England Sanatorium established near Weston-super-Mare. In another, but equally useful direction, he has extended his untiring labours by seeking to ameliorate the condition of discharged prisoners. He was the originator, in his native county, of its famous and well-known "Valhalla of Worthies," which includes the busts of Locke, Blake, Pym, and others. He is the author of a memoir of General Guyon, the famous English hero in the Hungarian War of Independence—a work which called forth the warm approval of Kossuth and his friends. Mr. Kinglake is also the author of a work on Land Transfer, and of various pamphlets on social subjects.

KINGSTON, Bishop of. (*See* Courtenay, Dr.)

KIRBY, The Right Rev. Tobias, Bishop of Lita, was born in the diocese of Waterford, in 1803, and went to Rome in 1829, when he determined to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, and entered himself a student at the Roman Seminary. Among his fellow students was the present Pope, Leo XIII. Mr. Kirby was ordained a priest in 1833. His learning and piety caused his selection for the post of Vice-Rector of the Irish College in 1835, and in 1850 he succeeded Cardinal Cullen as Rector. That office he has held during eventful periods. He witnessed the revolution which drove out Pius IX. and the restoration of the same Pontiff, and again that other revolution which led to the usurpation of the temporal power. As the trusted agent of the Irish and many Colonial Bishops, Monsignor Kirby had frequent communications with Pius IX., who created him in 1860 a Private Chamberlain, and with Leo XIII., who soon after his accession raised him to the rank of Domestic Prelate. In May, 1881, he was appointed Bishop of Lita, *in partibus infidelium*.

KIRK, John, M.D., was born at Arbirlot, near Arbroath, Forfarshire, in 1833. He graduated M.D. in the University of Edinburgh in 1854, and early distinguished himself in botany and other departments of natural history. He served on the Civil Medical Staff during the Crimean War, and subsequently, for six years, as naturalist and second in command of Livingstone's second exploring expedition. His health now giving way, he returned to England for a time, and then went back to Africa in the consular service. He was soon promoted to be Consul-General at Zanzibar, and ultimately Political Agent. In the latter capacity he accompanied the Sultan of Zanzibar in his visit to England in 1875, having previously, by his great influence with that potentate, induced him to enter into a treaty for the abolition of the slave trade in his dominions. By his own exertions, and the aid he has afforded to other explorers, Dr. Kirk has materially aided the progress of geographical discovery in East Africa; but his great achievement is the almost complete suppression of the slave trade in the greater part of Eastern Africa.

KIRKWOOD, Daniel, LL.D., born in Harford county, Maryland, Sept. 27, 1814. From 1838 to 1850 he taught mathematics in various institutions. In 1851 he became Professor of Mathematics in Delaware College; and since 1856 has held a similar position in the Indiana University. In 1849 he published a paper setting forth his discovery of the analogy between the periods of rotation of the primary planets. In vol. xxix. of the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society appeared a notable paper by him on "The Nebular Hypothesis, and the Approximate Commensurability of the Planetary Periods," in which the Theory of Laplace was applied to explain the existence of the gaps in the zone of the minor planets between Mars and Jupiter, and also assigning a physical cause for the hiatus in the ring of Saturn. He has also published "Meteoric Astronomy," 1867; and "Comets and Meteors: their phenomena in all Ages, their Mutual Relations, and the Theory of their Origin," 1873.

KITCHIN, The Very Rev. George William, D.D., Dean of Winchester, was born Dec. 7, 1827, at Naughton parsonage, Suffolk, being son of the Rev. I. Kitchin, Rector of St. Stephen's, Ipswich, by his wife, a daughter of Rev. W. Bardgett, Rector of Melmerby, Cumberland. He was educated at Ipswich Grammar School, King's College School, and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A.—double first-class—1850; M.A. 1853; D.D. 1883). He was appointed Tutor of Christ

Church in 1853; Head Master of Twyford School in 1855; Censor and Tutor of Christ Church in 1861; Proctor of the University in 1863; Tutor to H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Denmark in 1863; Censor of non-collegiate students, 1868-1883; History Lecturer at Christ Church, and History Tutor at Christ Church, in 1882; and Dean of Winchester in 1883, in succession to Dean Bramston, who retired. He was Select Preacher at Oxford in 1863 and 1864; and Whitehall Preacher in 1866 and 1867. He was a member of the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford, 1879-83; Governor of Ipswich Endowed Schools; and was formerly Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Chester. His works include editions of Bacon's "Novum Organum," 2 vols., 1855; Bacon's "Advancement of Learning" and "Twyford Prayers," 1860; "Spenser's Faëry Queene," i., ii. 1867, 1869; "Catalogue of MSS. in Christ Church Library," 1867; translations of "Brachet's French Grammar," 1869; and of the same author's "French Dictionary," 1873. Dr. Kitchin is the translator of part of Ranke's "Englische Geschichte," and author of a "History of France," 3 vols. (Clarendon Press), 1873, &c.; and "Life of Pope Pius II.," for the Arundel Society, 1881.

KLAPKA, George, born at Temeswar, April 7, 1820, entered the army at the age of eighteen, was at first attached to the artillery, and completed his military education at Vienna. Sent, in 1847, into a frontier regiment, he was disgusted with the profession, and resigned. He was about to travel abroad when the Revolution of 1848 broke out, and he resumed the profession of arms. Fighting against Austria, he took command of a company of Honveds, and distinguished himself in the war against the Servians. Towards the close of 1848 he was the chief of the staff of Gen. Kis, and after the defeat of Kaschau (Jan. 4, 1849), replaced Messaros at the head of his *corps d'armée*. Under Kossuth he was Minister at War, and entered completely into the views of the Government of the Revolution. Quitting the Ministry, he took command of Comorn, and vainly endeavoured to reconcile Kossuth and Görgei. After the unfortunate capitulation of Vilagos (Aug. 13, 1849), Klapka maintained himself heroically in Comorn, and menaced Austria and Styria, until he heard of the alleged defection of Görgei. In Sept. 1849, a convention was signed between the defenders of the place and Gen. Haynau, and Klapka went into exile, first in London, and afterwards in Switzerland and Italy. His "Memoirs," published at Leipsic in 1850, were followed by "The National War in Hungary and Transylvania," in 1851. In the unfortunate arrangements set on foot by Garibaldi for the attempt on Rome, in 1862, when he sought to excite the Hungarians to take the field, a judicious counter-proclamation from Klapka, pointing out the headlong temerity and rashness of the undertaking, kept them quietly in their homes. In 1866, however, after the defeat of Austria at Koniggrätz, he formed a company of Honveds, and endeavoured to bring about a revolution in Hungary, but the attempt failed, and Klapka fled to Oderberg. In 1873 he undertook the reorganisation of the Turkish army.

KNOWLES, James, born in 1831, was educated as an architect at a private school, at University College, in his father's office, and in Italy. He is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and has executed many architectural works, chiefly in London and its neighbourhood—amongst which may be mentioned, Aldworth, the Surrey residence of Mr. Alfred Tennyson; Kensington House, with its gardens and adjuncts; the

Thatched House Club, St. James' Street; the public garden and fountain in Leicester Square; Albert mansions in Victoria Street; and St. Saviour's, St. Philip's, and St. Stephen's Churches at Clapham. Mr. Knowles has also been engaged in literature from an early age, contributing many articles to journals and reviews, and in 1860 compiling (from Sir Thomas Malory) "The Story of King Arthur," which reached a sixth edition. In 1869 he originated "The Metaphysical Society," a club consisting of forty members, chiefly being eminent representatives of the most various forms of contemporary thought and belief on speculative subjects —Anglican, Roman Catholic, Nonconformist, Positivist, Agnostic, and Atheistic—and constituted for the full, free, and confidential discussion of philosophical questions. In 1870 he succeeded Dean Alford in the editorship of the *Contemporary Review*, which, by enlisting the aid of the members of the Metaphysical Society, he raised to a position of influence and importance. In 1877, owing to a change in the proprietorship of the *Contemporary Review*, a separation took place between it and Mr. Knowles, when—supported by more than one hundred writers of celebrity (mostly members of the Metaphysical Society and contributors to the *Contemporary Review*)—he established *The Nineteenth Century*, a monthly review, in which, as his own property, the principle of the unfettered and unbiassed discussion of all topics of public interest by authors signing their own names, might be preserved without interference. *The Nineteenth Century* immediately attained and preserves a circulation unprecedented amongst similar undertakings.

KNOX, The Right Rev. Robert Bent, D.D., Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore, son of the late Hon. and Venerable C. Knox, archdeacon of Armagh, and a relative of the Earl of Ranfurly, was born in 1808, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Having been successively Prebendary of Limerick and Chancellor of Ardfert and Aghadoe, he was advanced to the episcopate in 1849.

KOCH, Karl Heinrich Emmanuel, born at Weimar in 1809, studied the natural sciences and medicine at Würzburg and Jena. In 1836 he undertook a scientific journey to Southern Russia, the result of which was his interesting work, "A Journey across Russia to the Isthmus of the Caucasus," published in 1842-3. On his return to Jena he was appointed Assistant-Professor of Botany, and in 1843 set out again to explore Turkey, Armenia, the Pontus, the Caspian Sea, and the Caucasus, in order to collect the materials of a work, entitled "Wanderings in the East," which appeared in 1846-7. The third volume, under the title of "The Crimea and Odessa," had been in part published when the war in the East broke out. Koch has written a number of works on various subjects in natural history, and published in 1851 an excellent map of the "Caucasian Isthmus," with explanatory notes on the political, ethnographical, botanical, and geognostic state of the country.

KOSSUTH, Louis, ex-Governor of Hungary, was born April 21, 1802, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, where his father was a small owner, of the noble class. Louis was educated at the Protestant College of Scharasehpatack, where he qualified himself for the profession of an advocate, obtained his diploma in 1826, and in 1830 became agent to the Countess Szapary, and as such sat in the Comital Assembly. At the age of twenty-seven he took his seat in the National Diet of Presburg, as representative of a magnate. He published reports of the proceedings of this assembly on lithographed

sheets, until they were suppressed by the Government, and afterwards in MS. circulars. The Government, which determined not to allow reports of parliamentary debates to become current in Hungary, prosecuted him for high treason; and in 1839 he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. After about a year and a half of confinement, he was liberated under an act of amnesty. In Jan. 1841, he became chief editor of the *Hirlap*, a newspaper published at Pesth. His influence with his countrymen steadily increased until, in March, 1848, he entered Vienna with a deputation to urge the claims of his country upon the Government, and returned to Presburg as Minister of Finance. Under his influence the internal reforms which he had advocated were carried out; the last remains of the oppressive feudal system were swept away, and the peasants were declared free from all seignorial claims, the country undertaking to indemnify the landlords. The Diet was dissolved, and a new Diet summoned for July 2, by which Kossuth was created Governor of Hungary, and he held that post during the civil war of 1848-9. After the efforts of the Hungarians had been crushed, mainly by the aid of Russian armed intervention, Kossuth was compelled to retire to Turkey. He reached Schumla with Bem, Dembinski, Perczel, Guyon, and 5000 men, and was appointed a residence in Widdin. Austria and Russia wished the refugees to be given up, in which case they would probably have been executed. Through the intervention of England and France, the demand was refused. The late Sultan behaved with great humanity and disinterestedness on the occasion. The refugees were removed to Kutahia, in Asia Minor, where they remained prisoners until Aug. 22, 1851. Kossuth left Kutahia Sept. 1, and after touching at Spezzia, called at Marseilles, but was refused permission to travel through France. Having been hospitably received at Gibraltar and at Lisbon, he reached Southampton Oct. 28, sailed for the United States Nov. 21, and made a tour, agitating in favour of Hungary. He soon returned to England, where he resided for some years, occupying himself chiefly in writing for newspapers, and delivering lectures against the house of Hapsburg. One of the occasions on which his name was brought prominently before the public was in 1860, when the Austrian Government instituted a successful process against Messrs. Day and Sons for lithographing several millions of bank-notes for circulation in Hungary, signed by Kossuth, as governor of that country. In Nov. 1861, he published in the *Perseveranza*, an Italian journal, a long letter, setting forth the situation of Hungary, and urging the Italians to commence war against Austria, with the view of enabling the Hungarians to develop their strength against that Power; issued an inflammatory address to the Hungarians, June 6, 1866, and after the close of the war of that year advised the Hungarians to reject the concessions offered by Francis Joseph. He was elected deputy for Waitzen, Aug. 1, 1867, but he declined to accept the office. In April, 1875, M. Kossuth was living in an unpretending dwelling in Turin, where he had resided for thirteen years, in the strictest privacy. Latterly he has devoted much of his time to science, and he published a paper on the "Farbenveränderung der Sterne" in 1871. In Nov. 1879, he lost his rights as a Hungarian citizen, as the Chamber of Deputies adopted a Bill declaring that any native of the country who voluntarily resided abroad for an uninterrupted period of ten years should lose his civil status. The Extreme Left violently opposed the measure, accusing the Government of levelling it directly

against Kossuth, but it was finally carried by 141 votes to 52. Kossuth was engaged for several years in writing his "Memoirs," the last volume of which appeared in 1882.

KRUPP, FREDERICK, a celebrated metal-founder, proprietor of the enormous manufactory at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, originally established by his father in 1827. At first the elder Krupp had only two workmen, and the works were conducted on the most limited scale; but under the supervision of the son they attained to their present colossal proportions. Frederick Krupp is the discoverer of the method of casting steel in very large masses. He sent to the London Exhibition of 1851 a block weighing forty-five German quintals; and at the present time he is able to cast a block weighing more than four thousand quintals. Herr Krupp manufactures a large number of articles used for peaceful purposes, but his name is more particularly associated with the gigantic steel siege guns which the Germans used with such terrible effect against the city of Paris. In 1864 the King of Prussia offered him letters of nobility, which he declined to accept.

KÜCKEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM, composer, was born Nov. 10, 1810, at Bleekede, in Lüneburg. His youthful compositions attracting the attention of the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, he became, at the age of nineteen, professor of music to the hereditary prince, whom he accompanied to Berlin, where he took lessons of Rombach, and published his first opera, "The Swiss Flight," which had a great success. After spending some time at the court of the King of Hanover, he visited Vienna, and at this city some of his ballads first attracted attention. From 1843 till 1846 M. Kücken resided in Paris, where he took lessons of Halévy, and composed his opera, "The Pretender," as well as several romances, to six of which Heinrich Heine furnished words. Among his compositions may be cited, in addition to operas, five sonatas for piano and violin, and one hundred and twenty songs and ballads, the words of many of which have been translated into English. He obtained in 1848 the first prize at several German philharmonic societies, and in 1852 the three prizes for song music offered at the Antwerp musical *fête*, and was until 1861 capell-meister to the King of Würtemburg. In the last-mentioned year he retired to Schwerin.

KUENEN, ABRAHAM, D.D., LL.D., is a native of Haarlem, where he was born Sept. 9, 1828. He was educated in the local Gymnasium. In 1846 he was entered as a student of theology in the University of Leyden, and in 1821 took with great distinction the doctor's degree in that faculty. The next year he qualified as Professor Extraordinary of the science by a learned dissertation on the importance of an exact knowledge of Hebrew antiquity for the study. In 1853 the Academical Senate honoured him with the doctorate in literature, and in Oct. 1855, he became Ordinary Professor of Theology. Dr. Kuenen had already made himself a great name as a critic of the Biblical books, and especially of the Pentateuch, having published in the years 1851-54 a most important Latin work on Abu Said's Arabic version of Genesis, Exodus, and Leviticus from the Samaritan Pentateuch. Among the most noteworthy of his numerous later works are his three volumes, which appeared in the years 1861-65 under the title "Historico-Critical Investigation into the Origin and Collection of the Old Testament Books." A French translation of the first volume, by A. Pierson, appeared at Paris in 1866, and a second was published in 1879, with a preface by M. Renan. A bitter and protracted

controversy was kindled in this country by Bishop Colenso's publication here in 1865 of his translation of the earliest chapters of the same work under the title "The Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua Critically Examined." Among later works by Professor Kuenen which have appeared in our language may be mentioned "The Religion of Israel to the Fall of the Jewish State" (London, 1874-75), and "The Prophets and Prophecy in Israel" (London, 1877). The translator of the latter was the Rev. Adam Milroy, M.A., and it was furnished with an introduction by Dr. J. Muir. Many papers by Dr. Kuenen will be found in the Transactions of the Amsterdam Royal Academy of Sciences, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1865. The Hibbert lectures for the year 1882 were delivered at Oxford and in London by Dr. Kuenen, the subject being "National Religions and Universal Religions." He presided over the sixth Congress of Orientalists held at Leyden in Sept. 1883.

KUPER, Admiral Sir Augustus Leopold, G.C.B., the fourth son of the late Rev. William Kuper, D.D., who was chaplain to her Majesty the late Queen Dowager, was born in 1809, and entered the Royal Navy in 1823. He saw some active service on the South American and Mediterranean stations, and in 1841 served with distinction in China, where he took an active part in the operations at Canton. He became Commander in 1839, Captain in 1841, attained flag rank in 1861, and was appointed, in the last-mentioned year, Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian and China station, with temporary rank of Vice-Admiral, and in that capacity superintended the operations on the coast of Japan in 1864, for which successful services he was created a K.C.B. He was created a G.C.B. in 1869; made an Admiral in 1872; and was placed on the retired list of that rank in Sept. 1875. Since 1874 he has enjoyed a "good service pension" of £300 a year.

L.

LABICHE, Eugène Marin, a French dramatist, born at Paris, 5th May, 1815, was educated at the Collége Bourbon, then entered the School of Law, and made his first attempts at authorship in 1835, when he sent various contributions to the minor journals of the day. In 1838 he published a novel, "La Clef des Champs," and wrote, in conjunction with M. Marc Michel and M. Lefranc, "M. de Coyllin, ou l'Homme infiniment poli," for the *début* of Grassot at the Palais Royal theatre. In spite of the doubtful success of this piece, M. Labiche thenceforward devoted himself to the production of farces of the same description, with the most extravagant plots and abounding in droll situations. The pieces he has brought out, chiefly in collaboration with other writers, are upwards of 100 in number. Among the most successful are:—"Deux papas très bien," 1845; "Frisette," 1846; "Madame Larifla," 1849; "Embrassons-nous" and "Folleville," 1850; "Un garçon de chez Véry," 1850; "Une femme qui perd ses jarretières" and "Le Chapeau de paille d'Italie," 1851; "Edgard et sa bonne," 1852; "Otez votre fille, s'il vous plait," 1854; "Si jamais je te pince!" 1855; "La Perle de la Canebière," 1856; "L'Affaire de la Rue de Lourcine," 1857; "En avant les Chinois!" 1858; "L'Omelette à la follembûche," 1859; "Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon" conjointly with M. Édouard Martin, a comedy in four acts, one of the best of its kind (Gymnase, 1860; and revived with a prolonged success at the Odéon in 1879); "Les Vivacités du Capitaine Tic," in three acts (Vaude-

ville, 1861); "La Poudre aux yeux," a comedy in two acts (Gymnase, same year); "La Station de Champbandet," in three acts (Palais Royal, same year); "Les Petits Oiseaux," in three acts (Vaudeville, 1862); "Célimare le bien-aimé," in three acts (Palais Royal, 1863); "Moi," a comedy in three acts (Théâtre Français), 1864; "Un mari qui lance sa femme," in three acts (Gymnase, 1864); "Le point de mire" (Gymnase, 1864); "La Cagnotte," in five acts (Palais Royal, 1864); "L'Homme qui manque le Coche," comedy, in three acts (Variétés, 1865); "Le Premier prix de piano," a comedy in one act (Palais Royal, 1865); "Un Pied dans la Crime," a comedy in three acts (Palais Royal, 1866); "Le Fils du Brigadier," a comic opera in three acts (Opéra Comique, 1867); "Le Papa du Prix d'Honneur," a farce in four acts, written conjointly with M. Théodore Barrière (Palais Royal, 1868); "Le Roi d'Amatibou," in four acts (same theatre, 1868); "Le Corricolo," in three acts (Opéra Comique, 1868); "Le Choix d'un Gendre" (May, 1869), for the inauguration of the new hall of the Vaudeville; "Le Plus heureux des trois," written conjointly with M. Gondinet (Palais Royal, 1870); "Le Cachemire," 1870; "L'Ennemie," written conjointly with M. Delacour, 1871; "Le Livre bleu," in collaboration with M. Blum, 1871; "Il est de la police," conjointly with M. Leroy, 1872; "Doit-on le dire," with M. Duru, 1873; "La Mémoire d'Hortense," with M. Delacour, 1873; "Vingt-neuf degrés à l'ombre," 1873; "Brûlons Voltaire," with M. Leroy, 1874; "Garanti dix ans," with M. Gille, 1874; "Madame est trop belle," with M. Duru, 1874; "La Pièce de Chambertin," with M. Dufresnois, 1874; "Les Samedis de Madame," with M. Duru, 1875; "Les Trente millions de Gladiator," with M. Gille, 1875; "Un Mouton à l'entresol," with M. A. Second, 1875; "La Charge de cavalerie," 1876. On Feb. 20, 1880, he was elected a member of the French Academy, Feb. 26, 1880, in the room of M. de Sacy, and his reception took place on Nov. 25, when M. John Lemoinne delivered the address of welcome.

LABUAN, BISHOP OF. (*See* HOSE.)

LACROIX, PAUL, who writes under the pseudonym of the "Bibliophile Jacob," born in Paris, Feb. 27, 1806, is the author of a series of novels and romances, which derive their interest from the curious details of book-knowledge on which they are founded. He was appointed Curator of the Library of the Arsenal in Paris in 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1835, and promoted Grand Officer, Jan. 8, 1860. M. Paul Lacroix has contributed to numerous journals, has written dramas and novels, and has distinguished himself as an archæologist. The most magnificent of his richly illuminated antiquarian works, originally written in French, have appeared in English under the titles of "The Arts of the Middle Ages;" "Manners, Customs, and Dress of the Middle Ages," 1873; "Military and Religious Life in the Middle Ages, and at the Period of the Renaissance," 1874; and "Science and Literature in the Middle Ages, and at the Period of the Renaissance," 1878.

LACY, THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD, D.D., Bishop of Middlesbrough, was born Jan. 16, 1841, at Navan, co. Meath, and educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, and at Rome. He was appointed first, in 1868, Curate at St. Patrick's Church, Bradford, Yorkshire, and secondly, in 1872, Incumbent of St. Mary's Church, Middlesbrough-on-Tees. He became Rural Dean in 1874; Missionary Rector in 1878; and the first Bishop of Middlesbrough in 1879, being consecrated on Dec. 18 by H.E. Cardinal Manning, assisted by the Bishops of Leeds and Liverpool. The Bishop's priestly

career has been entirely devoted to pastoral work, more particularly to the education of his flock. He built St. Mary's Schools, St. Patrick's Schools, St. Peter's School Chapel, Southbank, and finally St. Mary's Cathedral, Middlesbrough.

LAHORE, Bishop of. (*See* French.)

LAING, Samuel, M.P., son of Mr. SamuelLaing, of Rapdale, co. Orkney, and nephew of Mr. Malcolm Laing, author of a "History of Scotland," born at Edinburgh in 1810, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1832, being second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. He was elected a fellow of St. John's, resided in the university as a mathematical tutor, and entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar in 1840, and soon after became private secretary to Mr. Labouchere, then President of the Board of Trade. Upon the formation of the Railway Department, he was appointed secretary, and thenceforth distinguished himself in railway legislation under successive presidencies of the Board of Trade. In 1844 he proved the results of his experience in "A Report on British and Foreign Railways," gave much valuable evidence before a committee of the Commons upon Railways, and to his suggestions the humbler classes are mainly indebted for the convenience of parliamentary trains at a minimum rate of payment of one penny per mile. In 1845 Mr. Laing was nominated a member of the Railway Commission, presided over by Lord Dalhousie, and drew up the chief reports on the railway schemes of that period. Had his recommendations been followed, much of the commercial crisis of 1845 would, as has since been proved, have been averted. The reports of the commission having been rejected by Parliament, the commission was dissolved, and Mr. Laing, who resigned his post at the Board of Trade, returned to practice at the bar. In 1848 he accepted the post of Chairman and Managing Director of the Brighton Railway Company, and under his administration the passenger traffic of the line was in five years nearly doubled. In 1852 he became Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, from which he retired in 1855, as well as from the chairmanship of the Brighton Railway Company. In July, 1852, Mr. Laing was returned in the Liberal interest for the Wick district, which he represented till 1857, and having been re-elected in April, 1859, resigned in Oct., 1860, on proceeding to India as Finance Minister, in place of the late Mr. James Wilson, and was once more elected in July, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Wick in Nov. 1868, but in Jan. 1873, he again obtained a seat in the House of Commons as member for Orkney and Shetland. Mr. Laing, who was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from June, 1859, till Oct. 1860, again accepted the chairmanship of the Brighton Railway in 1867.

LAKE, The Very Rev. William Charles, D.D., Dean of Durham, son of Capt. Lake, born in Jan. 1817, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, whence he was elected, in 1834, to a scholarship at Baliol College, Oxford, and took first-class honours in classics. He obtained the Latin Essay, became Fellow and Tutor of his College, Proctor and University Preacher and Public Examiner in classics and in modern history. Lord Panmure named him member of a commission to inquire into the state of military education in France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, and conjointly with Col. Yolland, R.E., he submitted, in 1856, a report on the subject to both Houses of Parliament. He was again appointed, in 1858, member of the royal commission under the presidency of the late Duke of Newcastle, to report on the state of

popular education in England; in 1858 was presented by his college to the living of Huntspill, Somerset; was appointed by the Bishop of London preacher at the Chapel Royal of Whitehall; and was made prebendary of Wells. In 1868 he was again member of the royal commission on military education, and on Aug. 9, 1869, was appointed to the deanery of Durham by Mr. Gladstone. On June 2, 1881, he married Miss Katherine Gladstone, niece of the Premier.

LAMAR, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, born in Putnam county, Georgia, Sept. 17, 1825. He graduated at Emory College, 1845, studied law, and was admitted to the Georgia Bar, 1847. He moved to Mississippi in 1849, was elected a representative in Congress in 1856, and re-elected in 1858. When the State of Mississippi passed the ordinance of secession, in 1861, he resigned his seat, and became a colonel in the Confederate army, but was soon sent (1863) on a mission to Russia. After the close of the civil war he was made Professor of Political Economy and Social Science in the University of Mississippi, 1866, and in the following year was transferred to the Professorship of Law. His civil disabilities having been removed, he was, in 1872, elected to Congress from Mississippi, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected Senator in Congress. He has taken a prominent place among those ex-Confederate statesmen who are endeavouring to bring about a perfect harmony between the different sections of the Union.

LAMBERT, Sir John, K.C.B., son of the late Mr. Daniel Lambert, of Milford Hall, Salisbury, by Mary Muriel, daughter of Mr. C. Jinks, of Oundle, was born at Bridzor, Tisbury, Wilts, in 1815. He was educated at St. Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath, and afterwards, having entered the profession of the law, practised as a solicitor at Salisbury. In consequence of his exertions during the visitation of cholera and of his successful efforts to improve the sanitary condition of that city, he was elected Mayor in 1854. In 1857 he accepted from Mr. Bouverie an Inspectorship of Poor Laws, and in 1863, at the request of Mr. Villiers, then President of the Poor Law Board, he came to London to assist in devising measures to meet the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts. The Public Works Manufacturing Districts Act, which effectually allayed the alarming discontent among the operatives, was framed by him, and he afterwards superintended the administration of the measure. In 1865 and 1866 he prepared for the Cabinet of Earl Russell the voluminous statistics for the Reform Bill, and in 1867 he drew up the scheme for the Metropolitan Poor Act, introduced by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, now Lord Cranbrook, and on its passing was appointed by him Receiver of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund. In the same year he was consulted by Mr. Disraeli on various provisions of the Representation of the People Act, and assisted him throughout the progress of the bill. He was attached to the Boundary Commission appointed under the Act, and subsequently selected as a member of the Royal Sanitary Commission. In 1869 and 1870 he went to Ireland at the request of Mr. Gladstone to obtain information on special points connected with the Irish Church and Land Bills; and when the Local Government Board was formed in 1871 he was appointed its permanent secretary, having previously, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, received the distinction of C.B. He was created a K.C.B. in 1879. Sir J. Lambert is the author of "Lectures on Modern Legislation," and the "Vagrancy Laws."

LAMINGTON (Lord), The Right Hon. Alexander Dundas

Ross Wishart Baillie Cochrane, eldest son of Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, K.C.B., by his first wife, Matilda Ross Wishart, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ross, Bart., was born in Nov. 1816, and educated at Eton School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was M.P. for Bridport in the Conservative interest from 1841 till 1846, and from 1847 till 1852; for Honiton from 1859 till 1868; and was returned for the Isle of Wight in 1870, on a vacancy being caused by the death of Sir John Simeon. He represented that constituency till April, 1880, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Lamington. He is the author of "Poems," privately printed, 1838; "Exeter Hall; or, Church Polemics," 1841; "The Morea," a poem, second edition, 1841; "The State of Greece," 1847; "Ernest Vane," 2 vols., 1849; "Florence the Beautiful," 2 vols., 1854; "The Map of Italy," 1856; "Young Italy: Historic Pictures," 2 vols., 1865; "Francis the First, and other Historic Studies," 2 vols., 1870; "The Théâtre Français in the Reign of Louis XV.," 1879; and some political pamphlets.

LAMPSON, Sir Curtis Miranda, Bart., born in Vermont, United States, Sept. 21, 1806, came to England in 1830, and was naturalized in 1848. Upon the formation of the company for laying the Atlantic telegraph, in 1856, he was appointed one of the directors, and became vice-chairman. The important aid rendered by him in the great undertaking was acknowledged in a letter from Lord Derby to Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided at the banquet given at Liverpool, Oct. 1, 1866, in honour of those gentlemen who had taken an active part in the laying of the cable; and he was made a baronet Nov. 13, 1866. Sir Curtis Lampson is deputy-governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and one of the trustees of the fund given by his friend the late Mr. Peabody for the benefit of the poor of London.

LANGEVIN, The Hon. Sir Hector Louis, K.C.M.G., C.B., born in Quebec, Aug. 25, 1826, was educated at the Seminary in his native city, studied law at Montreal, and was called to the bar in 1850. He was created Q.C. March 30, 1864. He was for some time chief editor of the *Mélanges Religieux*, a newspaper devoted to politics and theology, and published in Montreal; was afterwards one of the editors of *Le Courrier du Canada*, a daily paper published in Quebec, and wrote "Droit Administratif des Paroisses, or Parochial Laws and Customs of Lower Canada," 1862. Mr. Langevin, elected Mayor of Quebec in Dec. 1857, was re-elected in 1858 and 1859, has filled the chair of the Institut Canadien, and has been President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec. He was elected, Jan. 2, 1858, member of the Provincial Parliament, by the county of Dorchester, and has always supported the Conservative party. In March, 1864, Mr. Langevin became Solicitor-General for Lower Canada, with a seat in the Cabinet in Sir E. P. Tache's administration, and exchanged the former post for the Postmaster-Generalship in Nov. 1866. He was one of the Canadian delegates to the conference at Prince Edward Island, on the question of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces in the summer of 1866, and afterwards to the Quebec Conference, and repaired to London with other commissioners towards the end of that year, in order to complete the arrangements. On the reorganisation of the Dominion Cabinet in 1867, Mr. Langevin was transferred to the position of Secretary of State of Canada, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and Registrar-General; and in Nov. 1869 exchanged this office for that of Minister of Public Works, which he re-

tained until the fall of the Macdonald government in 1873. At the general elections of 1878 he was returned for Three Rivers (which he still represents), and was sworn in as Postmaster-General in the Liberal-Conservative Government of that year. This portfolio he resigned, in May, 1879, for that of the Ministry of Public Works, which he now holds. He was made a C.B. when in London completing the arrangements for the organisation of the Dominion Government, and, in 1881 had the order of K.C.M.G. conferred upon him.

LANGFORD, JOHN ALFRED, LL.D., was born at Birmingham, Sept. 12, 1823, and is self-educated. He was a member of the Birmingham Free Libraries Committee, 1864-74; Teacher of English Literature in the Birmingham and Midland Institute, 1868-74; a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society from its foundation; was elected member of the Birmingham School Board in 1874, and re-elected in 1876, 1879, and 1882. He has been local editor of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette* and the *Birmingham Morning News*. Dr. Langford is the author of "Religious Scepticism and Infidelity," 1850; "A Drama of Life and Aspiranda," 1852; "Religion and Education in Relation to the People," 1852; "English Democracy," 1855; "The Lamp of Life, a Poem," 1856; "Poems of the Fields and Town," 1859; "Shelley, and other Poems," 1860; "Prison Books and their Authors," 1861; "Pleasant Spots and Famous Places," 1862; "A Century of Birmingham Life," 2 vols., 1868; "Modern Birmingham," 2 vols., 1874-7; "Staffordshire and Warwickshire, Past and Present," 2 vols.,1874; "Birmingham: a Handbook," 1879; "The Praise of Books," 1880. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Greeneville and Tusculum College in 1869.

LANKESTER, EDWIN RAY, M.A., F.R.S., was born May 15, 1847, at 22, Old Burlington-street, London, and educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was appointed Fellow and Lecturer of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1872, and Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in University College, London, in 1874. In 1878 the professorship held by Mr. Lankester was selected by Mr. Jodrell for endowment, with the interest of £7,000, and subsequently large laboratories and a museum adapted both to class teaching and to the pursuit of original investigations in the field of natural history were placed at his disposal by the council of the College; the arrangements carried out under Professor Lankester's direction are the most complete of their kind. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1875. He has published more than a hundred scientific memoirs (dating from 1865), mostly on comparative anatomy and palæontology, the chief of which are "A Monograph of the Fossil Fishes of the Old Red Sandstone of Britain, Part I.," 1870; "Comparative Longevity," 1871; "Contributions to the Developmental History of the Mollusca" (Philos. Trans. Royal Society), 1875; "Degeneration, a chapter in Darwinism," 1880; "Limulus an Arachnid," 1881; and the English editions of Haeckel's "History of Creation," and of Gegenbaur's "Comparative Anatomy." Besides these he has published numerous shorter memoirs, and has constantly contributed reviews and articles to the pages of the *Athenæum*, the *Academy*, and *Nature*. Since 1869, when he joined his father, the late Dr. Edwin Lankester, in that work, he has been chief editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*. During the years 1870-74, he was one of the sectional secretaries of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and organised the annual museum

which has become a feature of the meetings of that body. In the autumn of 1876 Professor Lankester prosecuted the spirit-medium Slade, and procured his conviction by Mr. Flowers at Bow Street as "a common rogue and vagabond." He has also taken a prominent part in the defence of scientific experiment on live animals, and in the discussion of University Reform. In April, 1882, the Regius chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, was, on the death of Sir Wyville Thomson, offered by the Home Secretary to Professor Lankester, and accepted by him. This had been the most coveted post to which a naturalist could aspire, both on account of its pecuniary value and educational importance. It was, however, intimated by the Government, at the moment of making the present appointment, that the division of the chair and the alteration of the curriculum in such a way as greatly to reduce the Professor's income from students' fees, were in contemplation. Finding that he would be unable under these circumstances to develop the museum and laboratories of the University in a satisfactory manner, on account of the general uncertainty as to the contemplated changes, Professor Lankester resigned the Regius Professorship a fortnight after his appointment, and was immediately re-elected to the Jodrell Professorship in London. In November of the same year he was elected by the Royal Society to be a member of the Council of that body.

LANMAN, Charles, born in Monroe County, Michigan, June 14, 1819. He received an academical education at Plainfield, Connecticut, and became successively a clerk in a mercantile house in New York, a journalist, traveller, private secretary to Daniel Webster, and librarian to the House of Representatives. From 1871 to June, 1882, he was Secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington, and since then has devoted himself to painting and writing. He has published "Life on the Lakes," 1836; "A Summer in the Wilderness," 1847; "Letters from Alleghany Mountains," 1849; "Private Life of Daniel Webster," 1852; "Essays for Summer Hours," 1853; "Sporting Adventures in the Wilds of America," 1857; "Life of William Woolbridge," 1867; "The Red Book of Michigan," 1871; "The Japanese in America," 1872; "Biographical Annals of the Government of the United States," 1876; "Octavius Perinchief," 1880; and "Recollections of Curious Characters and Pleasant Places," Edinb., 1881, 8vo. His most important work is his "Dictionary of Congress," of which several editions have appeared, the latest in 1876. It comprises biographical sketches of every member of Congress since the formation of the Federal Government.

LANSDOWNE (Marquis of), The Right Hon. Henry Charles Keith Fitz-Maurice, eldest son of the fourth Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., by his second wife, the Hon. Emily Jane, eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne, was born in 1845. He was educated at Eton and at Baliol College, Oxford, and was formerly a Captain in the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry. He succeeded his father in the Marquisate and other titles in 1866. Lord Lansdowne was a Lord of the Treasury from 1868 to 1872, and Under-Secretary for War from the latter date till 1874. He was appointed Under-Secretary for India when Mr. Gladstone took office again in 1880, but retired two months afterwards (July 8) owing to a disagreement with the Government on the subject of the Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill. In May, 1883, the Queen approved the appointment of Lord Lansdowne as Governor-General of Canada, in

succession to the Marquis of Lorne, who was to retire in Oct. of that year, on the completion of the period for which he was appointed. His lordship is a magistrate for Wiltshire, and also for the county of Kerry. He married, in 1869, Lady Maud Evelyn Hamilton, youngest daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn.

LASKER, Eduard, was born Oct. 14, 1829, at Jaroczyn, in the province of Posen, Prussian Poland, of parents who were strictly orthodox Jews. He attended the Gymnasium of Breslau, where he studied mathematics and law. On the completion of his studies he went to Berlin, and there was appointed Auscultator (lawyer's assistant) in the district of the Kammergericht. Having subsequently passed his second State examination, he went abroad, and stayed in foreign countries, principally England, for three years, to study the laws of Great Britain; but he returned to Berlin in 1856, and became Assessor to the Stadtgericht in 1858. He now passed his novitiate as a politician by writing political articles, especially in the *Deutschen Jahrbücher;* and in March, 1865, he became a candidate for the fourth Berlin electoral district, and was elected a Deputy to the Prussian Diet. There was not at that period any German Parliament—not even that of the North German Confederation, which only came into existence in 1867. The time of Herr Lasker's entry into the Prussian Diet was a very exciting one in the home politics of Prussia. The conflict which was waged between the German Progressist party (Fortschritts-Partei) and the Government may be said to have reached its height at that period. Herr Lasker joined that faction, which had then obtained the Parliamentary majority, refused voting the budget, and opposed most energetically the carrying out of the army organisation. The opposition was futile, for if not completed, the scheme was then already carried practically into effect. The struggle between the Government and the majority of the popular representatives was brought to a close in the following year (1866) by Prussia declaring war against Austria. From that moment the aspect of affairs was entirely changed, The Prussians were originally opposed to a war with Austria, but when once the struggle had commenced they sided with the Government. This led also to a complete change in the Parliamentary situation, and Herr Lasker was one of those who, separating themselves from the Progressist party, formed with the members of the Old Liberal party (formerly the Vincke faction), that which has ever since been known as the National Liberal party, which though the strongest in numbers in the German Reichstag, has never represented by itself a majority. Of this party Herr Lasker is one of the most prominent leaders. As a member of the North German Parliament, and later as a member of the Parliament of the German Empire, to which he was re-elected in Aug. 1878, Herr Lasker has taken a most decided part in the reorganisation and unification of Germany.

LATHAM, Robert Gordon, M.D., F.R.S., born at Billingborough, in Lincolnshire, in 1812, was educated at Eton, and proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, being duly elected Fellow. He afterwards studied medicine, and became assistant physician to Middlesex Hospital, where he lectured on Forensic Medicine and Materia Medica. His name, however, is best known to the world by his ethnological researches, and his writings on that subject and on philology. His first works were "Norway and the Norwegians," a translation from the Swedish of Tegner's "Frithiof Saga," and

"Axel," published in 1840; "The Varieties of Man," and "The Ethnology of Europe," in 1852; "The English Language," in 1855; "Descriptive Ethnology," in 1859; "Nationalities of Europe," in 1863; a work on "Comparative Philology;" several papers on "Logic;" a new edition of "Johnson's Dictionary," of which the thirty-sixth and last number was published Jan. 1, 1870; "Outlines of General or Developmental Philology," 1878; and "Russian and Turk from a Geographical, Ethnological, and Historical Point of View," 1878.

LAVELEYE, Émile Louis Victor de, a Belgian writer, chiefly on topics connected with political economy, is a cousin of the well-known civil engineer, Auguste François Lamoral de Laveleye, who died in 1865. Born at Bruges, April 5, 1822, he studied first in the Athenæum of that city, next in the Collége Stanislas, at Paris, and finally went through the course of law at Ghent. In 1848 he devoted himself exclusively to politics, and the study of economical questions, and in 1864 was appointed to the chair of Political Economy, in the University of Liége. M. Laveleye is a warm partisan of the Liberals, whose policy he has supported in numberless articles, published in Belgian and French journals. He is a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, and in 1869 he was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. In Aug. 1882 the University of Würzburg, upon the occasion of the celebration of its tercentenary, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor in Political Economy. M. Laveleye is a constant contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and has published a great number of separate works, of which we can only find room to mention: "Mémoire sur la Langue et la Littérature Provençales," 1844; "Histoire des Rois Francs," 1847; "L'Enseignen ent Obligatoire," 1859; "La Question d'Or," 1860; a translation of the "Nibelungen," 1861, second edition, 1866; "Questions Contemporaines," 1863; "Études et Essais," 1869; "Prussia and Austria since the Battle of Sadowa," 1870; "L'Instruction du Peuple," 1872; "Essai sur les Formes du Gouvernement dans les Sociétés Modernes," 1872; "Le Parti Clérical en Belgique," 1873; "Des Causes Actuelles de la Guerre en Europe et de l'Arbitrage International," 1873; "De la Propriété et de ses Formes Primitives," 1874; "Protestantism and Catholicism in their bearing upon the Liberty and Prosperity of Nations," 1875; "L'Afrique Centrale et la Conférence Géographique," 1877; and "Élements d'Economie publique," a text-book of political economy, 1882.

LAWES, Sir John Bennet, Bart., F.R.S., LL.D., son of the late Mr. John Bennet Lawes, of Rothamsted, Hertfordshire, by Marianne, daughter of Mr. John Sherman, of Drayton, Oxfordshire, and widow of the Rev. D. G. Knox, was born at Rothamsted, Dec. 28, 1814. He succeeded to his estate of Rothamsted in 1822. He was educated at Eton and at Brasenose College, Oxford. On leaving the University he spent some time in London, for the purpose of studying in a practical manner the science of chemistry. In Oct. 1834 he commenced regular experiments in agricultural chemistry on taking possession of his property and home at Rothamsted, and from that date up to the present time he has unceasingly been applying his scientific knowledge to the solution of questions affecting practical agriculture. In the commencement of his experiments, among other subjects, the effect of bones as a manure on land occupied his attention for some time. Mr. Lawes afterwards established large works in the neighbourhood of London for the manufacture of superphosphate of lime, by which name the manure is known which has

produced such a revolution in the science of agriculture. Not content with the individual profit which he derived from his investigations, Mr. Lawes continued his work with the assistance of a practical chemist. In 1843 he engaged the assistance of Dr. Gilbert, the present director of Rothamsted farm, and undertook with him a systematic series of agricultural investigations in the field, the feeding-shed, and the laboratory. Mr. Lawes was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1854, and in 1867 the Royal medal was awarded to him conjointly with Dr. Gilbert, by the council of the society. Mr. Lawes also received a gold medal from the Imperial Agricultural Society of Russia. In June, 1881, the Emperor of Germany by Imperial decree awarded the gold medal of merit for agriculture to Mr. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert jointly. The results of the Rothamsted investigations are to be found in the "Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," the "Reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science," the "Journal of the Chemical Society of London," the "Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of London," the "Journal of the Society of Arts," the "Journal of the Horticultural Society of London," the *Edinburgh Veterinary Review*, the "Reports of the Royal Dublin Society," the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *Agricultural Gazette*, the *Chemical News*, and in official reports and scattered pamphlets and newspaper letters. In 1870 he published his views on the valuation of unexhausted manures, and in 1873 wrote an interesting pamphlet on the same subject with reference to the Irish Land Act of 1870. He was created a baronet in May, 1882.

LAWRENCE, Sir George St. Patrick, K.C.S.I., C.B., son of Col. Alexander William Lawrence, born at Trincomalee, Ceylon, in 1805, was educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, and at Addiscombe College, Surrey. He became a cornet in the Bengal Light Cavalry in 1821, and adjutant in 1824. He was appointed Political Assistant and Military Secretary, Envoy and Minister at Cabul in August, 1839, and was kept prisoner by the Afghans for nearly nine months. He was appointed Political Assistant at Peshawur in 1848, and was again kept in captivity for nearly six months. He was present at the murder of Sir William Macnaghten, and was made prisoner, but was released and given over as a hostage to the Afghans on the Cabul retreat. He was present in several frontier actions, especially in the Kata Pass, with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier. He became Political Agent at Meywar, Rajpootanah, in June, 1850; Agent to the Governor-General for the Rajpootanah States in March, 1857; Major-General Bengal Staff Corps, in Sept. 1861; and retired on full pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General, in Jan, 1867. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1860, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1866. Sir G. Lawrence is the author of "Reminiscences of Forty-Three Years' Service in India," edited by W. Edwards, 1874.

LAWSON, The Right Hon. James Antony, LL.D., born at Waterford, in 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees and was Professor of Political Economy. He was called to the Irish bar in 1840. He became a Q.C. in 1857, was appointed law adviser of the Crown in Ireland, and on the formation of Lord Palmerston's second administration, in 1859, Solicitor-General for Ireland, succeeding Mr. O'Hagan as Attorney-General in 1865; from which office he retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for the University of Dublin in April, 1857, and was first returned

for Portarlington at the general election in July, 1866. Mr. Lawson was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, in 1868. On the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1871 he was appointed Commissioner with Lord Monck, and the late Mr. G. A. Hamilton, to carry into effect the provisions of the Act. In 1882 he was transferred to the Queen's Bench, and is now the senior puisne Judge in Ireland. On Nov. 11, 1882, as Mr. Justice Lawson was walking to the King's Inns to dine with the Benchers, a returned convict, Peter Delaney, attempted to shoot him with a revolver, but was seized by a police-constable before he could carry out his murderous object. Mr. Justice Lawson has written "Lectures on Political Economy," 1844, and has contributed papers on Law Reform to the Transactions of the Dublin Statistical Society, of which he has been president. He is the author of "Hymni usitati Latine redditi, with other verses," 1883.

LAWSON, Sir Wilfrid, Bart., M.P., son of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Aspatria, Cumberland, was born Sept. 4, 1829, and succeeded to the title and estates on his father's death, in 1867. From an early age he has been an enthusiastic advocate of the Temperance movement, and he is now the leader of the United Kingdom Alliance, and its spokesman in Parliament. At the general election of 1859 he stood, in conjunction with his uncle, the late Sir James Graham, as a candidate for the representation of Carlisle, and succeeded by a narrow majority over his opponent, Mr. Hodgson. In March, 1864, he first moved for leave to introduce the measure now so well known as the Permissive Bill, the main principle of which is the giving to two-thirds of the inhabitants of any parish or township an absolute veto upon all licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors granted within their districts. It was supported by forty members. In 1865 he was displaced at the general election by his former opponent, Mr. Hodgson; but, at the general election of 1868, on appealing to the enlarged constituency as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, he was returned at the head of the poll. Sir Wilfrid Lawson succeeded, on June 18, 1880, in carrying his "Local Option" resolution by a majority of 26.

LAYARD, The Right Hon. Sir Austen Henry, G.C.B., son of Henry P. J. Layard, Esq., and grandson of the late Dr. Layard, Dean of Bristol, was born in Paris, March 5, 1817. Having commenced the study of the law, which he soon relinquished for more congenial pursuits, he, in 1839, set out with a friend on a course of travel, visited various points in northern Europe, and proceeded through Albania and Roumelia, to Constantinople, where, at one period, he acted as a correspondent of a London newspaper, and afterwards travelled through various parts of Asia, and learned the Arabic and Persian languages. In his wanderings he made it a special point to explore those spots believed to have been the sites of ancient cities, and when at Mosul, near the mound of Nimroud, he was impelled with an irresistible desire to examine carefully the spot to which history and tradition point as the "birthplace of the wisdom of the West." On hearing that M. Botta, a Frenchman, had been carrying out excavations at the cost of his Government, and had found a great number of curious marbles, Mr. Layard longed for the opportunity of making similar discoveries. Returning to Constantinople, he laid his views before Sir Stratford Canning, who, in 1845, generously offered to share the cost of excavations at Nimroud, and in the autumn Mr. Layard set off for Mosul, and began his labours on a spot previously undisturbed. Here he ultimately succeeded in exhuming some of the numerous wonderful specimens of Assyrian

art which enrich the British Museum. The Government and the authorities of the British Museum, however, for a time failed to appreciate the value of Mr. Layard's researches. He was appointed Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople, April 5, 1849, and Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Russell's first administration for a few weeks in 1852; Lord Derby, on his accession to power in Feb. of that year, having offered to retain him in that office until the return of Lord Stanley to England, and then to give him a diplomatic appointment. This offer Mr. Layard, after taking the advice of Lord John Russell, declined. In the Coalition Cabinet under Lord Aberdeen, he was offered various posts, which, as they were of a nature to remove him from the field of Eastern politics, he declined. In 1853 he was presented with the freedom of the City of London, in consideration of his discoveries amongst the ruins of Nineveh, and went to Constantinople with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; but, disagreeing with his chief, returned in the course of the year to England. In the House of Commons he became the advocate of a more decided course of action on the Eastern question, and delivered several energetic and impressive speeches on that important subject. In 1854 he again proceeded to the East, was a spectator of the important events then taking place in the Crimea, witnessed the battle of the Alma from the maintop of the *Agamemnon*, and remained in the Crimea till after the battle of Inkermann, making himself acquainted with its actual condition. He was one of the most urgent among the members of the House of Commons in demanding the committee of inquiry into the state of the army; and he took a leading part in the investigation, to which he contributed his evidence. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's first administration, in 1855, he was again offered a post; but as it was unconnected with the foreign policy of the country, he declined it, became one of the leaders of the Administrative Reform Association, and brought before the House of Commons, in June, 1855, a motion embodying their views, which was rejected by a large majority. He spent some time in India during the rebellion of 1857-8, endeavouring to ascertain its cause. He was returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Aylesbury in July, 1852; was defeated at the general election in March, 1857; was an unsuccessful candidate at York in April, 1859, and was returned one of the members for Southwark in Dec. 1860. In 1848-9 he published "Nineveh and its Remains;" and, in 1853, a second part of the work. His "Monuments of Nineveh" appeared in 1849-53, and an abridged edition of "Nineveh and its Remains" in 1851. Mr. Layard, who had been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University in 1855 and 1856, became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration, in July, 1861, and retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He was appointed a trustee of the British Museum in Feb. 1866. He was Chief Commissioner of Works in Mr. Gladstone's administration from Dec. 1868, at which time he was added to the Privy Council, until Nov. 1869, when he retired from Parliament on being appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid. In April, 1877, he was sent as Ambassador to Constantinople in succession to Sir Henry Elliot, who, after the failure of the Conference of Constantinople to secure peace between Turkey and Russia, had returned to England and had requested a long leave of absence in order, it was said, to recruit his health. On the re-establishment of ordinary diplomatic relations with

the Sublime Porte, Mr. Layard was chosen by Lord Beaconsfield to be our Ambassador. He arrived at Constantinople April 24, 1877. The Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath was conferred on him in June, 1878, just before the assembling of the Congress of the Great Powers at Berlin. In April, 1880, when Mr. Gladstone returned to power, Sir H. Layard received leave of absence from his post at Constantinople, and his place was soon afterwards taken by Mr. Goschen, the latter going out as special Ambassador.

LEADER, Benjamin Williams, A.R.A., son of the late Mr. E. Leader Williams, C.E., was born at Worcester, March 12, 1831. He received his earliest instruction in art at the School of Design in his native city. In 1854 he was admitted a student in the Royal Academy, and in the same year exhibited his first picture, "Cottage Children Blowing Bubbles," which was bought for £50 by an American gentleman. Two years later Mr. Leader visited Scotland, having till then seen no hills higher than the Malverns. Since then he has become one of the most popular delineators of mountain scenery, Wales and Switzerland being his favourite sketching-grounds. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy Jan. 16, 1883. Mr. Leader has exhibited pictures in the Royal Academy since 1856. His most important pictures since then are "A Moated Grange," 1868; "The Streams through the Birch Wood," 1871; "Mountain Solitude," 1873; "Wild Waters," 1875; "Barges passing a Lock on the Thames," "An English Hayfield," and "A November Evening after Rain," 1876; "The Valley of Clear Springs," and "Lucerne," 1877; "View of the Wetterhorn," 1878; "The Last Gleam," 1879; "A Gleam in the Storm," 1880; "February fill Dyke," 1881; "In the Evening there shall be light," 1882; "Parting Day," "Green Pastures and Still Waters," and "An Autumn Evening," 1883.

LEATHES, The Rev. Stanley, M.A., was born March 21, 1830, at Ellesborough, Bucks, being son of the Rev. Chaloner Stanley Leathes, rector of that parish. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1852, Tyrwhitt University Scholar 1853, M.A. 1855), was ordained by Dr. Hamilton, bishop of Salisbury, in 1856, and became curate successively of St. Martin's, Salisbury, St. Luke's, Berwick Street, and St. James's, Westminster. Mr. Leathes succeeded Dr. M'Caul as Professor of Hebrew in King's College, London, in 1863. He was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tait) Boyle Lecturer in 1867, and held this office from 1868 to 1870. He became minister of St. Philip's, Regent Street, in 1869. He was elected Hulsean Lecturer in the university of Cambridge for the year 1873, and Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for the year 1874. He was appointed Warburtonian Lecturer at Lincoln's Inn, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Mansfield, and Lord Selborne, in 1876, an office which is tenable for four years. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D., March 2, 1878. Mr. Leathes, who was invited by Convocation to join in the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament, is the author of "The Witness of the Old Testament to Christ," being the Boyle Lectures for 1868; "The Witness of St. Paul to Christ;" "The Witness of St. John to Christ;" "University Sermons;" a "Hebrew Grammar;" "Truth and Life," short sermons, 1872; "Structure of the Old Testament," a series of popular essays, 1873; "The Gospel its Own Witness," 1874, being the Hulsean Lectures delivered in the preceding year; "Religion of the Christ" (Bampton Lectures), 1874; and "The Christian Creed: its Theory and Practice. With a

Preface on some present Dangers of the English Church," 1878; "Studies in Genesis," 1880; and "The Foundations of Morality," 1882.

LEBŒUF, EDMOND, a Marshal of France, born Nov. 5, 1809, received his professional education in the Polytechnic School and the School of Artillery at Metz. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1852, served in the Crimean war at the head of the artillery; became a General of Division in 1857, and commanded the artillery during the Italian campaign in 1859. He was then appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, and a member of the Committee on Artillery. In 1866 he was sent to Venetia as Imperial Commissioner for transferring the province to the Italian authorities; and in Jan. 1869 he was appointed to succeed General de Goyon at Toulouse, and to command the 6th Army Corps. In the following August he succeeded Marshal Niel as Minister of War, and he continued to occupy that position in the parliamentary cabinet formed by M. Ollivier in Jan. 1870, being shortly afterwards created a Marshal of France. Just before the late war between France and Prussia, Marshal Lebœuf assured the Emperor that the army was in a complete state of organization, and thoroughly prepared for war. The disasters which so soon followed showed how much the Minister's confident opinion was to be relied on, and he became the most unpopular man in the country. He accompanied his Imperial master to the seat of war, and after Sédan was shut up in Metz with Marshal Bazaine. On the capitulation of that fortress he was sent prisoner into Germany. After peace was signed he went to Switzerland, and subsequently he returned to France, where he gave evidence before the Commission appointed to inquire into the capitulations.

LECKY, WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE, M.A., was born in the neighbourhood of Dublin, March 26, 1838, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1859 and M.A. in 1863. Devoting himself to literature, he soon gained great distinction as an author. His acknowledged works are: "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," published anonymously in 1861, and republished in 1871-72; "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," 2 vols., 1865, 5th edit., 1872; "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne," 2 vols., 1869; and "A History of England in the Eighteenth Century," vols. i. and ii., 1878, vols. iii. and iv., 1882. All these works have been translated into German, and some of them into other languages.

LECOCQ, ALEXANDRE CHARLES, musical composer, born at Paris, June 3, 1832. He received his musical education in the Conservatoire, where he studied from 1849 till 1854, when he set up as a teacher of music. About this period M. Offenbach founded the theatre of the Bouffes Parisiens, and opened a competition for the composition of an operetta in one act, entitled "Le Docteur Miracle." M. Lecocq, with seventy-seven other competitors, entered the lists, and he was at first classed among the first six, with MM. Bizet, Demerssemann, Erlanger, Limagne, and Manniquet, and afterwards he had the satisfaction of seeing his score chosen conjointly with that of George Bizet, the result being that "Le Docteur Miracle" was first represented on the stage with the music of M. Lecocq, April 8, 1857, and with the music of M. Bizet on the 9th of the same month, the two scores being afterwards played on alternate nights. Neither of them, however, was received with much favour by the public. M. Lecocq obtained a larger measure of success with several one-act operettas

which were produced at the little theatre of the Champs-Élysées, viz., "Le Baiser à la Poste," "Liline et Valentin," "Les Ondines au Champagne" Sept., 1865, and "Le Cabaret de Ramponneau" Oct., 1867. In May, 1866, he had brought out at the Palais-Royal an operetta in one act, "Le Myosotis," the music being composed by him, and the witty and sprightly libretto being from the pen of Cham, the caricaturist. This piece was received with the most flattering marks of favour. After the establishment of the Athenée M. Lecocq produced at that theatre "L'Amour et son Carquois," Jan., 1868, a comic opera in two acts; and in the month of April following, "Fleur de Thé," an *opera buffa* in three acts, which was his first brilliant success, and which had a run of 100 nights. Among his subsequent pieces are: "Les Jumeaux de Bergame;" "Le Carnaval d'un Merle blanc;" "Gandolfo;" "Le Rajah de Mysore;" "Le Testament de M. de Crac;" "Le Barbier de Trouville;" "Les Cents Vierges," produced at Brussels during the war of 1870-71; "La Fille de Madame Angot," his most popular production, also brought out at Brussels, Dec. 4, 1872; "Girofié-Girofla," brought out March 21, 1874, at the Théâtre des Fantaisies Parisiennes (Alcazar) at Brussels, and afterwards with an English libretto, at the Philharmonic Theatre in London; "Les Prés Saint Gervais," an *opera buffa*, brought out at the Théâtre des Variétés, Paris, Nov. 14, 1874, and in an English dress at the Criterion Theatre, London, on the 28th of the same month, the original libretto by MM. Sardou and Gille having been translated by Mr. Robert Reece; "Le Pompon," at the Folies Dramatiques, Nov., 1875; "La Petite Mariée," produced at the Renaissance, Dec., 1875, and presented to a London audience at the Opéra Comique, May 6, 1876; "Kosiki," Renaissance, Oct., 1876; "La Marjolaine," same theatre, Feb. 3, 1877; "Le Petit Duc," same theatre, Jan. 25, 1878; and "La Camargo," same theatre, Nov. 20, 1878.

LE CONTE, Joseph, M.D., born in Liberty County, Georgia, Feb. 26, 1823. He graduated at Franklin College in 1841, and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1845, and practised his profession at Macon, Georgia. In 1850 he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he studied under Agassiz. He subsequently held several professorships, and since 1869 has been Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of California. He has published several essays on education and the fine arts, a work on "The Mutual Relations of Religion and Science," 1874; and one on "Sight," 1881. Among his strictly scientific publications are papers on "The Agency of the Gulf Stream in the Formation of the Peninsula of Florida;" "On the Correlation of Vital Force with Chemical and Physical Forces;" "On the Phenomena of Binocular Vision;" "A Theory of the Formation of the Great Features of the Earth's Surface;" "On some of the Ancient Glaciers of the Sierras;" "On the Great Lava Flood of the North-west;" and "On the Structure and Age of the Cascade Mountains."

LEDOCHOWSKI, His Eminence Miecislas, Cardinal of the Roman Church, Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, and Primate of Poland, was born at Gork, of an illustrious Polish family, Oct. 29, 1822. He commenced his theological studies under the Lazarists in the college of St. John, Warsaw, and at the age of eighteen received the ecclesiastical tonsure and habit from the Bishop of Sandomir. After some studies at Vienna he proceeded to Rome, where he joined the "Academia Ecclesiastica,"

founded by Pius IX. to impart a special training to young ecclesiastics distinguished by their acquirements. His Holiness named Ledochowski Domestic Prelate and Protonotary Apostolic, and also sent him on a diplomatic mission to Madrid and as Auditor of the Nunciature to Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, and Santiago de Chili. He was nominated Archbishop of Thebes, *in partibus infidelium*, on his appointment, Sept. 30, 1861, to the Nunciature of Brussels, where he remained four years. In Jan., 1866, he was translated to the archbishopric of Gnesen and Posen, and as the occupant of that see he possesses the title of Primate of Poland. In consequence of his resistance to the laws enacted in Prussia against the Church, he was, in 1874, cast into prison, and he was actually incarcerated in the dungeons of Ostrowo when he was proclaimed a Cardinal by the Pope in a secret consistory held in Rome, March 15, 1875. He was released from captivity Feb. 3, 1876. Being banished from his diocese he proceeded to Rome, where he took possession of his "title," the church of Santa Maria in Ara Cœli (May 11).

LEE, The Rev. Alfred Theophilus, LL.D., D.C.L., is son of the late Sir J. Theophilus Lee, of Leominster Hall, Torquay, D.L. for Middlesex and Westminster. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which college he was Foundation Scholar and Porteus gold medallist. He graduated M.A. in 1856, hon. LL.D. of the University of Dublin in 1866, and D.C.L. of Oxford in the following year. He was ordained in 1853 to the curacy of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, and was subsequently senior curate of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, vicar of Elson, rector of Ahoghill, in the north of Ireland, rural dean and chaplain to the Duke of Abercorn when Lord Lieutenant, and proctor for the diocese in the National Synod. Since 1871 he has been secretary of the Church Defence Institution. He was elected to the preachership at Gray's-Inn in Nov., 1879. Dr. Lee is the author of the "History of Tetbury" and of various sermons and pamphlets on theological questions.

LEE, Sir Edward, F.S.A., born Oct. 16, 1833, at the Vicarage House, Thame, Oxfordshire, is the younger son of the late Rev. Frederick Lee, M.A., Rector of Easington, of an old family long resident in that county, one member of which was Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He was educated at the Grammar School of Thame, and afterwards studied art in London. After having been for some years manager of the Literary and Scientific Department of the Crystal Palace, he was appointed by Sir Arthur Guinness, Director of the Dublin Exhibition of 1872, which, under his counsel and management, proved a great success. In acknowledgment of his constant and indefatigable labours, the Lord-Lieutenant (Earl Spencer), at the closing ceremonial, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, 1872. He was for awhile Managing Director of the Alexandra Palace, but is now again Director of the Exhibition Palace in Dublin; and has been a contributor to various literary and artistic publications.

LEE, The Rev. Frederick George, D.C.L., F.S.A., born Jan. 6, 1832, at Thame Vicarage, Oxfordshire, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Frederick Lee, M.A., rector of Easington, in that county. He was educated at the Grammar School, Thame, and at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated S.C.L., and became both a university and college prizeman in 1854. He was afterwards a student of Cuddesden Theological College, and was ordained deacon in 1854, and priest in 1856, by the Bishop of Oxford. He has been curate of Sunningwell, Berks, assistant minister of Berkeley Chapel, and incumbent of

St. Mary's, Aberdeen. He was created hon. D.C.L. Nov. 20, 1864, and hon. D.D. of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington in Virginia, in June, 1879. At present he is vicar of All Saints', Lambeth. Dr. Lee founded and edited the *Union Review* from 1863 to 1869, and was hon. secretary of the Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom, from 1857 to 1869. He is likewise one of the originators and officers of the Order of Corporate Reunion, which was established in 1877. He is the author of "Poems," 2nd edit. 1855; "The Words from the Cross," 3rd edit. 1880.; "The Gospel Message," 1860; "The St. George's Riots: a Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.," 3rd edit. 1860; "The Cheyne Case: a Letter to Adam Urquhart, Sheriff of Wigtonshire," 3rd edit. 1860; "The King's Highway, and other Poems," 1866; "The Martyrs of Vienne and Lyons, an Oxford Prize Poem," 3rd edit. 1866; "The Message of Reconciliation," 2nd edit. 1868; "The Church of England and Political Parties: a Letter to the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.," 2nd edit. 1868; "Petronilla, and other Poems," 2nd edit. 1869; "The Beauty of Holiness," 4th edit. 1869; "Parochial and Occasional Sermons," 1869; "Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell," 3rd edit. 1870; and "The Validity of the Holy Orders of the Church of England maintained and vindicated," 1870. As editor he has published "Prayers for the Reunion of Christendom," 1864; "Sermons on Reunion," 1864, second series, 1865; "Sancta Clara on the Thirty-nine Articles," 1865; "Miscellaneous Sermons," 1865; "Essays on Reunion," 1867; "Altar Service Book for the Church of England," 1868; "The Book of the Epistles," 1868; "The Book of the Gospels," 1868; "Manuale Clericorum," 1870; "Directorium Anglicanum," 4th edit., 1870; "Lyrics of Light and Life," 2nd edit., 1878. He has also written "The Christian Doctrine of Prayer for the Departed," 1872; "The Bells of Botteville Tower, and other Poems," 1873; "Glimpses of the Supernatural," 1874; "Recent Legislation and its Dangers: a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Winchester," 1875; "Memorials of the Rev. R. S. Hawker," 1876; "Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms," 1876; "The Repeal of the Public Worship Regulation Act: a Letter to Lord Cairns," 1877; "More Glimpses of the World Unseen," 1878; "Historical Sketches of the Reformation," 1879; "The Church under Queen Elizabeth," 1880; "Order out of Chaos," 1881; "Reginald Barentyne; or, Liberty without Limit: a Tale of the Times," 1881; "The Need of Spiritual Authority," 3rd edit., 1882; and "The History and Antiquities of the Prebendal Church of the B. V. Mary of Thame," 1882. Dr. Lee has been a contributor to the *Ecclesiastic*, the *Christian Remembrancer*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *Contemporary Review*, the *Nineteenth Century*, and the *Ecclesiologist*.

LEE, JOHN EDWARD, F.S.A., F.G.S., was born Dec. 21, 1808, at Newland, near Hull. For some years he was the Hon. Secretary of the Hull Royal Institution, and studied geology under the late Professor Phillips. He has, however, written nothing on geology with the exception of a few papers in the journals, though he has amassed a large private collection of fossils. In 1841 he removed to Caerleon, in Monmouthshire, and took an active part in forming the County Antiquarian Association, of which for more than 25 years he was the Honorary Secretary, and as an amateur artist he contributed to most of its periodicals. In 1862, he published "Isca Silurum," or an illustrated catalogue of the Roman remains found at Caerleon, the ancient capital of the Siluri, and in

1866 appeared his translation and re-arrangement of Dr. Keller's "Lake Dwellings," a second edition of which appeared in 1878, in two volumes. He has also published "Roman Imperial Photographs," 1874; and "Roman Imperial Profiles; being a series of more than 160 Lithographic Profiles enlarged from Coins," 1874; a translation of Conrad Merk's "Excavations at the Kesslerloch, near Thayngen, Switzerland, a Cave of the Reindeer Period," 1876; and "The Note-Book of an Amateur Geologist," 1881. For twenty-eight years he has been in the commission of the peace for Monmouthshire, but he is now residing at Torquay, and he is one of the local secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries for Devonshire.

LEE, Richard, dramatist and journalist, son of Charles Lee, R.N., was born Feb. 10, 1828, and educated at King's College School, London. Devoted to literary pursuits from an early age, he became associated as contributor with various publications. He retired from the office of dramatic critic of the *Morning Advertiser* upon the production of his first play, "Ordeal by Touch," at the Queen's Theatre, in May, 1872. He has also written "Chivalry," brought out at the Globe, Sept. 13, 1873.

LEEDS, Bishop of. (*See* Cornthwaite.)

LEES, Edwin, F.L.S., F.G.S., born at Worcester, May 12, 1800, was educated there, and afterwards at a private school in Birmingham, the Principal of which had at that time as Ushers his two sons, one of whom (Mr. M. D. Hill) was afterwards called to the bar, and became Recorder of Birmingham, and the other was eventually Sir Rowland Hill, celebrated for his successful efforts in postal reform. Having been brought up to commercial pursuits, he abandoned them for the more congenial studies of botany and natural history. The natural history of Worcestershire in particular has been his study, and he assisted the late Sir Charles Hastings in establishing the Worcestershire Natural History Society, of which he was the first Hon. Curator; and became the first president of the Worcestershire and vice-president of the Malvern Naturalists' Club. He is well known as a lecturer and writer on botany, and has written "The Botanical Looker-out in England and Wales;" "The Affinities of Plants and Animals, their Analogies and Associations;" "Pictures of Nature around the Malvern Hills and Vale of Severn;" "The Botany of the Malvern Hills," which has passed through three editions; also some poetical pieces, and numerous papers in magazines devoted to botany and natural history, besides various articles in the "Transactions" of the Woolhope (Herefordshire) and Malvern Field Clubs, and in the *Worcester Journal*. He published "The Botany of Worcestershire," in 1868. A series of articles from his pen on remarkable and curious old trees, relics of the English forests, appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. In 1869 the members of the Worcestershire and Malvern Naturalists' Clubs presented Mr. Lees with his portrait and a breakfast service of plate in acknowledgment of his services extending over more than a quarter of a century. In 1877 he produced "The Forest and Chace of Malvern, its Ancient and Present State; with notices of the most remarkable Old Trees within its confines." His latest production is a volume entitled "Scenery and Thought, in Poetical Pictures of various Landscape Scenes and Incidents," 1880.

LEFEVRE, The Right Hon. George John Shaw-, M.P., son of Sir John George Shaw-Lefevre, K.C.B., by Rachel Emily, daughter of Mr. Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley Hall, Nottingham, was born in 1832, and received his education at

Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1856. In 1863 he was first elected M.P. for Reading, in the Liberal interest, and he has continued to be one of the representatives of that borough down to the present time. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from May to July, 1866; Secretary to the Board of Trade from Dec. 1868, to Jan. 1871; Secretary to the Admiralty from the last date to Feb. 1874, and again from April, 1880, to the following November, when he was appointed First Commissioner of Works and Buildings in succession to Mr. Adam, who had resigned that office on being appointed Governor of Madras. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple in Nov. 1882. He is the author of an important article on "Public Works in London," in the *Nineteenth Century* (Nov. 1882).

LE FLÔ, Adolphe Emmanuel Charles, a French general and diplomatist, born at Lesneven (Finistère), Nov. 2, 1804, after passing through the usual course of instruction at the military school of Saint Cyr, served with distinction in Algeria, and was, for his gallant conduct before Constantine, advanced to the rank of Major. He became a Colonel in 1844, and a General of Brigade in 1848. He was returned for Finistère to the Constituent Assembly in Sept. 1848, but took no part in its deliberations until March, 1849, he having been in the meantime employed on a diplomatic mission at the Russian court. On his return he voted with the Right and supported the policy of Louis Napoleon, which, however, he subsequently opposed in the Legislative Assembly, the result being that after the *coup d'état* he was placed under arrest and banished from the country. General Le Flô sojourned for some years in Belgium and Jersey, but in 1859 returned to his native country. On the formation of the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870, he was appointed Minister for War, and he held that position in the government of M. Thiers until July, 1871, when he was selected to fill the post of Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in lieu of the Duke de Noailles. He was replaced as ambassador by General Chanzy, Feb. 18, 1879. General Le Flô, who is now living in retirement at his château near Morlaix, is said to be preparing for publication the memoirs of his diplomatic career.

LEGGE, Edward, having served a hard apprenticeship to journalism, began an active career as a special correspondent for the *Irish Times*, in the war between Germany and France, in 1870. Early in the following year he joined the *Morning Post*, and represented that journal at all the principal royal and other ceremonies, until 1876. He recorded for the *Morning Post* the entry of the victorious German troops into Berlin in 1871; the arrival of the Shah of Persia in Belgium; the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at St. Petersburg, in 1874; the death and funeral of Napoleon III.; accompanied the suite of Don Alfonso from Paris to Spain when the young King was called to the throne; and chronicled many home events of importance between 1871 and 1876. Mr. Legge was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1875. In 1876 he originated *The Whitehall Review*, a weekly social and literary journal. He is the author of "Wayside Sketches," and "Killed at Saarbrücken!"

LEGGE, James, M.A., was born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, in 1815, and educated at Huntly, and the grammar schools of Aberdeen and Old Aberdeen. He entered King's College and University in 1831: graduated M.A. in 1835; studied subsequently at Highbury Theological College, London, and received from the University of

Aberdeen the degree of LL.D. in 1870. He was appointed a missionary to the Chinese in connection with the London Missionary Society, in 1839, and arrived at Malacca in that capacity in December of the same year. In 1840 he took charge of the Anglo-Chinese College founded there by the Rev. Dr. R. Morrison in 1825. In 1843 he removed to Hong Kong, where he continued till 1873 in the discharge of missionary duties, and officiating also for many years as minister of the English Union Church, which had grown up in connection with his labours. Having returned to England in 1867, leaving his return to Hong Kong uncertain (though he did return in 1870), he was presented by the Government of the colony with a service of plate "in acknowledgment of many valuable public services freely and gratuitously rendered;" and by many of the Chinese inhabitants with a valuable and beautiful silver tablet, made after the Chinese fashion. In 1875 several gentlemen connected with the China trade formed themselves into a committee to promote the establishment of a Chair of the Chinese Language and Literature at Oxford, to be occupied in the first place by Dr. Legge. The University liberally responded to the proposal, and the Chair was constituted in March, 1876. Corpus Christi College was forward in aiding the foundation, and Dr. Legge is now a Fellow and M.A. of it. In certain philological discussions which arose in China in 1847 about the proper rendering in Chinese of the words "God" and "Spirit," Dr. Legge took a prominent part, his principal publication being a volume in 1852, under the title of "The Notions of the Chinese concerning God and Spirits." His chief claim to literary distinction, however, rests on his edition of the Chinese Classics with the Chinese Text, a translation in English, notes critical and exegetical, and copious prolegomena. He conceived the idea of this work in 1841, feeling that "he should not be able to consider himself qualified for the duties of his position until he had thoroughly mastered the classical books of the Chinese, and had investigated for himself the whole field of thought through which the sages of China had ranged, and in which were to be found the foundations of the moral, social, and political life of the people." His plan was to embrace what are called "the four *Shu*," and "the five *King*." The *Shu* were published in two volumes in 1861. Three of the *King* have since been published in two volumes each, in 1865, 1871, and 1872. There are still wanting two *King* to complete the work; but with the volumes thus far published there are incorporated translations of various other important ancient Chinese works. Smaller editions of the *Shu* have been published without the Chinese part, and also a version of the second *King*, or Book of Ancient Chinese Poetry, rendered by the author in English verse, in 1875. For these works the Julien prize, on occasion of its first award, was given to Dr. Legge by the Académie des Belles Lettres et Inscriptions of the Institute of France in 1875. He attended the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in 1878. He is one of the workers on the series of "The Sacred Books of the East," edited by Professor F. Max Müller; and a translation of one of the two *King*, referred to above as still wanting to complete his work on the Chinese Classics, was published a few months ago.

LEHMANN, Rudolf, artist, was born Aug. 19, 1819, at Ottensen, near Hamburg, and educated at Hamburg. His art education he received at Paris, Munich, and Rome. He obtained three gold medals at three Paris Exhibitions,

and was created a Knight of the Order of the Falcon by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. His portrait, painted by himself at the request of the Director of Public Galleries in Florence, is placed in the Galleria degli Uffizi of that city, in the room set apart for portraits of distinguished artists painted by themselves. Mr. Lehmann's chief pictures are :—"Sixtus V. blessing the Pontine Marshes," bought by the French Government for the Museum in Lille; a "Madonna," and a "St. Sebastian," ordered by the French Government for two churches in France; "Early Dawn in the Pontine Marshes;" numerous pictures of modern life and costume in Italy; numerous portraits of distinguished persons in England; and a collection of pencil sketches, portraits of distinguished contemporaries, with their autographs (100 in number), 12 of them published by Messrs. Bruckmann & Co.

LEIDY, Joseph, M.D., LL.D., born in Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1823. He graduated M.D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, and commenced the practice of his profession, but soon devoted himself to scientific pursuits. From 1846 to 1852 he gave private courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology. In 1846 he was made Chairman of the Curators of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; in 1853 Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania; and in 1871 Professor of Natural History in Swarthmore College, all of which positions he still holds. He is also now President of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. During the civil war he served as surgeon in Satterlee Hospital, Philadelphia. He has furnished more than 800 contributions to scientific periodicals. Among his more important works are: "Flora and Fauna within Living Animals," 1853; "The Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska," with 30 plates, 1870; and "Contributions to the Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western Territories," with 37 plates, 1873.

LEIGHTON, Sir Frederick, P.R.A., was born at Scarborough, Dec. 3, 1830, and from childhood evinced a strong passion for painting. This his parents encouraged, as they gave him every opportunity for gratifying it. They opposed, however, for some years, his desire to study art with a view of making it a profession. His first systematic instructions in drawing were received at Rome in the winter of 1842-43 from a painter named Filippo Meli. In 1843-44 he entered, as a student, the Royal Academy of Berlin. Then followed a comparative withdrawal from art for a year, during which the embryo painter was receiving his general education at a school at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The winter of 1845-46 was spent in Florence; and here it was that the father at last yielded to the son's desire to embrace painting as a profession. Some drawings of the young student were submitted to the celebrated American sculptor, Hiram Powers, and the father promised that his decision should depend on the results of his interview with the sculptor. The estimate formed by Powers of the drawings being highly favourable, the youthful Leighton was permitted from that day forward to devote the whole of his time to painting. Part of the time, from 1846 to 1848, he studied in the Academy of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The winter of 1848-49 he passed in Brussels, painting his first finished picture, which represented the story of Cimabue finding Giotto drawing in the fields. The succeeding year or so he spent in Paris, copying in the Louvre, and attending the life school. Thence he returned to Frankfort, where he became, and continued till the early

part of 1853, a pupil of E. Steinle of Vienna (one of the followers of Overbeck), Professor of Historical Painting at the Academy of that city. During this period several pictures were painted by Mr. Leighton, amongst others a large one of "The Death of Brunellesco." More or less of three winter seasons were next passed at Rome in diligent study and in painting a large picture of "Cimabue," representing the procession (consisting in the picture of Cimabue, his scholars, and principal Florentine contemporaries) which is said to have accompanied with great honour and rejoicing, through the streets of Florence, to the church of Santa Maria Novella, Cimabue's picture of the Madonna. The exhibition of this work by Mr. Leighton at the Royal Academy in 1855 was a great surprise to the London public, coming as it did from an artist unknown in England. It was at once purchased by the Queen, and it was re-exhibited at the Manchester Art-Treasures and the International Exhibitions. During four years after this early and great success, the artist resided in Paris, studying, however, under no master, though aided by the counsel of Ary Scheffer, Robert Fleury, and other French painters. Subsequently he resided in London, and in 1856 he contributed to the Academy Exhibition a picture entitled "The Triumph of Music," the subject being Orpheus, by the power of his art, redeeming his wife from Hades. The following is a list of his later contributions to the Academy:—"The Fisherman and the Syren" and "Romeo and Juliet, act iv., scene 5," 1858; "Pavonia," "Sunny Hours," and "La Nanna," 1859; "Capri—Sunrise," 1860; "Portrait of Mrs. S. O.," "Paolo and Francesca," "A Dream," "Lieder ohne Worte," "Capri—Paganos," 1861; "Odalisque," "The Star of Bethlehem," "Sisters," "Michael Angelo nursing his Dying Servant," "Duett," "Sea Echoes," 1862; "Jezebel and Ahab," "A Girl with a Basket of Fruit," "A Girl feeding Peacocks," "An Italian Cross-bowman," 1863; "Dante in Exile," "Orpheus and Eurydice," "Golden Hours," 1864; "David," "Mother and Child," "Widow's Prayer," "Helen of Troy," "In St. Mark's," 1865; "Painter's Honeymoon," "Mrs. James Guthrie," "Syracusan Bride," 1866; "Pastoral," "Spanish Dancing-Girl—Cadiz," "Knucklebone Player," "Roman Mother," "Venus Unrobing," 1867; "Jonathan's Token to David," "Mrs. F. P. Cockerell," "Ariadne abandoned by Theseus," "Acme and Septimius," "Actæa," 1868; "St. Jerome," "Dædalus and Icarus," "Electra at the Tomb of Agamemnon," "Helios and Rhodos," 1869; "A Nile Woman," 1870; "Hercules wrestling with Death for the Body of Alcestis," "Greek Girls picking up Pebbles by the Sea," "Cleoboulos instructing his daughter Cleobouline," 1871; "After Vespers," "Summer Moon," "Portrait of Sir E. Ryan," "A Condottiere," 1872; "Weaving the Wreath," "The Industrial Arts of Peace," 1873; "Moorish Garden: a Dream of Granada," "Old Damascus," "Antique Juggling Girl," "Clytemnestra from the Battlements of Argos watching for the Beacon Fires which are to announce the return of Agamemnon," 1874; "Portion of the Interior of the Grand Mosque of Damascus," "Little Fatima," "Venetian Girl," and "Eastern Slinger Scaring Birds in the Harvest Time," 1875; "Portrait of Captain Burton," "The Daphnephoria," "Teresina," "Paolo," 1876; "Music Lesson," and "Study," 1877; "Nausicaa," "Serafina," and "Winding the Skein," 1878; "Biondina," "Catarina," "Elijah in the Wilderness," "Professor G. Costa," "Amarilla," and "Neruccia," 1879; "Sister's Kiss," "Iostephane," "The Light of the

Hareem," "Psamathe," and "Crenaia," 1880; "Elisha raising the Son of the Shunamite," "Portrait of the Painter," painted by invitation for the collection of portraits of artists painted by themselves, in the Uffizii Gallery, Florence; "Idyll," "Whispers," "Viola," and "Bianca," 1881; "Day-dreams," "Wedded," "Phryne at Eleusis," "Antigone," and "Melittion," 1882; "The Dance," a decorative frieze for a drawing-room in a private house, "Vestal," "Kittens," and "Memories," 1883. In the *Portfolio* for 1870 is a photograph of the group of "The Five Foolish Virgins," reproduced from the reredos of St. Michael's Church, Lyndhurst, situate on the borders of the New Forest. In painting this wall-picture Mr. Leighton made use of a new medium tried by Mr. Gambier Parry at Highham, near Gloucester, and in the nave-vault of Ely Cathedral. Mr. Leighton has executed many drawings for the wood-engravers, among which may be named the illustrations to George Eliot's Florentine tale of "Romola." Mr. Leighton was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1864, and an Academician in 1869. He was chosen President of the Royal Academy in succession to the late Sir Francis Grant, Nov. 13, 1878, and a few days later received the honour of knighthood. In the same year he was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1879 he was created an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge, and an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford. Sir F. Leighton was for many years Colonel of the Artists' corps of Volunteers: he resigned that command in July, 1883. He accepted, in Aug. 1883, the presidency of an English commission which was formed for the International Exhibition of the Graphic Arts in Vienna.

LEIGHTON, JOHN, F.S.A., artist, descended from the Leightons of Ulysseshaven, Forfarshire, N.B., was born, Sept. 15, 1822, in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, and became a pupil of Mr. Howard, R.A. His first published work was a series of outlines in 1844, but prior to this he had contributed to cartoon exhibitions. About 1848-50 he published several serio-comic *brochures* under the *nom de guerre* of "Luke Limner," being satires on art principles, then little understood. In 1851 Mr. Leighton aided Owen Jones in arranging the first World's Fair in Hyde Park. About this time our artist produced a series of twenty-four outlines, entitled "Money;" finding time also to aid in the foundation of the first School of Drawing for Artizans. To aid design he produced the first book in which all styles were used as *motifs*. This work he greatly extended and republished in 1881, under its old title of "Suggestions in Design." With Rossetti and many members of the advanced school he promoted a Free Exhibition of Pictures, and with Roger Fenton founded the Photographic Society. In 1859-60 Mr. Leighton sat in committee with the first artists at the Society of Arts in codifying the Copyright Acts, under the presidency of Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A. In 1877 he assisted at the Antwerp Congress, and again in Paris, 1878, at the Louvre, under the presidency of M. Meissonier. Mr. Leighton has great bibliographical and typographical experience, having lectured on "Libraries and Books," on "Orienta Art," and "Binocular Perspective." He contributed suggestions to the Royal Academy Commission in favour of the removal to Burlington House, reporting upon the future art library there. It was at Mr. Leighton's suggestion that Earl Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, in 1869 modified and ameliorated the court costume at St. James's. In 1870 appeared the *Graphic*, and in it an ingenious scheme for indexing London in

hexagonal superficial miles. This map is now in the possession of the Board of Works. Mr. Leighton has visited most of the Continental museums and schools. In 1873 he made an extended tour in Russia, Caucasia, and Georgia, for the purpose of studying the Byzantine Art of the Greek Church, returning by way of the Crimea. He has illustrated "The Moral Emblems," "The Lyra Germanica," and the "Life of Man Symbolised;" hitting at fashion's folly in a very popular little book, "Madre Natura." In 1871 appeared three editions of "Paris under the Commune," edited and illustrated by our artist, who had his *atelier* blown up with gunpowder by the *communards* and his *concièrge* shot. Mr. Leighton served on the commissions of the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, taking first-class medals in London, also at Paris, 1855 and 1867, and at Philadelphia in 1867. In 1878 he assisted as a juror at Paris.

LEITNER, Gottlieb William, M.A., Ph.D., born at Pesth, capital of Hungary, Oct. 14, 1840, is a naturalized British subject, and has several relatives living in England. He was educated at Constantinople, Brussa, Malta, and King's College, London; was appointed First-class Interpreter to the British Commissariat during the Russian war, in 1855; was lecturer in Arabic, Turkish, and Modern Greek at King's College, London, in 1859; and Professor of Arabic with Muhammadan Law at the same institution, in 1861, when he founded the Oriental section. The degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. were conferred upon him by the University of Freiburg, in 1862. He has founded over seventy institutions, including the Punjaub University College, a number of schools of various grades, literary societies and free public libraries in India and elsewhere; and has started six journals in English, Arabic, Urdu, &c. Dr. Leitner discovered the languages and races of Dardistan in 1866; and he has since incorporated other languages between Kabul, Kashmir, and Badakhshar in his researches. He was the only British exhibitor at the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873, who, in competition with the Ministries of Education of all civilised countries, received the only Grand Diploma of Honour that was awarded for "promotion of education." He brought over the first Yarkandi and the first Siah Posh Kafir to Europe, as well as the largest Central Asian collection of curiosities and antiquities. He excavated Græco-Buddhistic sculptures in 1870, and established a link between Greece at the time of Alexander the Great and Buddhist art and religion. Dr. Leitner originated and defended the title "Kaiser-i-Hind" in connection with Her Majesty's assumption of the Imperial dignity in India, long before its adoption by the Indian Government. On the historical occasion of the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, held on the 1st Jan., 1877, the Viceroy (Lord Lytton) referred to his "successful services in the cause of education as an honour to India and to all of us," in reply to the address of an influential deputation of native chiefs and others which Dr. Leitner headed. On this occasion also the Viceroy promised to raise Dr. Leitner's main creation, the University College, to the rank of a full University in all the ordinary Faculties, with the exception of Theology, besides recognizing its functions not only as an examining, but also as a teaching, body, and an academy for the initiation of original research and the production of original works in the Oriental languages, and of translations from European languages into the vernaculars of India. Dr. Leitner also caused considerable excavations to be made by his retainers in Swat, which yielded numerous Græco-Buddhistic sculp-

tures, and proved that Greek art had once influenced that now inhospitable region. In the course of his literary activity Dr. Leitner has brought together one of the largest collections in the possession of a private individual, and which is unique in many respects. Besides its ethnographical and numismatic interest, it chiefly illustrates the influence of Greek art when in contact with barbaric sculpture, whether Egyptian, Indian, Assyrian, or Persian. A portion of it is deposited on loan at the India Museum. Dr. Leitner is Principal of the Lahore Government College (in which the Delhi College is now incorporated); Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore; and Registrar of the Punjaub University. He is also the President of an important body which he founded in 1864, namely, the Punjaub Association, or Anjuman-i-Punjaub, an institution for social, political, and educational reforms. Dr. Leitner speaks, reads, and writes 25 languages, and is probably the greatest living linguist. Dr. Leitner attended the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in Sept., 1878. His published works comprise:—"Theory and Practice of Education;" "Philosophical Grammar of Arabic;" the same translated into Urdu and Arabic; "The Sinîn - ul - Islam" (History and Literature of Muhammadanism in their relations to Universal History); "The Races of Turkey, with principal reference to Muhammadan Education;" "Comparative Vocabulary and Grammar of the Dardu Languages;" Dialogues in the above languages; "Results of a Tour in Dardistan, Kashmir, Little Thibet, Ladak, Zanshar, &c.," Lond., 1868, *et seq.*; "History of Dardistan, Songs, Legends, &c.;" "Græco-Buddhistic Discoveries;" "A National University for the Punjaub;" and "Adventures of a Siah Posh Kafir."

LE JEUNE, Henry, A.R.A., of Flemish extraction, was born in 1819. In early life he was sent to study at the British Museum, and in 1841 he obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy for a picture of "Samson bursting his Bonds." He was Head Master of the Government School of Design from 1845 to 1848, when he became Curator of the Painting School at the Royal Academy, retiring from this post in 1864. He has been a frequent exhibitor since 1841, and was chosen an A.R.A. in 1863.

LELAND, Charles Godfrey, born at Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1824. He graduated at Princeton College in 1846, and subsequently studied at the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich, and Paris. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, but soon relinquished law for literature, and contributed largely to periodicals. For several years he resided in Europe, but returned to the United States in 1880, and is now conducting an experiment in industrial art education in the public schools of Philadelphia. His works, many of which are of a humorous or burlesque character, include, "The Poetry and Mystery of Dreams," 1855; "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," 1855; "Pictures of Travel," a translation of Heine's "Reisebilder," 1856; "Sunshine in Thought," 1862; "Legends of Birds," 1864; "Hans Breitmann's Ballads," 1867-70; "The Music Lessons of Confucius, and other Poems," 1870; "Gaudeamus," a translation of the humorous poems of Scheffel," 1871; "Egyptian Sketch Book," 1873; "The English Gipsies and their Language," 1873; "Fu-Sang, or the Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century," 1875; "English Gipsy Songs," 1875; "Abraham Lincoln," 1879; "The Minor Arts," 1880; and "The Gipsies," 1882.

LEMOINNE, John Émile, publicist, born in London, of French parents, Oct. 17, 1815; commenced his studies in England, and finished

them in France. In 1840 the director of the *Journal des Débats* intrusted him with the supervision of the English correspondence of that journal, a position which he still holds. He has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* numerous articles, for the most part relating to political history, England, and biography. Several of these articles were published in a separate form, under the title of "Études Critiques et Biographiques," in 1862. He was elected a member of the French Academy in succession to Jules Janin, May 13, 1875, and his reception was on March 2, 1876. His keen and often hostile criticism of English policy is always read with interest by the more serious portion of Frenchmen, and is not disregarded in England; and it may be said that it is chiefly by his exertions as a journalist that he obtained admission to the French Academy; but he is the author of a number of able articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which have deservedly obtained a European reputation. Mr. Lemoinne has written no continuous book. "More than once," he said to his fellow Academicians, on the occasion of his reception, "when the ambition of sitting among you was suggested to me, I was told, 'Write a book.' My book, I have been writing it every day for thirty years, and I thank you for having discovered it." On Feb. 6, 1880, he was definitively chosen by the Left Centre for the Life Senatorship vacant by the death of M. de Lavergne, and in April of the same year he was appointed French Minister at Brussels.

LENORMANT, François, is the son of Charles Lenormant, a distinguished French antiquary and historian, and a member of the Institute, who died in 1859. He was born at Paris in 1835, and became known at an early age by his numismatic and archæological researches, undertaken by the advice and under the direction of his father. In 1857 he carried off the numismatic prize awarded by the Academy of Inscriptions. He made several archæological tours in Germany, Italy, and the East. He happened to be in Syria, charged with an official mission, at the time of the massacres of the Christians in 1860, which he described in a series of letters addressed to newspapers in Paris, and afterwards reprinted under the title of "Une Persécution du Christianisme en 1860: les derniers Evénements de Syrie," 1860. In that year (1860) M. Lenormant had made important excavations at Eleusis, and in 1866 he was appointed a member of the scientific commission which was sent to observe the volcanic phenomena of the island of Santorin. He was nominated sub-librarian of the Institute in 1862, but he resigned that post in 1872, and in 1874 he was appointed Professor of Archæology in the Bibliothèque Nationale. During the siege of Paris he served as a volunteer in the 9th Regiment of the National Guard of Paris, and was wounded at Buzenval. He attended the Congress of Orientalists held in Florence in Sept., 1878. Being, like his father, a sincere Catholic, he contributed largely to the *Ami de la Religion*, the *Correspondant*, and the *Gazette de France*. From 1869 to 1872 he was editor of the *Moniteur des Architectes*, and in 1874 he founded, in conjunction with M. de Witte, the *Gazette Archéologique*. Among his works are:—"Essai sur la Classification des Monnaies des Lagides," 1856, to which the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres awarded the numismatic prize in 1857; "Sur l'Origine Chrétienne des Inscriptions Sinaïtiques," 1859; "Deux Dynasties Françaises chez les Slaves méridionaux aux XIV^{e} et XV^{e} siècles," 1861; "Le Gouvernement des Îles Ioniennes: lettre à Lord John Russell," 1861; "His-

toire des Massacres de Syrie en 1860," 1861; "Recherches Archéologiques à Éleusis," 1862; "Essai sur l'Organisation Politique et Économique de la Monnaie dans l'Antiquité," 1863; "Monographie de la Voie Sacrée Eleusienne," 1864; "La Grèce et les Îles Ioniennes," 1865; "Introduction à un Mémoire sur la Propagation de l'Alphabet Phénicien dans l'ancien Monde," 1866; "Les Tableaux du Musée de Naples," 1867; "Les Chefs-d'œuvre de l'Art Antique," 3 vols., 1867-69; "Manuel d'Histoire Ancienne de l'Orient," 2 vols., 1868, a work which was "crowned" in 1869 by the French Academy; "Histoire du Peuple Juif," 1868; "Histoire des Peuples Orientaux et de l'Inde," 1869; "Essai de Commentaire des Fragments Cosmogoniques de Berose," 1871; "Lettres Assyriologiques et épigraphiques sur l'Histoire et les Antiquités de l'Asie antérieure," 2 vols., 1871-72; "Études Accadiennes," 1873; "Le Déluge et l'Épopée Babylonienne," 1873; "Choix de Textes Cunéiformes," 1874-75; "Les Sciences occultes en Asie," 2 vols., 1874-75; "La Langue Primitive de la Chaldée," a reply to the critics of the "Études Accadiennes," 1875; "Sur le nom de Tammoux," 1876; "Les Syllabaires Cunéiformes;" "Étude sur quelques parties des Syllabaires Cunéiformes," 1877; and "Les Origines de l'Histoire d'après la Bible," Vol. II., Paris, 1882.

LEO THE THIRTEENTH, His Holiness Pope, the 258th Roman Pontiff, and 257th successor of St. Peter, is the son of Count Ludovico Pecci, by his wife Anna Prosperi. He was born at Carpineto, in the diocese of Anagni, in the State of the Church, March 2, 1810, and was baptized by the names of Vincenzo and Gioacchino. His mother always called him by his first name, which was also used by himself up to the termination of his studies, when he began to use the second name, Gioacchino. In 1818 his father sent him, along with his elder brother Giuseppe, to the Jesuit College of Viterbo. There he was taught grammar and humanities under Father Leonardo Giribaldi, a man of great learning, until the year 1824, when, on his mother's death, he was sent to Rome to the care of an uncle, and took up his residence in an apartment in the palace of the Marchese Muti. In Nov., 1824, he entered the schools of the Collegio Romano, then restored to the Jesuits, and had for his teachers Fathers Ferdinando Minini and Giuseppe Bonvicini, both distinguished for eloquence and virtue of no common order. Three years later he began to study mathematics. He had for instructors Father Giovanbattista Pianciani, nephew of Leo XII., and Father Andrea Carafa, a mathematician of renown. Young Pecci signalised himself by his assiduity and talent, and in 1828 got the first premium in Physico-Chemistry, and the first *accessit* in mathematics. Then he passed to the course of philosophy, and in the four years of that curriculum he attended the lectures of Fathers Giovanni Perrone, Francesco Manera, Michele Zecchinelli, Cornelius Van Everbroeck, and Francesco Xaverio Patrizi, brother of the late Cardinal Patrizi. While studying philosophy Pecci was entrusted, despite his youth, to give repetitions in philosophy to the pupils of the German College. In his third year of philosophy he sustained a public disputation, and obtained the first premium (1830). The following year, being then but 21 years old, he obtained the *laurea* in philosophy. Even in Viterbo young Pecci was noticed for his ability and for his perfect propriety of conduct. In Rome he seemed entirely devoted to study, and took no part in entertainments, conversazioni, amusements, or plays. At the age of 12 or 13 he wrote Latin, prose or verse,

with a marvellous facility. Having entered the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, the Abbate Pecci frequented the schools of the Roman University to learn canon and civil law. Pecci and Duke Sisto Riario Sforza (afterwards Cardinal Archbishop of Naples) were the two brilliant youths who eclipsed all the rest of their companions in study. Cardinal Antonio Sala took much interest in Pecci, and assisted him with advice and instruction. Becoming a doctor in laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI. a domestic prelate and Referendary of the Segnatura, March 16, 1837. Cardinal Carlo Odescalchi, famous for his humility in renouncing the purple to enter the Society of Jesus, gave Pecci holy orders in the chapel of St. Stanislas Kostka, in S. Andrea al Quirinale, and on Dec. 23, 1837, conferred the priesthood upon him in the chapel of the Vicariate. Gregory XVI. bestowed upon him the title of Prothonotary Apostolic, and appointed him Apostolic Delegate at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto in succession. In these important posts he ruled with firmness and prudence, and while at Benevento he, by his energy, put a stop to the brigandage which had before infested that district. In 1843 he was again promoted by Pope Gregory XVI., being sent as Nuncio to Belgium, and on Jan. 17 in that year he was created Archbishop of Damietta, *in partibus infidelium*, to qualify him for his office of Nuncio. He remained at Brussels for three years, and was then nominated Bishop of Perugia on Jan. 19, 1846, about four months previous to the death of Gregory XVI. The assertion that that Pontiff created Pecci a Cardinal *in pectore* before he died, and that Pius IX. allowed seven years to elapse before he gave effect to the nomination made by his predecessor *in pectore* has been often made, but the statement has no foundation in fact. He was created and proclaimed a Cardinal by Pius IX. in the Consistory of Dec. 19, 1853. He was a member of several of the Congregations of Cardinals—among them those of the Council, of Rites, and of Bishops and Regulars. In Sept., 1877, he was selected by Pope Pius IX. to fill the important office of Cardinal Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church, which post had become vacant by the death of Cardinal De Angelis. In that capacity, after the death of the late Pope (Feb. 7, 1878), he acted as Head of the Church in temporal matters, made the arrangements for the last solemn obsequies of the Pontiff, received the Catholic ambassadors, and superintended the preparations for the Conclave. Sixty-two Cardinals attended the Conclave, which was closed in the Vatican on Monday, Feb. 18, 1878. In the first scrutiny, made on the following morning, Pecci had 19 votes, the others being scattered among various Cardinals, such as Franchi, Bilio, De Luca, Martinelli, and Ferrieri. In the second scrutiny, on the evening of Tuesday, Cardinal Pecci's votes rose to 34, and in the scrutiny on Wednesday (Feb. 20) morning to 44. The election was then at an end, and the Cardinal Camerlengo was made Pope by the acclamation of all. The news was officially proclaimed to the outside world at a quarter past one o'clock, from the gallery of St. Peter's, when it was announced that his Holiness had assumed the name of Leo XIII. On March 3 he was crowned in the Sistine Chapel, all the ancient ceremonies being observed, save the benediction *Urbi et Orbi*, from the *loggia* of St. Peter's. One of the first acts of his Pontificate was the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland. While Bishop of Perugia Cardinal Pecci addressed several pastoral letters to his flock. One of these, written on the occasion of the Lenten Indult for the year 1868, has been printed.

LEOPOLD II. (Leopold-Louis-Philippe-Marie-Victor), King of the Belgians, son of the late King Leopold I., upon whose death, which occurred Dec. 10, 1865, he succeeded to the throne as Leopold II., was born at Brussels, April 9, 1835, and married, August 22, 1853, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has had three children—two daughters and one son, the Duke of Brabant, who died in Jan., 1869, at the age of ten. In 1855, in company with the Duchess of Brabant, he made a lengthened tour through Europe, Egypt, and Asia Minor. As Duke of Brabant, he took a prominent part in several important discussions in the Senate, especially in that relating to the establishment of a maritime service between Antwerp and the Levant. His Majesty has visited this country very frequently. His "silver wedding" was celebrated with great rejoicings in Aug., 1878.

LEOPOLD, Prince. (*See* Albany, Duke of.)

LEPSIUS, Karl Richard, orientalist, born at Naumberg, Dec. 20, 1813, studied philology at Leipsic, Göttingen, and Berlin, under the direction of Bopp. After receiving his doctor's degree in 1833, he repaired to Paris, furnished with letters of recommendation from Von Humboldt, and in 1834 gained the Volney prize for his memoir, "Palæography applied to Linguistic Researches," published at Leipsic, in 1842. This treatise was followed by two important ones, printed in the Transactions of the Academy of Berlin:—"Report on the Semitic, Indian, ancient Persian, ancient Egyptian, and Ethiopic Alphabets," and "On the Origin of the Nouns of Number in the Indo-Germanic, Semitic and Coptic Languages." In 1835 he went to Italy to make researches in various libraries, and at Rome gained the friendship of Bunsen. In 1837 he published his celebrated 'Letter to M. Rosellini on the Hieroglyphic Alphabet," which was followed by "Memoirs on the Architecture and Monuments of the Egyptians." Since that time Lepsius has confined his researches and studies almost exclusively to languages and Egyptian antiquities. In 1838 he was sent to England by the Archæological Institute, where, meeting with Bunsen, the project was formed of an expedition to Egypt, which had the sanction of the King of Prussia. This expedition, which comprised English and German men of science as well as artists, left England in Sept., 1842. Favoured by the protection of Mehemet Ali, it lasted four years, and produced the happiest results. On his return to Germany, in 1846, Lepsius was nominated Titular Professor at Berlin, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. He has since occupied himself in publishing the fruits of his researches on the history, geography, chronology, the arts, language, literature, and religion of the Egyptians. "Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia" appeared in 1853-57; "The Universal Linguistic Alphabet" in 1855; and "Standard Alphabet for reducing Unwritten Languages and Foreign Graphic Systems" (Lond. and Berlin), in 1863. He has published a work on the Nile, which has been translated into English.

LESLIE, George Dunlop, R.A., the youngest son of the late Charles Robert Leslie, R.A., was born at 12, Pineapple Place, St. John's Wood, London, July 2, 1835, and educated at the Mercers' School in the City. From his father he received, of course, a great deal of instruction in art; and the pure and tender feeling, as well as the simplicity and method, which distinguish so many works of the father, seem to be reflected in the productions of the son. Young Leslie was, however, placed by his father at Mr. F. Cary's School of Art, Bloomsbury, whence he was admitted a student in the Life

School of the Royal Academy in April, 1854. The first picture he exhibited, called "Hope," appeared at the British Institution in 1857, and was purchased by Lord Houghton. In the same year two small pictures by him were hung at the Royal Academy, where he has since regularly exhibited. In the spring of 1859 his father died, leaving the young artist entirely to his own resources. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1868, and a Royal Academician June 29, 1876. The principal pictures he has exhibited are "Matilda" and "Bethlehem," 1860; "Fast-day at the Convent," 1861; "A Summer Song," 1862; "The Lost Carkanet" and "The War Summons," 1863; "The Flower and the Leaf" and "Say, Ta!" 1864; "The Defence of Lathom House," 1865; "Clarissa," 1866, which was also exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition; "Willow, Willow," "The Country Cousins," "Ten Minutes to Decide," and "The Rose Harvest," 1867; "Home News" and "The Empty Sleeve," 1868; "Celia's Harbour" and "Cupid's Curse," 1869; "Fortunes" and "Carry," 1870; "Nausicaa and her Maids," 1871; "Lavinia," "An Elopement, A.D. 1790," and "Lucy and Puck," 1872; "The Fountain," 1873; "Pot Pourri," "The Nut-Brown Maid" and "Five o'Clock," 1874; "School Revisited," "The Path by the River," and "On the Banks of the Thames, A.D. 200," in 1875; "Roses," "My Duty towards my Neighbour," "Violet," and "Lavender," 1876; "Cowslips" and "The Lass of Richmond Hill" (his diploma picture), 1877; and "Home, Sweet Home," 1878; "Naughty Kitty" and "Alice in Wonderland," containing portraits of the artist's wife and daughter, 1879; "All that Glitters is not Gold," 1880; "Hen and Chickens," 1881; "Molly," "Sally in our Alley," "Pique," and "A Daughter of Charity," 1882; "Daughters of Eve" and "Wayside Rest," 1883. "My aim in art," he says, "has always been to paint pictures from the sunny side of English domestic life, and as much as possible to render them cheerful companions to their possessors. The times are so imbued with turmoil and misery, hard work and utilitarianism, that innocence, joy, and beauty seem to be the most fitting subjects to render such powers as I possess useful to my fellow-creatures."

LESLIE, Henry David, musical composer, son of John Leslie, born in London, June 18, 1822, and educated at the Palace School, Enfield, commenced his musical studies in 1838, under the direction of Charles Lucas. He was appointed Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Musical Society of London on its formation in 1847, and from 1855 until its dissolution in 1861 was its conductor. In 1856 he founded the choral society known by his name, and is Principal of the College of Music, an institution founded in 1864. He has composed "Te Deum" and "Jubilate in D," published in 1841; "Orchestral Symphony in F," in 1847; Festival Anthem, "Let God Arise," for soprano and tenor solo, double chorus and orchestra, in 1849; dramatic overture, "The Templar," in 1852; oratorio, "Immanuel," in 1853; operetta, "Romance, or Bold Dick Turpin," and oratorio, "Judith," in 1857; cantata, "Holyrood," in 1860; wedding cantata, "The Daughter of the Isles," in 1861; besides various compositions for stringed instruments, and some sixty or seventy single songs, duets, anthems, and pianoforte pieces. Mr. Leslie in 1864 composed a romantic opera in three acts.

LESSEPS, Vicomte Ferdinand de, diplomatist and engineer, born at Versailles, Nov. 19, 1805, was appointed, in 1828, Attaché to the French consulate at Lisbon, and after holding various consular offices in Europe and the East, was made Consul at Barcelona in 1842,

during the bombardment of which town he zealously devoted himself to protect French life and property, besides affording an asylum to Spaniards and others on board French ships. His fame rests chiefly on his scheme to pierce the Isthmus of Suez by means of a canal, and in successfully carrying it out he showed much zeal and indefatigable energy. In was in 1854, when in Egypt on a visit to Mehemet Saïd, that he opened the project to Saïd Pasha, who, seeing the advantage that might be expected to accrue from its execution, invited him to draw up a memorial on the subject. This was done with full details, under the title of "Percement de l'Isthme de Suez exposé, et Documents Officiels." M. de Lesseps received a firman sanctioning the enterprise in 1854, and a letter of concession was granted by the Viceroy of Egypt, in Jan., 1856. Eminent English engineers (and among them the late G. Stephenson) questioned its practicability, which, however, has since been clearly demonstrated. The works were commenced soon after the company was constituted, in 1859; large sums were subsequently expended, and the late Pasha of Egypt was induced to take a large number of shares in the undertaking besides permitting M. de Lesseps to employ native labourers. This ingenious scheme was at first favoured by a portion of the commercial body in this country; but a belief soon gained ground that the project was virtually a political one, and in this point of view it received no encouragement from the British Government. On the death of the late Pasha of Egypt in 1863, the question of the sanction of tho Ottoman Porte was more actively discussed, and the right of the Sultan to grant it formally insisted upon. The result was the withdrawal of the permission to the company to hold any portion of Egyptian territory—the supposed covert design of the project; and after much dispute between M. de Lesseps and the Egyptian Government, the claim for compensation to the company he represented was left to the arbitration of the Emperor of the French, who imposed certain conditions on both parties, and allowed the works to be continued. A canal, with sufficient water to admit of the passage of steamboats, was opened Aug. 15, 1865. By degrees, owing to the employment of gigantic dredges and a novel system of machines for raising and carrying away the sand, the bed of the canal was enlarged, so that small ships and schooners were enabled to pass through in March, 1867. At length the waters of the Mediterranean mingled with those of the Red Sea in the Bitter Lakes, Aug. 15, 1869, an event which was commemorated by grand fêtes at Suez; and on Nov. 17 the canal was formally opened at Port Saïd amid a series of festivities participated in by the Empress of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince William of Orange, the English and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople, and a large number of English and Continental merchants and journalists. A grand processional fleet, composed of forty vessels, then set out from Port Saïd in the direction of Ismaïlia. A few days after the inauguration, M. de Lesseps married Mdlle. Autard de Bragard, a very young Creole of English extraction. In Feb., 1870, the Paris Société de Géographie awarded the Empress's new prize of 10,000 francs to M. de Lesseps, who gave the money as a contribution to the society's projected expedition to Equatorial Africa. He was appointed to the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Nov. 19, 1869; received the cordon of the Italian Order of St. Maurice in Dec. 1869; and was nominated by Queen Victoria an honorary Knight Grand Commander of the

Order of the Star of India, Aug. 19, 1870. The honorary freedom of the City of London was publicly presented to him, July 30, 1870. In July, 1873, the Paris Academy of Sciences chose M. de Lesseps a free member in the place of M. de Verneuil deceased. In 1875 he published "Lettres, journal, et documents pour servir à l'histoire du canal du Suez." For this work the French Academy awarded to him the Marcelin Guérin prize of 5,000 francs (May, 1876). On June 21, 1881, he was elected President of the French Geographical Society in the place of Admiral de la Roncière-le-Noury. During the Egyptian expedition of 1882 M. de Lesseps violently opposed the policy pursued by Great Britain, and regarded Arabi Pasha as a noble patriot. In the following year M. de Lesseps entered into a preliminary agreement with Her Majesty's Government for the cutting of a second Suez Canal; but as the arrangement did not receive the sanction of the House of Commons, the negotiations were abandoned. The broad ribbon of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun was presented to M. de Lesseps, July 25, 1883.

LEVI, Leone, F.S.A., born at Ancona, in Italy, July 6, 1821, was educated for mercantile pursuits; in 1844 arrived at Liverpool, and in 1847 was naturalised, and became a British subject. Mr. Levi being struck with the want, in so great a commercial community as Liverpool, of a Chamber of Commerce, with a supplemental tribunal of commerce for the settlement of commercial disputes, agitated the question as one of public interest. His appeal was successful, and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was established in 1849, and numbers upwards of 600 members. This important example led to the formation of similar institutions in other commercial towns in the provinces. In his capacity of Hon. Sec. of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Levi procured information respecting similar institutions abroad, and was enabled to produce his "Commercial Law of the World," 1850, a second edition of which, under the title of "International Commercial Law," appeared in 1873. This work gained for the author the Swiney Prize awarded by the Society of Arts and the College of Physicians, and from the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia their great gold medal for science and art. Mr. Levi suggested the utility of an International Commercial Code, and lectured on the subject before the Chambers of Commerce. A conference presided over by Lord Brougham and the Earl of Harrowby was held in London on the subject, and the result was that two Acts were passed, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 60, and 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, whereby the mercantile laws of the United Kingdom were made uniform on many points. Since then, considerable advance has been made towards unity of commercial legislation even in foreign countries. In 1856 he read a paper on "Judicial Statistics" before the Law Amendment Society, and afterwards prepared a series of resolutions and a bill on the subject which Lord Brougham introduced in the House of Lords. Hence the publication of the annual volumes on Judicial Statistics for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Levi has written "On Taxation: How it is Raised, and How it is Expended," published in 1860; and many of his contributions may be found in the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, the *Transactions of the British Association*, and the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. He has also written a "History of British Commerce and of the Economic Progress of the British Nation, 1863-70" (1872), a second edition of which, bringing the History down to 1878, was published in 1880, "Work and Pay;" "War, and its Consequences," &c.

In 1852, the Council of King's College, London, allowed him to give evening lectures on Commerce and Commercial Law, and he was appointed Professor of the Practice and Principles of Commerce in that College. His contributions to statistical science are extensive. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, was created a Doctor of Political and Economical Sciences by the University of Tübingen in 1861, is a Fellow of the Statistical Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of the Society of Arts, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1881, Professor Levi founded in Ancona, his native town, a lectureship on the "Laws of Commerce in relation to Science and Moral and International Laws;" and the King of Italy nominated him Cavaliere of the Order of the Crown of Italy, and of SS. Maurizio and Lazzaro.

LEVISSOHN, Dr. Joseph, born in Germany at the close of the last century, was carefully educated, in the Jewish synagogue, in the religious tenets of his people. His learning and pious zeal pointed him out as a fit person to fill the vacant principal rabbinical post in Würtemburg; but discussion with a Russian nobleman on religious matters led to his reading the New Testament, and this resulted in his resigning his function as "Master in Israel." He went to St. Petersburg, where he was admitted as a member of the Greek Church, and was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Divinity in the University. In his zeal for the conversion of his brethren, he impressed upon Nicholas I. the importance of translating into Hebrew the Russo-Greek Liturgy, known as the compilation of St. Chrysostom. Nicholas I. authorized the undertaking, the expenses of which were enormous, and Dr. Levissohn's adversaries in the Council of Censors urged the Czar to suppress the translation as not well adapted to undergo the searching criticism of learned Jews, who abound in Russia. The whole impression has since been guarded under the lock and key of the Censorial Synod of St. Petersburg, two copies excepted, one of which is in the library of the British Museum, and the other in the study of the Bishop of St. David's. In 1858, when the Czar determined to organize a Russo-Greek ecclesiastical establishment at Jerusalem, he sent a large staff of ecclesiastical dignitaries and officials, inclusive of Dr. Levissohn. The professor made some valuable discoveries in Samaritan MSS. at Nablus, some account of which was published at Paris in 1862. His orthodoxy has, however, been impugned, and his enemies at court succeeded in getting his supplies from head-quarters stopped. He is affectionately befriended by the Russian bishop at Jerusalem, in whose house he lives, and devotes his time to Biblical researches.

LÉVY, Émile, a French painter, born at Paris Aug. 29, 1826, studied at the École des Beaux-Arts, as a pupil of Abel de Pujol and of Picot, and gained the Prize of Rome in 1854. He sent from Rome, in the following year, to the Universal Exposition at Paris, his picture of "Noah cursing Ham," which was purchased by the State. Among the pictures which he subsequently exhibited at the annual "Salons," we may mention "Le Souper libre" and "Ruth et Noémi," 1859; "La Rentrée des foins," 1861; "Vercingétorix se rendant à César," "Vénus ceignant sa ceinture," and "La Messe au Champs," 1863; "Idylle," 1864; "Diane," 1865; "La Mort d'Orphée" and another "Idylle," 1866; "L'Arc-en-ciel" and "Les Lilas," 1868; "L'Hésitation" and "La Musique," 1869; "Le Jugement de Midas," 1870; "Jeune fille portant des fruits," 1872; "Le Sentier,"

1873; "L'Amour et la Folie," 1874; "Le Ruisseau" and "Le Bateau," 1875; "Le Saule" and "Baigneuse," 1876; "Meta sudans," 1877; "Caligula," 1878; and "Les Jeunes époux," 1879.

LEWIS, The Right Rev. John Travers, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Ontario, born in 1827, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as senior moderator in ethics and logic, and was gold medallist. He was ordained in 1848, and held the curacy of Newtown-Butler, went to Canada in 1850, and was appointed by the bishop of Toronto to the pastoral charge of the parish of Hawkesbury, which he exchanged in 1854 for the rectory of Brookville. He was appointed first Bishop of Ontario, in Upper Canada, Jan. 25, 1862.

LEWIS, The Right Rev. Richard, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff, born about 1822, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford (B.A. 1843; M.A. 1846). He was collated to the rectory of Lampeter-Velfry, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, in 1851, and was appointed Archdeacon of St. David's in 1875. In 1883 he was appointed Bishop of Llandaff in succession to Dr. Ollivant, and was consecrated to that see by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), in St. Paul's Cathedral, on April 25.

LEWIS, William James, M.A., born near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Jan. 16, 1847, was elected a scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, in Oct., 1865, and obtained a first class in the University examinations in mathematics and natural science. He was elected a Fellow of Oriel College, in April, 1879. For some time he was assistant-master at Cheltenham College. He was a member of the total eclipse expeditions (English) of 1870 and 1871, and his observations on the polarization of the corona have been published in the volume of Solar Eclipses issued under the auspices of the Royal Astronomical Society. In 1874 he commenced the study of mineralogy, and for that purpose went to Cambridge, where he received the valuable assistance of Professor William Hallows Miller. He held an appointment in the Mineral Department of the British Museum from 1875 to 1877, in which latter year he resigned, owing to ill-health. He has contributed several papers on Crystallography to the *Philosophical Magazine*. In Feb. 1881, he was elected Professor of Mineralogy at Cambridge, in succession to the late Dr. William Hallows Miller.

LICHFIELD, Bishop of. (*See* Maclagan.)

LIDDELL, The Very Rev. Henry George, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of the late Rev. H. G. Liddell (formerly rector of Easington, Durham, and brother of the late Lord Ravensworth), was born in 1811. Having been educated at the Charterhouse, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a double first-class in 1833, he became successively Tutor and Censor of Christ Church, Public Examiner in Classics, Select Preacher, and Proctor of the University, Head Master of Westminster School, a member of the Oxford University Commission, Domestic Chaplain to the late Prince Albert, and Chaplain Extraordinary to the Queen. He succeeded Dr. Gaisford as Dean of Christ Church in 1855, and became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1870. He has written "A History of Rome," published in 1855, which has gone through many editions, and is joint author of "Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon," which first appeared in 1843, and of which the seventh edition, greatly augmented, was published in 1883.

LIDDON, The Rev. Henry Parry, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, born in 1829, became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A.

in 1850, taking a second-class in Classics. In 1851 he obtained the Johnson Theological Scholarship, and in 1853 he proceeded to the degree of M.A. Having taken orders he was, from 1854 to 1859, Vice-Principal of the Theological College of Cuddesdon. He was also Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of Salisbury. In 1864 he was appointed Prebendary of Major Pars Altaris in Salisbury Cathedral. He has been Select Preacher at Oxford (1863-65, 1870-72, 1877-79), and in 1866 he was Bampton Lecturer. From 1866 to 1875 he was a member of the Hebdomadal Council at Oxford. In 1870 he was installed a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and in the same year he was appointed Ireland Professor of the Exegesis of the Holy Scripture in the University of Oxford. At this period he was created D.D., and an honorary D.C.L. He resigned the Ireland Professorship in Oct. 1882. Canon Liddon is the author of "The Divinity of Jesus Christ; eight lectures preached before the University of Oxford in 1866 on the foundation of the late Rev. John Bampton," 8vo, 1867; 2nd edit., 1868; 4th edit., 1869; 6th edit., 1872; "Walter Kerr Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury. A Sketch, reprinted, with additions and corrections, from the *Guardian*," 1869; "Some Elements of Religion, Lent Lectures," 1870-1872, 8vo, 2nd edit., 1873; "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford," 5th edit., 1873; and "Report of the Proceedings at the Reunion Conference held at Bonn, between the 10th and 16th of August, 1875. Translated from the German of Professor Reusch. With a Preface by H. P. Liddon, D.D.," 1876. He has edited Bishop Andrewes' "Manual for the Sick," 1869, 1870, 1874; and, in conjunction with Dr. William Bright, "English Church Defence Tracts," 1872, &c.

LIGHTFOOT, The Right Rev. Joseph Barber, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Bishop of Durham, was born at Liverpool in 1828, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship in 1848, and graduated B.A. in 1851 as a Wrangler, Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist. In 1853 he was Norrisian University Prizeman, and he proceeded M.A. in the next year, having been previously, in 1852, elected to a fellowship in his college. In 1854 he was ordained deacon by the late Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Prince Lee), by whom he was also admitted to priest's orders in 1858. Dr. Lightfoot has been successively appointed Tutor of Trinity College, 1857; Select Preacher at Cambridge, 1858, &c.; Chaplain to the late Prince Consort, 1861; Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, 1862; Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, 1861; D.D., 1864; Whitehall Preacher, 1866; Examining Chaplain to Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1868; Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 1871; Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1872; Select Preacher at Oxford, 1874-75; and one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet to her Majesty, Feb. 1875; Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, 1875. In Jan. 1879 he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Earl of Beaconsfield, to fill the see of Durham, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Baring. He has published "St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. A revised Text, with Introduction, Notes, and Dissertations," 8vo, Camb. and Lond., 1865, 2nd edit., 1866, 7th edit., 1881; "The Epistles of St. Paul. A revised Text in Greek, with Introduction, Notes, and Dissertations," 1865; "St. Paul's Epistles to the Philippians. A revised Text, with Introduction, Notes, and Dissertations," 1868, 6th edit., 1881; "St. Clement of Rome. The two Epistles to the Corinthians. A revised Text, with

Introduction and Notes," 1869; "Appendix to St. Clement of Rome," 1877; "On a Fresh Revision of the English New Testament," 1871, 2nd edit., 1872; and "St. Paul's Epistles to the Colossians and to Philemon. A revised Text, with Introductions, Notes, and Dissertations," 1875; 6th edit., 1882. He also edited the late Dean Mansel's treatise on "The Gnostic Heresies of the First and Second Centuries," 1875, and he has been a contributor to the "Journal of Philology," Smith's Dictionaries of the Bible and of Christian Antiquities, and the *Contemporary Review*.

LILLY, William Samuel, was born at Fifehead, Dorsetshire, in 1840, and educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where in 1858 he obtained the senior scholarship and the Classical Prize. He graduated in 1861 in the Law Tripos, and in the same year obtained an appointment, by open competition, in the Civil Service of India. He was sent to the Presidency of Madras, where, after filling various public offices, he was appointed, in 1869, Under-Secretary to the Government. He left India on account of ill health in 1870. He was called to the English bar in 1873, and in 1874 was appointed Secretary to the Catholic Union of Great Britain, which office he still holds. He published in 1874 a work entitled "Characteristics from the Writings of John Henry Newman," and is well known as a contributor to the *Quarterly*, *Dublin*, *Contemporary*, and *Fortnightly Reviews*, and to the *Nineteenth Century*, upon philosophical and historical subjects.

LIMERICK, Bishop of. (*See* Graves, Dr.)

LINCOLN, Bishop of. (*See* Wordsworth, Dr.)

LIND. (*See* Goldschmidt, Madame.)

LINDAU, Paul, a German journalist and author, born at Magdeburg, June 3, 1839, received his early education in the gymnasium of his native city, and continued his studies at Halle, Leipzig, and Berlin, paying special attention to philosophy and the history of literature. After the termination of his academical career he spent several years at Paris with the view of acquiring, at the fountain-head, a thorough acquaintance with the early, as well as the modern, literature of France. He then became a contributor to various German periodicals. At a later period he made excursions into Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and England. On his return home he took his doctor's degree, and in 1864 he was appointed editor of the *Düsseldorfer Zeitung*. In 1865 he became connected with Wolff's telegraphic agency. From 1866 to 1869 he was editor of the *Elberfelder Zeitung*. He founded in 1870, at Leipzig, the *Neue Blatt*, an illustrated family journal; and in the following year settled in Berlin, where he first conducted the literary department of the *Bazar*, and then established in 1872 the *Gegenwart*, a weekly journal of politics and literature. In 1878 he founded at Berlin the monthly periodical *Nord und Sud*, and displayed remarkable activity as a writer on criticism and polite literature. He retired from the editorship of the *Gegenwart* in 1881. Lindau is writing Berlin *feuilletons* for the *Cologne Gazette*, and is about to proceed to America for a temporary stay as special correspondent of the *National Zeitung*, to chronicle the festivities in connection with the inauguration of the line of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, which is to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific. These letters will describe his impressions of American life and people. Lindau is thoroughly French in his style and treatment of subjects. His writings on the history of literature comprise "Molière" (in the supplement to the Lives of the Poets, 1872); "Beaumarchais," 1875; "Collected Es-

says," 1875, on the literature of the present day; "Alfred de Musset," 1877. His critical works include "Litterarische Rücksichtslosigkeiten," 1870; "Harmlose Briefe eines deutschen Kleinstädters," 1871, 2nd edit., 1879; "Dramaturgishe Blätter," 2 vols. 1875; "Nüchterne Briefe aus Baireuth," 1876; "Ueberflüssige Briefe an eine Freundin," 1877. His principal dramatic productions are "Theater," 1873-75, containing "Marion," "In diplomatischer Sendung" (On a Diplomatic Mission), "Maria und Magdalena," "Diana," and "Ein Erfolg;" also "Aunt Theresa," 1876; "The Apple of Discord," 1876; "Johannistrieb," 1879; "Gräfin Lea," 1880; "Verschämte Arbeit," 1880. Among his miscellaneous writings may be mentioned, "At Venice," 1863; "At Paris," 1865; "Kleine Geschichten," 1871; "Moderne Märchen," 1871; "Vernügungsreisen," 1875; "Wie ein Lustspiel entsteht und vergeht," 1877, and "Zwei ernsthafte Geschichten," 1877.

LINDLEY, The Right Hon. Sir Nathaniel, is the eldest son of the late Dr. John Lindley, F.R.S. (Professor of Botany at University College, London, and author of numerous well-known botanical works), by Sarah, daughter of Mr. George Anthony Freestone, of St. Margaret's, Suffolk. He was born at Acton Green, Middlesex, in 1828, and educated at University College, London. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, in Michaelmas term, 1850, and practised in the Chancery courts. In 1872 he obtained a silk gown. He was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in May, 1875, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He became one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in Nov. 1881, and a member of the Privy Council in the following month. He is the author of an "Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence," and of a "Treatise on the Law of Partnership and Companies."

LINDSAY, Sir Coutts, of Balcarres, born in 1824, late Lieutenant-Colonel Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Fife Rifle Volunteers; and late Major commanding the first regiment of the Italian Legion, has, since his retirement from active military life, devoted himself to artistic pursuits. During his residence at Rome he became an intimate friend of the late Mr. Gibson, and embracing art as a serious study enjoyed the advantage of the instruction of Ary Scheffer. Sir Coutts Lindsay, whom professional artists decline to consider as an amateur, has exhibited many pictures at the Royal Academy, notably the "Good Shepherd" and a portrait of "Lord Somers." His most important work is, perhaps, to be found in Dorchester House, the central hall of which is decorated entirely from his designs, and mainly by his own hand. Strongly imbued with the Early Italian idea of painting, for decorative purposes, upon a golden ground, he has left in Mr. Holford's mansion a substantial record of his skill. He is a trustee of the National Gallery, and was on the English Commission, and a member of the Fine Arts Committee of the Paris Exhibition. He is the owner of the Grosvenor Gallery. In building this receptacle of art he was not actuated by any spirit of opposition to the Royal Academy, but rather by the idea of affording an increased area to artists for the exhibition of their works.

LINDSEY, Charles, the Nestor of Canadian journalism, was born in Lincolnshire, England, on the 7th of Feb., 1820. At the age of twenty-two he emigrated to Canada, and in 1846 joined the staff of the *Toronto Examiner*, a newspaper that had been founded by the Hon. (now Sir) Francis Hincks, at the period of the Canadian Rebellion, in the

advocacy of Responsible Government. In 1853 he became editor-in-chief of the Toronto *Leader*, a journal which he edited with conspicuous ability until 1867, when he was appointed by the Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald, Registrar of the City of Toronto—a position he still holds. In 1862 he published the "Life and Times of William Lyon Mackenzie, with an account of the Canadian Rebellion of 1837." In 1877 also appeared from Mr. Lindsey's pen, "Rome in Canada: the Ultramontane Struggle for Supremacy over the Civil Power."

LINGEN, Sir Ralph Robert Wheeler, K.C.B., only son of the late Mr. Thomas Lingen, of Birmingham, born in that town in 1819, was educated at Bridgnorth Grammar-school, whence he was elected, in 1837, to a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford. He obtained the Ireland Scholarship in 1838, the Hertford Scholarship in 1839, graduated B.A. as a first-class in classics in 1840, was afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Balliol College, and obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin Essay in 1843, and the Eldon Law Scholarship in 1846. He was created an honorary D.C.L. in 1881. He studied in the chambers of the late Mr. Peter Brodie and the late Mr. Heathfield, and was called to the bar, but shortly afterwards entered the Educational Department of the Privy Council, and in 1849 succeeded Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., as Secretary. In this capacity he is understood to have been one of the chief advisers and promoters of the framing and publication of the famous Educational Minute which some years ago caused so much controversy in clerical circles and amongst schoolmasters in general. In Jan. 1870 he was appointed to succeed the Right Hon. G. A. Hamilton as Permanent Secretary of the Treasury. Sir Ralph Lingen, who was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1869, and a K.C.B. in 1879, married, in 1852, Emma, second daughter of Mr. Robert Hutton, of Putney-park, Surrey.

LINTON, Mrs. Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. J. Lynn, vicar of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, was born at Keswick in 1822. Her first work of fiction, entitled "Azeth, the Egyptian," appeared in 1846; "Amymone: a Romance of the Days of Pericles," in 1848; and "Realities," a story of modern life, in 1851; since which time this authoress has been connected with the press. In 1858 she was married to Mr. William James Linton, the engraver and author. Her "Witch Stories" appeared in 1861; "The Lake Country," illustrated by her husband, in 1864; "Grasp Your Nettle," in 1865; "Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg," and "Sowing the Wind," in 1866; "The True History of Joshua Davidson, Christian and Communist," in 1872; "Patricia Kemball," in 1874; "The Mad Willoughbys, and other Tales," in 1876; "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," "The World Well Lost," in 1877; and "Ione," in 1882. Mrs. Lynn Linton is also credited with the authorship of the "Girl of the Period" in the *Saturday Review*, and with most of the papers that have appeared in that journal on the woman question. "Ourselves," a book of essays on the same subject, by Mrs. Linton, appeared in 1867.

LINTON, William James, born in London in 1812, was apprenticed to Mr. G. W. Bonner in 1828, became the partner in 1842 of the late Mr. Orrin Smith, and was engaged with him on the first works of importance published in the *Illustrated London News*. As an engraver on wood he ranks in the first class. In his younger days, as a zealous Chartist, he became intimately associated with the chief political refugees; in 1844 was concerned with Mazzini in calling the attention of the House of Commons to the fact that the exile's letters had been opened by Sir James Graham; and in 1848

was deputed to carry to the French Provisional Government the first congratulatory address of English workmen. In 1851 he was one of the founders of the *Leader* newspaper; in 1855 became the manager and editor of *Pen and Pencil;* and was for several years a regular poetical contributor to the *Nation,* during the editorship of Mr. Duffy. He has contributed to the *Westminster Review, Examiner,* and *Spectator.* He has published: "A History of Wood Engraving," and a series of "The Works of Deceased British Artists," 1860; "Claribel, and other Poems," 1865; a "Life of Thomas Paine," "Some Practical Hints on Wood Engraving," 1879; and several volumes of "The English Republic." In 1867 he went to America, and eventually made his home in New Haven, Connecticut, where he conducts a large engraving establishment.

LIPPINCOTT, Sara Jane (Clarke), known by her pseudonym of "Grace Greenwood," born at Pompey, New York, Sept. 23, 1823. She was educated at Rochester, New York. Her father having removed to New Brighton, Pennsylvania, she joined him there in 1843, and occupied her leisure time in writing for magazines and periodicals. In 1853 she was married to Mr. Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. In 1854 she established the *Little Pilgrim,* a paper for children, which for some years had a wide circulation. She has appeared on the stage as a dramatic reader and as a lecturer. Besides frequent contributions to periodicals, she has published "Greenwood Leaves," 1850-52; "History of my Pets," 1850; "Poems," 1851; "Recollections of my Childhood," 1851; "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in England," 1854; "Merrie England," 1855; "Forest Tragedy, and other Tales," 1856; "Stories and Legends of Travel," 1858; "History for Children," 1858; "Stories from Famous Ballads," 1860; "Stories of Many Lands," "Stories and Sights in France and Italy," and "Records of Five Years," 1867; and "New Life in New Lands," 1873.

LISZT, The Abbé Franz, pianist, born at Szegszard, in Hungary, Oct. 22, 1811, made his first public appearance in a concert in his ninth year, and was afterwards placed under Czerny, Salieri giving him lessons in harmony. After eighteen months of zealous study, he played in a concert with success, and was taken to Paris, where he performed before the Duke of Orleans, and soon became a great favourite in that capital. In 1825 an opera of his was produced, but did not attract. Having made several successful tours through France and England, he in 1825 produced an opera, "Don Sanche, ou le Château des Amours," which did not command success. He at last heard Paganini, and resolved he would become the Paganini of the pianoforte. His compositions are chiefly valuable for having contributed to raise the art of piano-playing to a height of brilliancy before unattained, whilst his own creative powers on that instrument are so marvellous as to place him in the highest rank of great performers. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1861. Although in June, 1864, he wrote a letter contradicting the report that he had entered a convent, he took orders and received the tonsure, April 25, 1865, from his friend, Mgr. de Hohenlohe, in the chapel of the Vatican. Since that period he has chiefly devoted his attention to religious music, and has organised numerous concerts and musical entertainments, the proceeds of which were devoted to works of Catholic charity. At the close of the year 1871 he removed from Rome, and returned to his native country, which generously granted him a pension of £600 a year, with a nobiliary title. He was named Director of the Hungarian Academy

of Music in April, 1875. In 1879 a canonry, without cure of souls, was granted by the Chapter of Albano to the Abbé Liszt. At present he is at Weimar, occupied with the completion of a great oratorio, "Stanislaus," at which he has been working for several years. Among smaller productions which he has lately published are a third "Mephisto Waltz," and a second and a third "Valse Oubliée." One of his two daughters was the wife of Richard Wagner, the composer. An English translation by Mr. Walter Cook, of the Abbé Liszt's "Life of Chopin," was published in 1877.

LITTLE, The Rev. William John Knox, M.A., is a son of Mr. John Little, of Stewartstown, co. Tyrone, and was born about 1839. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1862 as a third-class in the Classical Tripos, and proceeded M.A. in due course. He was successively assistant master in Lancaster and Sherborne Grammar Schools; curate of Christ Church, Lancaster; curate in charge of Turweston, Bucks; and curate of St. Thomas's, Regent Street. He was collated to the rectory of St. Alban's, Cheetwood, in 1875. In Sept., 1881, he was nominated by Mr. Gladstone to the canonry in Worcester Cathedral that had been vacated by the promotion of Canon Bradley to the Deanery of Westminster. Canon Knox Little is well known as a popular preacher of the High Church school. He is the author of "Characteristics of the Christian Life," "Meditations on the Three Hours' Agony of our Blessed Redeemer," "Motives of the Christian Life," and a volume of "Sermons." He married, in 1866, Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Gregson, of Moorlands, Lancashire.

LITTLEDALE, The Rev. Richard Frederick, LL.D., born in Dublin, Sept. 14, 1833, received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was a foundation scholar, graduating B.A. as first-class in classics in 1854, M.A. in 1858, and LL.D. in 1862. He is also a D.C.L. of Oxford, and was ordained in 1856 by Dr. Hinds, Bishop of Norwich. He held the curacies of Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, and St. Mary's, Crown Street, London, from 1856 to 1861. For the last twenty-two years Dr. Littledale has been engaged in literary work of an ecclesiastical character, chiefly liturgical, controversial, and exegetic, being unable to take parochial work from chronic ill-health. He is the author of "Application of Colour to the Decoration of Churches," 1857; "Philosophy of Revivals," 1860; "Religious Communities of Women in the Early Church," 1862; "Offices of the Holy Eastern Church," 1863; "The Mixed Chalice," 1863; "Carols for Christmas and other Seasons," 1863; "Unity and the Rescript, a Reply to Bishop Ullathorne," 1864; "The North Side of the Altar," 1864; "Catholic Ritual in the Church of England," 1865; "The Elevation of the Host," 1865; "Incense, a Liturgical Essay," 1866; "Missionary Aspect of Ritualism" in "The Church and the World," 1866; "Catholic Revision, a Letter to Archbishop Longley," 1867; "Additional Services, a second Letter to Archbishop Longley," 1868; "Innovations, a Lecture on the Reformers," 1868; "Continuation of Neale's Commentary on the Psalms," vol. ii., 1868, vol. iii., 1871, vol. iv., 1874; "The First Report of the Ritual Commission," in "The Church and the World," 1868; "The Children's Bread, a Communion Office for the Young," 1868; "Commentary on the Song of Songs," 1869; "Early Christian Ritual," 1869; "The Crisis of Disestablishment," 1869; "Tradition," a lecture at Cambridge, 1869; "Misapplied Texts of Scripture,"

1870; "Church Reform," 1870; "The Two Religions," a lecture at Oxford, 1870; "Church and Dissent," 1871; "The Secular Studies of the Clergy," in the *Contemporary Review*, 1871; "Children at Calvary," 1872; "Religious Education of Women," "Rationale of Prayer," "High Life Below Stairs," "Relation of the Clergy to Politics," "Church Parties," "Ecclesiastical Vestments," "Ultramontane Popular Literature," "The Pantheistic Factor in Christian Thought," "Christianity and Patriotism," "The Progressional Studies of the English Clergy," "The Business Capacity of the Clergy," in the *Contemporary Review*, 1872-81; "The Ornaments Rubric, Strictures on Dean Howson's Letter," 1875; "Plain Reasons against Joining the Church of Rome" (S. P. C. K.), 1879, to which a reply, entitled "Catholic Controversy," was published by Father H. J. D. Ryder, of the Oratory, in 1881; articles "Jesuits" and "Liguori," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 1880-1. He has also edited St. Anselm's "Cur Deus Homo?" 1863; the "Priest's Prayer-Book," 1864; the "People's Hymnal," 1867; and "Primitive Liturgies in Greek and English," 1868-69.

LIVERPOOL (Protestant), Bishop of. (*See* Ryle.)

LIVERPOOL (Catholic), Bishop of. (*See* O'Reilly.)

LLANDAFF, Bishop of. (*See* Lewis.)

LOCKER, Arthur, the youngest son of the late Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, was born in Greenwich Hospital, July 2, 1828. He was educated at Charterhouse and at Pembroke College, Oxford (B.A. 1851). He entered a merchant's office in Liverpool, and afterwards led a life of varied experience in Australia and India. Returning home in 1861, he resolved to devote himself to literature, and since that time has written the following works of fiction: "Sir Godwin's Folly," 1864; "Sweet Seventeen," 1866; "Stephen Scudamore," 1868, containing some of his Australian experiences; "On a Coral Reef," 1869; and "The Village Surgeon," 1874. Mr. Arthur Locker has also been a frequent contributor to magazine literature, and between 1865 and 1870 wrote a large number of literary reviews for the *Times*. In 1870 he became editor of the *Graphic* (a post which he still retains), and to this journal he has contributed several highly popular poems and Christmas stories. In 1856 he married Mary Jane, daughter of Lieut. J. W. Rouse, R.N., of Greenwich Hospital, by whom he has two sons.

LOCKER, Frederick, was born in 1821. His father, Mr. E. H. Locker, was a Civil Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and founded the Naval Gallery there. Mr. Locker's grandfather was Captain William Locker, R.N., Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Mr. Locker was for some years in the Admiralty, Whitehall, as Précis Writer. He has contributed reviews to the *Times*, and original verses to the *Times*, *Blackwood*, the *Cornhill* and *Punch*, which have been collected in a volume called "London Lyrics." In 1867 he edited the "Lyra Elegantiarum," with an essay prefixed; and in 1879 he published "Patchwork." Mr. Locker is also known for his collection of drawings by the Old Masters, and for his library of rare Elizabethan literature. He married first a sister of the late Earl of Elgin, and secondly the daughter of Sir Curtis Lampson, Bart.

LOCKYER, Joseph Norman, F.R.S., born at Rugby, May 17, 1836, was educated in various private schools and on the Continent. He was appointed to the War Office in 1857, and from Lord de Grey received the appointment of editor of "Army Regulations" in

1865, and, in conjunction with Mr. Thos. Hughes, M.P., placed the legislation of the War Office on an improved basis. In 1870 he was appointed Secretary of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science, and on the termination of the labours of that commission was transferred to the Science and Art Department. Mr. Lockyer is known as a worker in astronomy and physics, a large contributor to scientific literature, and a lecturer on scientific subjects. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1860, and he contributed an important paper on "The Planet Mars" to the Memoirs of that Society. About this time he commenced telescopic observations of the sun, and in 1866 proposed a method for observing the red flames without an eclipse, which method he and M. Janssen independently applied in 1868. To commemorate this discovery a medal was struck by the French Government in 1872. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1869, and independently, and in conjunction with Dr. Frankland, announced many important solar and physical discoveries to the Society in this and the following years. He was chief of the English Government Eclipse Expedition to Sicily in 1870, and to India in 1871, and was elected Rede Lecturer to the University of Cambridge in 1871, and Bakerian Lecturer to the Royal Society for the year 1874, in which year he also received the Rumford medal from that body. On Jan. 29, 1875, the Paris Academy of Sciences elected him a corresponding member in the Section of Astronomy. Mr. Lockyer has published "Elementary Lessons in Astronomy;" "Contributions to Solar Physics," 1873; "The Spectroscope and its Applications," 1873; "Primer of Astronomy," 1874; "Studies in Spectrum Analysis," 1878; and "Star Gazing, Past and Present," 1878. He is a foreign member of several academies and scientific bodies, and is a Knight of the Brazilian Order of the Rose.

LOEWE, The Rev. Dr. Louis, was born at Zülz, in Prussian Silesia, in 1809, and educated at Rosenberg, in Silesia, subsequently at the theological colleges of Lissa, Nicholsburg, and Presburg, and the University of Berlin. He was appointed in 1839 Hebrew Lecturer and Oriental linguist to the late Duke of Sussex; in 1856, Head Master of the Jews' College, Finsbury Square; in 1858, Examiner for Oriental Languages to the Royal College of Preceptors; and in 1868, Principal and Director of Sir Moses Montefiore's Theological College at Ramsgate. Dr. Loewe travelled under the auspices of the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Northumberland (then Lord Prudhoe), the Earl of Munster, and the late Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, in the years 1836, 1837, 1838, in Egypt, Nubia, part of Ethiopia, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Asia Minor, and Greece, for the cultivation of the study of the Arabic, Coptic, Nubian, Turkish, and Circassian languages and literature, and accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., on nine of his philanthropic missions to the East, and on four to Russia, Poland, Roumania, and Rome. He has published "The Origin of the Egyptian Language proved by the Analysis of that and the Hebrew" in the "Asiatic Journal," 1837; "Briefe aus dem Orient" (Letters from the East) in Dr. Philippson's "Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums," No. 18-79 in 18 numbers, Leipzig, 1839; a translation of J. B. Levinsohn's "Éfés Dámmîm," a series of conversations at Jerusalem between a patriarch of the Greek Church and a chief Rabbi of the Jews, London, 1841; a translation of the Rev. David Nieto's "Mátteh Dán," being a supplement to the book "Kuzári," 1842; "Observations on a Unique Cufic Gold Coin,"

issued by Al-Aamir Beâkhcám Allah, Abû Ali Manzour Ben Mustali, tenth caliph of the Fatimite dynasty, London, 1849; "A Dictionary of the Circassian language," in two parts, English-Circassian-Turkish and Circassian-English-Turkish, 1854; "Memoir on the Lemlein Medal," 1857; besides numerous "Discourses" and papers in the Transactions of learned societies.

LOEWE, William, M.D., a leading German politician, born at Olvenstedt, near Magdeburg, Nov. 14, 1814. He studied at the Gymnasium of Magdeburg, and at the University of Halle, where he graduated as Doctor of Medicine. His first appearance in political life was in 1848, when he was elected Delegate to the Frankfort Parliament. He was President of the "German Parliament" after its secession to Stuttgart. Pursued on account of this circumstance, he went into exile, and remained abroad till 1861, when a general amnesty opened the way for him to return. During his exile he lived two years in Switzerland, two in London, and eight in New York. Since his return to his native country he has divided his time between the practice of his profession and legislative work. He is a member both of the Prussian House of Deputies and of the Reichstag, and was, until 1876, when he refused re-election, first Vice-President of the latter. Dr. Loewe is, or long was, leader of the Fortschritts party, or "Progressists," and he still holds firmly to abstract principles of advanced Liberalism.

LOFTUS, The Right Hon. Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer, G.C.B., commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus, the fourth son of the second Marquis of Ely, by the daughter of Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart., was born in 1817, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. Entering the Diplomatic Service, he was appointed Attaché at Berlin in 1837, and paid Attaché at Stuttgart in 1844. He accompanied Sir Stratford Canning (afterwards Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe) on his special mission to the Courts of Berlin, Vienna, Munich and Athens, in March, 1848. He was appointed Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart in 1852; and at Berlin in 1853; and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna in March, 1858. He was appointed by the Queen to represent Her Majesty at the marriage of His Serene Highness Prince Leiningen with the Princess Mary of Baden, at Carlsruhe, in Aug., 1858. In Dec., 1860, he was transferred to Berlin. On the elevation of the Mission at Berlin to the rank of an Embassy, he was transferred, Oct. 28, 1862, to Munich, which was on that occasion raised to the rank of a First-class Mission. He was created a K.C.B., Dec. 12, 1862; was promoted to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, Jan. 19, 1866; and was made a G.C.B., July 6, 1866. He was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the North German Confederation, Feb. 24, 1868; was sworn a Privy Councillor, Nov. 11, 1868; and was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia, Oct. 16, 1871. The latter post he held till Feb., 1879, when he was appointed Governor of New South Wales.

LONDON, Bishop of. (*See* Jackson, Dr.)

LONGSTREET, Gen. James, born in South Carolina in 1820. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1842, and was on duty on the Mexican frontier till 1846; took part in the Mexican war, 1846-48, where he was wounded; attained the rank of Captain and a Major's brevet; served subsequently in Texas and as Paymaster in the U.S. army, being promoted Major

on the staff in 1858. He resigned his commission to take part with the South in the civil war, June 1, 1861; was appointed to the command of the 4th brigade of Gen. Beauregard's first corps, near Centreville, and was present at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. During the early part of 1862 he was made Major-General, and won reputation under Gen. Lee, in the campaigns against McClellan, Pope, Burnside, and Meade. After the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, Longstreet was promoted to the command of a corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. He took an active part in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3. He was also conspicuous for his military ability in the campaign of the Wilderness, May 1-6, 1864, and was severely wounded on the 6th of May, but recovered in time to take command of his corps during the siege of Petersburg. He surrendered with Gen. Lee in April, 1865. After the war, Gen. Longstreet acted zealously for the restoration of harmony between the two sections. He made New Orleans his residence, and, having been amnestied by President Johnson, he was so cordial towards the Administration that President Grant appointed him Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. In 1875 he took up his residence in Georgia, and in 1880 was sent as Minister to Turkey, where he remained until 1881. He is now U.S. Marshal for the Northern District of Georgia.

LOOMIS, Elias, LL.D., born at Tolland county, Connecticut, in Aug., 1811. He graduated at Yale College in 1830, and was tutor there from 1833 to 1836. He then studied for a year in Paris, and on his return was appointed Professor of Natural Science in the Western Reserve College in Ohio, 1837. In 1844 he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy in Columbia College, and in 1853 in the New York University, retaining the position until 1860, although a portion of his time from 1845 to 1849 was employed, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, in determining the difference of longitude between New York and other cities by means of the electric telegraph. In the course of these experiments, the velocity of the electric current through telegraphic wires was for the first time determined. In 1860 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in Yale College, a position which he still holds. Besides numerous contributions to scientific journals, he has published "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," 1845; "Progress of Astronomy," 1850 and 1856; "Analytical Geometry and Calculus," 1851; "Elements of Algebra," 1851; "Elements of Geometry and Conic Sections," 1851, enlarged edit., 1871; "Tables of Logarithms," 1855; "Natural Philosophy," 1858; "Practical Astronomy," 1855, enlarged edit., 1865; "Elements of Arithmetic," 1863; "Treatise on Meteorology," 1868; "Elements of Astronomy," 1869; and "The Descendants of Joseph Loomis," his ancestor, 1870.

LOPES, The Hon. Sir Henry Charles, Judge of the High Court of Justice, third son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, the second baronet, of Maristow, Devon, by Susan Gibb, eldest daughter of the late A. Ludlow, Esq., of Heywood House, Wiltshire, was born at Devonport, Oct. 3, 1828, and received his education at Winchester School, and at Balliol College, Oxford (B.A., 1850). He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, June 7, 1852, and for some time he practised as an equity draftsman and a conveyancer. In 1857 he joined the Western Circuit, of which he became, in course of time, the leading "stuff gown." Mr. Lopes was made Recorder of Exeter in 1867, obtained his silk gown in 1869, and was elected a bencher of his Inn shortly after-

wards. In April, 1868, he was returned to the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, as member for Launceston. He was re-elected in Dec., 1868, and he continued to sit for that borough till Jan., 1874. The Warrington Park property having in the meantime changed hands, it then became necessary for Mr. Lopes either to oppose the new owner, or to seek for another seat. Choosing the latter alternative, he determined to stand for Frome, near which borough he had a residence and property. After a severe contest he was returned by 642 votes, against 557 recorded in favour of Mr. Willans, the Liberal candidate. He continued to represent Frome until his elevation to the judicial bench. Mr. Lopes was a frequent speaker in the House of Commons, and he succeeded in carrying through that House a Jury Bill, containing more than a hundred sections, but there was not sufficient time to get it passed by the House of Peers. On Nov. 3, 1876, Mr. Lopes accepted the vacant judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Archibald, and very shortly afterwards he received the honour of knighthood. In Nov., 1876, on the death of his maternal uncle, Sir Henry Lopes became the owner of Heywood, near Westbury, Wiltshire, a place which had been for many years in his mother's family, and where he now resides. In 1854 he married Cordelia Lucy, daughter of Ewing Clarke, Esq., of Efford Manor, near Plymouth, and thus became connected with the old Cornish families of Molesworth and Trelawny.

LORNE, Sir John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, G.C.M.G., called by courtesy the Marquis of, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, was born at Stafford House, London, in 1845. He was elected M.P. for Argyleshire, in the Liberal interest, in Feb. 1868, and in Dec. of the same year he became private secretary to his father at the India Office. The chief event of his life was his marriage with the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, on March 21, 1871, on which occasion he was created a Knight of the Thistle. The marriage ceremony was performed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Oxford, and Worcester. A trifling work, by the Marquis of Lorne, entitled "A Trip to the Tropics, and Home through America," was published in 1867. It was followed by "Guido and Lita: a Tale of the Riviera," a poem, 1875; and "The Psalms literally rendered in Verse," 1877. In July, 1878, he accepted the post of Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, in succession to Lord Dufferin. He was soon afterwards created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George. Accompanied by the Princess Louise, he proceeded to Canada (Nov. 1878), where he had a most enthusiastic reception. His term of office expired in 1883, when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

LOSSING, Benson John, LL.D., born at Beekman, New York, Feb. 12, 1813. After working some years at watch-making, he became, in 1835, joint owner and editor of the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph*. He soon added to this a semi-monthly literary journal called the *Poughkeepsie Casket*, and studied wood-engraving and drawing, to be able to illustrate it. About 1838 he settled in New York as a wood-engraver, publishing also the *Family Magazine*. In 1841 he published "An Outline History of the Fine Arts." In 1847 he published "Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-six," and in 1848, "Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," and "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution." His other works are, an "Illustrated History of the United

States for Schools and Families," 1854 (new edition, revised to 1876); "Our Countrymen; or, Brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans," 1854 (new edition, 1881); "Mount Vernon and its Associations," 1859; "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington," which, though nominally written by G. W. Parke Custis, was arranged, annotated, and illustrated by Mr. Lossing; "Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," 1860; "Life of Washington," 1860; "The Hudson, from the Wilderness to the Sea," 1863; "Pictorial History of the Civil War in the United States," 1866-69; "Pictorial History of the War of 1812," 1869; "History of England," 1871; "Washington and the American Republic," 1871; "Vassar College and its Founder," 1875; "History of the United States for Children," 1875; "History of our Wars with Great Britain," 1876; "The American Centenary," 1876; "Story of the United States Navy," 1880; and "Popular Cyclopædia of United States History," 1881. Besides these, he has contributed to *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals a number of papers, and is a most industrious collector of documents relating to American history. In 1872 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan. He resides at Chestnut Ridge, near the city of New York.

LOTTI DE LA SANTA, Mademoiselle, was born in Mantua, Dec. 23, 1833. Belonging to a noble family, she was carefully educated, and, compelled by altered circumstances to think of availing herself of the natural gifts with which she was endowed, adopted the stage as a profession, studying under Manzencato, a master of reputation, and afterwards under Romani. Aided by Donizetti, she obtained an engagement at the Italian Opera-house in Constantinople, where, in April, 1852, she made her first appearance with great success in "Roberto il Diavolo," and proceeded to Milan, gaining great applause in the character of Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni." After singing with equal success at Vienna and Florence, she repaired to Rimini, in order to appear in a part written expressly for her, in Verdi's opera, "Araldo." In 1854 she went to St. Petersburg, and remained there three years; was engaged by Mr. Gye to appear in London in 1859, in conjunction with Mesdames Grisi and Bosio, where, though she failed in the first instance, to secure that applause which her Continental reputation had led her friends to expect, she subsequently vindicated, by her successful performances in "Maria de Rohan," "Rigoletto," "La Gazza Ladra," and "Martha," her title to a high position among the lyric artists of the day.

LOUIS I. (Louis-Philippe-Marie-Ferdinand-Pierre-d'Alcantara-Antoine-Michel-Raphaël-Gabriel-Gonzague-Xavier-François d'Assise-Jean-Jules-Auguste-Volfando-de Braganza-Bourbon), King of Portugal, second but eldest surviving son of Donna Maria II., Queen of Portugal, and Dom Fernando, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, born Oct., 1838, visited this country with his elder brother in 1854, when he bore the title of Duke of Oporto, and afterwards attained the rank of a Captain in the Portuguese navy. He succeeded to the throne on the demise of his brother, King Pedro V. (by a fever, which carried off another brother), Nov. 11, 1861. He married, Oct. 6, 1862, Pia, youngest daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, by whom he has two sons, Carlos, born Sept. 28, 1863, and Alfonso, born July 31, 1865. His Majesty published in 1877 a translation into Portuguese of Shakspere's "Hamlet." It was followed in 1880 by a translation of the "Merchant of Venice." In that year also his Majesty completed his translation into Portuguese of Shakspere's "Richard III." A second

edition of the king's translation of "Hamlet" was issued in 1880. The first edition was limited to 1,000 copies, which his Majesty distributed among his friends. Some unscrupulous publisher in Rio de Janeiro, however, struck off a cheap edition, which met with a very remunerative sale in the Brazilian capital. His Majesty, to prevent a repetition of this conduct, made a present of the copyright of the new edition of "Hamlet," and of his future translations of Shakspere, to one of the charitable asylums of Lisbon.

LOUIS II. (Otho Frederick William), King of Bavaria, born at Nymphenburg, Aug. 25, 1845, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Maximilian Joseph II. in the early part of 1864. At the commencement of his reign he took scarcely any part in the management of the affairs of his country, which was so dangerously complicated by the rivalry between Austria and Prussia. After the battle of Königgrätz, a treaty of alliance was entered into by Prussia and Bavaria, in consequence of which the latter power joined Prussia in the invasion of France. Afterwards the Bavarian Government became conspicuous in Europe by its opposition to the Ultramontane party, and its encouragement of Dr. Döllinger, and the so-called "Old Catholics." King Louis is passionately fond of music, and was a zealous partisan and munificent patron of Richard Wagner.

LOUIS IV. (Frederick William Louis Charles), K.G., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, eldest son of Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, by a cousin of the King of Prussia, born Sept. 12, 1837, is a captain in the 1st regiment of the Prussian Guard, and colonel of a regiment of hussars. He married the Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, July 1, 1862, when an allowance of £6,000 a year was settled on the bride-elect, together with £30,000 as a dowry. The Queen granted him the prefix of "His Royal Highness," and created him a Knight of the Garter. This is not the first matrimonial connection contracted between the present reigning family of England and the house of Hesse, an aunt of Queen Victoria, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III., having married the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. His Royal Highness succeeded to the Grand-Dukedom on the death of his uncle, Louis III., June 13, 1877, and was left a widower on Dec. 14, 1878. The Grand Duke has seven children:—(1) Victoria Elizabeth Mathilde Alberte Marie, born at Windsor, April 5, 1863; (2) Elizabeth Alexandra Louise Alice, born at Bessungen, Nov. 1, 1864; (3) Irène Marie Louise Anna, born at Darmstadt, July 11, 1866; (4) Ernest Louis Charles Albert, born Nov. 25, 1868; (5) Friedrich Wilhelm August Victor Leopold Ludwig, born Oct. 7, 1870, accidentally killed, May 29, 1873; (6) Victoria Alice Helena Louise, born June 5, 1872; and (7) Marie Victoria Feodore Leopoldine, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

LOVELL, John, born Nov. 20, 1835, at Farnham, Surrey, and educated at a private school, began his journalistic career in 1856, at the small town of Guildford, in Surrey. Thence he went to the North, where he became connected with several of the leading provincial journals, and at the same time contributed to the periodical literature of the day. He was appointed editor of *Cassell's Magazine*, in succession to Mr. Moy Thomas, in 1868, but relinquished that post in 1869 to take the management of the Press Association. Having successfully launched and carried on this undertaking, he in 1880 retired to take the editorship in chief and general management of the *Liverpool Mercury*. In addition to contributing largely to periodical literature, Mr. Lovell has translated and edited

the "Nouveau Robinson Suisse" of Stahl.

LOWE, Major-General Sir Drury Curzon Drury, K.C.B., son of the late Mr. William Drury-Lowe, by the Hon. Caroline Esther Curzon, daughter of the second Lord Scarsdale, was born in 1830. He entered the army in 1854, and became a full Colonel in 1871. He served with the 17th Lancers in the Crimea, and also in the Indian Mutiny. He commanded his regiment in the Zulu War, and led the charge at the conclusion of the battle of Ulundi. He went out to South Africa again in 1881 to command the cavalry there, but did not arrive in the country in time to see active service. In the Egyptian expedition of 1882 he commanded the Cavalry Brigade, and for his services he was created a K.C.B., and received the thanks of Parliament and also the second class of the Osmanieh.

LOWE, Edward Joseph, F.R.S., elder surviving son of the late Alfred Lowe, Esq., J.P., of Highfield, near Nottingham (one of the original members of the Meteorological Society), was born at Highfield, Nov. 11, 1825; and in 1840 he commenced that valuable series of daily meteorological observations which were continued to April, 1882. In 1846 he published "A Treatise on Atmospheric Phenomena." About 1848 he assisted the late Professor Baden Powell in the meteor observations for the British Association, and was the first to point out the convergence of meteors to a point in the heavens. "Prognostications of the Weather," a small work by him, appeared in 1849. In 1850 he became a member of the Meteorological Society, of which he was one of the founders. In 1853 he wrote two valuable local works, entitled "The Climate of Nottinghamshire," and "The Conchology of Nottinghamshire." In the same year he likewise assisted the late Professor Edward Forbes, in the compilation of his work on "British Mollusca," and issued the first parts of the well-known "Natural History of British and Exotic Ferns." His next work, on "British Grasses," appeared in 1858, and he subsequently wrote two other botanical works on "Beautiful-leaved Plants," and "New and Rare Ferns," in 1861 and 1862; and "Our Native Ferns," in 1865. His last work, entitled the "Chronology of the Seasons," is yet in progress, the first part only having been issued. In 1860 he was one of those who accompanied the Government expedition to Spain for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse, and was placed in charge of the meteorological departments in the Santander district. In 1866 he was local secretary to the British Association. In 1868 he was president of the Nottingham Literary and Philosophical Society. Besides being the author of the works enumerated, Mr. Lowe has contributed many papers on scientific subjects to various learned societies, and to the British Association; and he sends daily meteorological telegrams to the Board of Trade, and synchronous meteorological observations to the United States Government. He was the inventor of the dry powder tests for the ozone observations used in the scientific balloon ascents. He was also the discoverer of an entirely new and distinct species of British worm, the Megascolex rigida (*Baird*); and has been the raiser of many abnormal British ferns; and has succeeded in producing hybrids between *Polystichum aculeatum* and *P. angulare*. For some years past Mr. Lowe has been a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Nottinghamshire, and a Commissioner of Income Tax. In 1882 he went to reside at Shirenewton Hall, near Chepstow, which estate he purchased from Lord Kintour. He is now a Justice of the Peace for Monmouthshire. He is a Fellow of the Royal, the Royal

Astronomical, the Geological, the Linnæan, the Meteorological, the Zoological, and the Horticultural Societies.

LOWELL, James Russell, LL.D., D.C.L., born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Feb. 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838, and studied law, but soon abandoned law for literature. He commenced authorship before leaving college, by the publication of a class poem. A volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled "A Year's Life," appeared in 1841; a new collection containing "A Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," and others, in 1844; "Conversations on some of the Old Poets," containing a series of well-studied criticisms, both in prose and verse, giving indications of Mr. Lowell's interest in the various political and philanthropic questions of the day, and of his attachment to those principles of which he has since been the champion, in 1845; a third collection of poems, and "The Vision of Sir Launfal," founded on a legend of the Search for the San Graal, in 1848; "A Fable for Critics," in which he satirically passes in review the literati of the United States, and his most remarkable work, "The Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written in the Yankee dialect, in 1848. "Fireside Travels," including graphic papers on Cambridge in old times, and the second series of the "Biglow Papers" appeared in 1864. In 1869 he published "Under the Willows, and other poems;" and near the close of the same year, "The Cathedral," an epic poem; in 1870, a collected volume of essays, entitled "Among my Books;" and in 1871, "My Study Windows." "Three Memorial Poems" appeared in 1876; and in 1881, a new edition of his complete works in 5 vols. was issued. In 1855 he succeeded Longfellow as Professor of Modern Languages and Belles-Lettres in Harvard College. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1874, by the English University of Cambridge, and that of D.C.L. by Oxford. From 1857 to 1862 he was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and he had previously been connected editorially or otherwise with *The Pioneer*, a magazine of high character, the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, *Putnam's Monthly*; and from 1863 to 1872 was editor of the *North American Review*. He has also been a lecturer before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on the British poets. Towards the close of 1874 he was offered the post of Minister to Russia, which he declined; but in 1877 accepted that of Minister to Spain; from which he was transferred in Jan., 1880, to that of Minister to Great Britain.

LOWTHER, The Right Hon. James, M.P., younger son of Sir Charles Hugh Lowther, Bart., by Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D., Rector of Easington-cum-Liverton, Yorkshire, was born at Swillington-House, Leeds, in 1840, and educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1862; M.A., 1866). He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1864. The next year he was elected M.P. for York in the Conservative interest, and continued to sit for that city until 1880. He unsuccessfully contested East Cumberland in February, 1881, and in September of the same year was elected member for North Lincolnshire, which constituency he now represents. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board from Aug. to Dec., 1868, and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Feb., 1874, till Feb., 1878, when he was appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland, which office he held until the resignation of Lord Beaconsfield's Government in May, 1880. Mr. Lowther is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the North Riding of York.

LOYSON, CHARLES, formerly known in religion as FATHER HYACINTHE, born at Orleans in 1827, finished his studies at the Academy of Pau, and at an early age composed some remarkable poetry. In 1835 he entered Saint-Sulpice, was ordained priest after four years of theological study, taught philosophy at the great Seminary at Avignon, and theology at that of Nantes, and officiated in his ecclesiastical capacity at Saint-Sulpice. He afterwards spent two years in the convent of the Carmelites at Lyons, entered that Order, and attracted much attention by his preaching at the Lycée of that city. He delivered the course of sermons in Advent at Bordeaux, a course for Lent at Périgueux in 1864, and repaired to Paris, where his Advent sermons at the Madeleine and at Notre Dame attracted much attention (1865-69). Gradually, however, a suspicion grew up that the eloquent pulpit orator was not altogether orthodox in his views, and in 1869 M. Louis Veuillot denounced him to the court of Rome, but he succeeded this time in clearing himself from the charge of heresy. In June of the same year, however, Father Hyacinthe delivered before the International League of Peace an address, in which he spoke of the Jewish religion, the Catholic religion, and the Protestant religion as being "the three great religions of civilized peoples." This expression elicited severe censures from the Catholic press. The doubt now generally entertained as to the reverend father's orthodoxy was changed into certainty by his famous letter, addressed on Sept. 20 of the same year, to the General of the Barefooted Carmelites at Rome, in which he protested against the "sacrilegious perversion of the Gospel," and went on to say;—"It is my profound conviction that if France in particular and the Latin races in general are given up to social, moral, and religious anarchy, the principal cause is not Catholicism itself, but the manner in which Catholicism has for a long time been understood and practised." This manifesto against the alleged abuses in the Church created intense excitement, not only in France, but throughout the civilized world, and the young monk was hailed as a powerful ally by all the opponents of the papacy. Soon after this Father Hyacinthe left France for America, landing in New York, Oct. 18, 1869. He was warmly welcomed by the leading members of the various Protestant sects in the United States, but, though he fraternized with them to a certain extent, he constantly declared that he had no intention of quitting the fold of the Catholic Church. The Pope, after frequent solicitations on the subject, at last consented, in Feb., 1870, to relieve Father Hyacinthe from his monastic vows, and he accordingly became a secular priest under the title of the Abbé Loyson. As was naturally to be expected, M. Loyson energetically protested against the dogma of the Pope's infallibility; and soon after the seizure of Rome by King Victor Emmanuel's troops, he paid a visit to the Eternal City, where he delivered a series of discourses. In Sept., 1871, he attended the Congress of the self-styled "Old Catholics" at Munich. On Sept. 2, 1872, he was married in London, at the Marylebone Registry Office, to Emily Jane, daughter of Mr. Amory Butterfield, and widow of Mr. Edwin Ruthven Meriman, of the United States, Dr. Stanley, the Dean of Westminster, and Lady Augusta Stanley his wife were present at the marriage. The Abbé Loyson was elected curé of Geneva, but he resigned this post in 1874, on the ground "that the spirit which prevailed in the Liberal Catholic movement in Geneva, was neither Liberal in politics nor Catholic in religion." A translation by Mrs. Loyson of some of her husband's

"letters, fragments, and discourses," was published at London in 1874, under the title of "Catholic Reform," with a preface by Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster. He revisited England in June, 1876, and delivered three lectures on "The Prospects of Christendom," and one on "The State Regulation of Vice," in reference to the Contagious Diseases Act. In 1881 he took for three years the school-room in the Rue d'Arras, previously devoted to Radical meetings, and it became the "Gallican" Church of Paris.

LUARD, The Rev. Henry Richards, D.D., son of the late Henry Luard, Esq., born in 1825, was educated at Cheam and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, M.A. in 1850, B.D. in 1875, and D.D. in 1878, and became Fellow and Assistant Tutor of his College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge. He has written "The Life of Porson," in the "Cambridge Essays" for 1857; "Catalogue of the MSS. in the Cambridge University Library" —the theological portion, and the general index; "Remarks on the Cambridge University Commissioners' New Statutes for Trinity College," 1858; and edited "Lives of Edward the Confessor," 1858; "Bartholomæi de Cotton Historia Anglicana," 1859; "Roberti Grosseteste Epistolæ," 1861; "Annales Monastici," in 1864-9, and "Matthew Paris," 1872-82, in the Government series of Mediæval Chronicles; "Correspondence of Porson," 1866; "Graduati Cantabrigienses," 1873: "On the Relations between England and Rome during the earlier portion of the Reign of Henry III.," 1877.

LUBBOCK, Sir John, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., was born at 29, Eaton Place, London, April 30, 1834, being the son and heir of Sir John William Lubbock, of Mitcham Grove, Surrey, and High Elms, Down, Kent, a gentleman eminent as an astronomer and a mathematician, by his wife Harriet, daughter of Lieut.-Col. George Hotham, of York. The baronetcy was created in 1806, in favour of the great-great-uncle of the present baronet, who succeeded to it in 1865, and who resides at High Elms, an estate of 1,500 acres, near Farnborough, in Kent. From a private school he was transferred to Eton. His father, owing to the sudden illness of several of his partners, took him, when but fourteen years of age, into his bank in Lombard Street, a business with which the family has been connected for several generations. He became a partner in this establishment in 1856. Among the improvements which he introduced in banking affairs were the "Country Clearing" and the publication of the Clearing House returns. So high was his professional reputation that he was chosen Honorary Secretary to the Association of London Bankers, the first President of the Institute of Bankers, an association numbering nearly 2,000 members, and nominated by the Crown to serve on the International Coinage Commission. He was also a member of the Public School Commission and of the Advancement of Science Commission. It is, however, by his works on the ancient vestiges and remains of man that Sir John Lubbock has most distinguished himself. He has written "Prehistoric Times, as illustrated by Ancient Remains and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages," 1865, 4th edit. 1878; "The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man," 1870, which has also passed through four editions, and which, like the preceding work, has been translated into all the principal languages; "The Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects," 1874; "On British Wild Flowers, considered in relation to Insects," 1875; "Monograph of the Thysanura

and Collembola;" two volumes of Lectures and Addresses; and lastly a work on Ants, Bees, and Wasps, which in less than a year ran through five editions; and nearly a hundred separate memoirs on zoological, physiological, and archæological subjects in the Transactions of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Linnean, Ethnological, Geological, and Entomological Societies, and the British Association. He was chosen as President of the British Association for the "Jubilee" year (1881), and presided over the meeting held at York. He is now President of the Linnean Society. He has been President of the Ethnological and Entomological Societies, and of the Anthropological Institute, Vice-President of the British Association, and of the Royal Society. Sir John Lubbock has been twice chosen to represent Maidstone in Parliament. In Feb. 1870, after he had been defeated as a Liberal candidate for West Kent by only fifty votes, he was triumphantly returned for the county town, an honour which was renewed at the general election of 1874; in 1880, however, he lost his seat, but was immediately returned by the University of London, for which he now sits. In the House of Commons he has spoken principally on financial and educational subjects. He has been so fortunate as to succeed in carrying no fewer than fourteen important public measures, including the Bank Holidays Act (1871), by which four new statute holidays were added to the two previously in existence. Amongst the other measures were—the Absconding Debtors Bill, the Apothecaries' Company Medical Act Amendment Bill, the University of London Medical Act Amendment Bill, the Falsification of Accounts Bill (by which, for the first time, it became an offence to falsify accounts for the purpose of fraud), the Bankers' Books Evidence Bill, the College of Surgeons Medical Act Bill, the Factors' Acts Amendment Bill, and the Bills of Exchange Bill, which consolidates and codifies the whole law relating to bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes. More recently his name has been associated with the "Ancient Monuments Bill," which, during the present session, has received the sanction of the legislature. In 1877 he moved the "previous question" to Mr. Gladstone's famous resolutions on the Eastern Question. Sir John was a member of the Public School Commission and of the Advancement of Science Commission. In March, 1878, he was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum, in the place of the late Sir William Stirling Maxwell. In the same year the University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is also a D.C.L. of Oxford, and M.D. of Würzburg. He was Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, but resigned the office on his election to represent the University in Parliament.

LUCA, His Eminence Antonino Saverio de, Cardinal-Bishop of the Holy Roman Church, was born at Bronte, Sicily, Oct. 28, 1805. His elementary studies were pursued in the Capizzi College, from which he removed to the Archiepiscopal Seminary of Monreale, where he studied rhetoric, metaphysics, mathematics, physics, dogmatic and moral theology, and canon law, besides acquiring a knowledge of the Greek, Latin, English, French, and German languages. In 1829, De Luca went to Rome to complete his studies, and in 1830 published his first essay in literature. In 1833 he was appointed secretary to Cardinal Weld, and retained that office till the Cardinal's death in 1837. From 1835 to 1845 he was editor of the *Annale delle Scienze Religiose*. In Jan., 1840, Mgr. de Luca accompanied to Paris Mgr. Bartolomeo

Pacca (afterwards a Cardinal), who was sent as Ablegate Apostolic to present the Cardinal's hat to the Bishop of Arras, Mgr. De la Tour d'Auvergne. On this occasion Mgr. De Luca received signal marks of esteem from Louis Philippe, and formed the acquaintance of the most remarkable men in the departments of science and literature. Cousin, Minister of Public Instruction, made him by diploma Member of the Institute for Historical Correspondence. De Luca became in Rome a member of the Accademia Tiberina, of the Arcadia, and of the Archæological Academy. He was made Censor of the Accademia of the Catholic Religion, and he took part in the revival of the Accademia Liturgica, which was founded by Benedict XIV., but had fallen into decay by reason of the revolution. The Catholic University of Louvain conferred upon De Luca, and upon the celebrated Father Lacordaire, in 1840, the *laurea ad honorem* in Sacred Theology. Pope Gregory XVI. appointed De Luca to be Consultor of the Congregations of the Index and the Propaganda, and nominated him also an honorary Professor in the Roman University, Director of the Polyglot Press in the Propaganda, Vice-President of the Pontifical Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics, and Cameriere Segreto Sopranumerario at the Vatican Court. In the consistory of Nov. 24, 1845, Mgr. De Luca was promoted by Gregory XVI. to be Bishop of Aversa, near Naples, and he received episcopal consecration on Dec. 8 following from Cardinal Fransoni. In 1853 he was advanced to the Archbishopric of Tarsus, *i. p. i.*, and was sent as Apostolic Nuncio to the court of Bavaria, where he remained from May, 1854, till Oct., 1856. From Bavaria he was transferred to a still more important office, that, namely, of Nuncio to the Emperor of Austria, to whom he presented his credentials, dated Nov. 1, 1856. The new Nuncio had a difficult task to accomplish. In Aug., 1855, a Concordat had been concluded between the Emperor and the Pope, but by recent laws passed by Francis Joseph II. the jurisdiction, rights, properties, and privileges of the Church had been injuriously affected. It was the endeavour of the Nuncio to bring back everything to a state conformable to the tenor of the Concordat, and especially to restore the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical tribunals of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Austrian Empire, and to regulate all appeals according to the rules of the canon law. Cases affecting ecclesiastical persons and properties, and matrimonial causes, were restored to the sole jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts. In 1858 Mgr. De Luca executed a special charge committed to him by the Sovereign Pontiff, and went on a delegation to the orthodox Roumenians in Hungary and Transylvania. Pius IX. created Mgr. De Luca a Cardinal in the consistory of March 16, 1863, and he received the beretta from the Emperor of Austria on May 13 following, and was also decorated with the Grand Cross of St. Stephen of Hungary. Cardinal De Luca, as Pro-Nuncio, represented the Holy See at Vienna till Sept. 10, 1863. Returning to Rome at the end of that month, he received the hat from the hands of Pius IX., and the presbyteral Title of the church of SS. Quattro Coronati. At the end of the year he became Prefect of the Congregation of the Index. In the Vatican Council Cardinal de Luca was second in order of seniority of the five Presidents of the Council, and was in constant communication with the Austrian, Bavarian, French, and Italian bishops. In the consistory of July 15, 1878, he was declared Bishop of Palestrina, and Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, and Sommista of Apostolic Letters. On the same

day the Cardinal received *in commendam* the church of S. Lorenzo in Damaso.

LUCAN (Earl of), The Right Hon. George Charles Bingham, G.C.B., elder son of the second earl, whom he succeeded June 30, 1839, born April 16, 1800, was educated at Westminster, entered the army at the usual age, and served as a volunteer with the Russian army under Gen. Diebitsch in the Turkish campaign in 1828. He was one of the representatives of the county of Mayo, in the Conservative interest, from 1826 till 1830, and was chosen one of the Representative Peers for Ireland in 1840. He served in the Crimea in 1854-5, in command of a division of cavalry, and took part in the battles of the Alma, Sept. 20, Balaklava, Oct. 25, and Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854. Owing to some misapprehension of Lord Raglan's orders, that heroic but fatal charge of the Light Brigade in which so many lives were lost was made in the battle of Balaklava. Lord Lucan, who was colonel of the 8th hussars till Feb. 22, 1865, when he became Colonel of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, was made a Lieutenant-General in 1858, and General Aug. 28, 1865; was nominated a K.C.B. for his Crimean services, and G.C.B. in 1869; is Commander of the Legion of Honour, Knight first-class of the Medjidie, and a Knight, second-class, of St. Anne of Russia.

LUCCA, Pauline, the daughter of poor but worthy parents, who on account of reduced circumstances were unable to educate their children, was born at Vienna, in 1840. Her name was originally Lucas, and her parents were of the Jewish faith, which she abandoned. A professional singer, named Erl, who accidentally discovered that she possessed a most promising voice, very generously undertook to give her instruction; and, when fifteen years of age, she obtained an engagement at the Karinther Thor Theatre, and assisted in the Sunday services at the Karl Kirche. At the latter place, the unavoidable absence of a leading vocalist, in 1856, gave the youthful aspirant an opportunity for distinguishing herself, and the sensation she created was so great that means were devised by the principal musicians in Vienna to enable her to complete her training. Her improvement was rapid and decided, and having accepted an engagement to sing Italian parts at the Olmütz Theatre, she appeared in Sept., 1859, for the first time, as Elvira, in Verdi's "Ernani," with such success that brilliant offers were immediately made her from many parts of Germany. She preferred, however, to renew her engagement at Olmütz, during which she met with an adventure that tended very considerably to increase her popularity. Having been insulted by a female artiste of the same theatre, she at once informed the manager that unless she received an ample apology, nothing should induce her to appear again at Olmütz. That gentleman having threatened her with imprisonment upon the terms of his contract if she persisted in her resolution, she deliberately walked to the citadel, gave herself up, and remained in durance for four-and-twenty hours. The commotion this conduct occasioned induced the manager to use his influence with the offending lady to submit to Mdlle. Lucca's demand. On leaving her prison, she at once terminated her engagement at Olmütz, and proceeded to Prague, where, in March, 1860, she appeared as Valentine in the "Huguenots," and in "Norma," and at once secured the patronage of the Princess Colloredo, sister of the Governor, the Count Clam-Gallas, &c. Shortly before her appearance at Prague, Meyerbeer, who, as the director of the Berlin Hof-opera Theatre, was at that time seeking for a *prima donna* competent to fill the part of the heroine in his last werk, "L'Africaine," had his attention directed

to this rising star. The youth and genius of the young *artiste* being just what Meyerbeer had long looked for in vain, induced him to secure her services for three years at Berlin, where he gave her the advantage of his advice and tuition. In the Prussian capital Mdlle. Lucca met with her usual success, which so rapidly increased that an engagement was offered her at the Imperial Academy of Music at Paris. This she refused, notwithstanding the urgent entreaty of her gifted friend and teacher that she should accept it. At his instigation, however, she entered into an engagement with Mr. Gye to appear at the Royal Italian Opera in London, in 1863, and carried all before her. Being dissatisfied with the terms of her engagement she suddenly left London, assigning as a reason for her singular conduct that "the Thames did not agree with her." On the production of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" at Covent Garden, in 1865, she was induced to return, and she subsequently shared the honours of that establishment with Mdlle. Adelina Patti. In Nov., 1865, she became the wife of Baron von Rohden, and is still the *prima donna assoluta* of the Berlin Hof-opera Theatre, dividing her time between that capital and London. Her husband was slain in the war between France and Prussia in 1870.

LUCY, Henry W., born at Crosby, near Liverpool, Dec. 5, 1845; was apprenticed to a Liverpool merchant; joined the staff of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* as chief reporter in 1864; in 1869 went to Paris to attend lectures at the Sorbonne; in Jan., 1870, returned to London to join the staff of the morning edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; and in Oct., 1873, joined the *Daily News* as special correspondent, chief of the Gallery Staff and writer of the Parliamentary Summary. Mr. Lucy is the author of "A Handbook of Parliamentary Procedure;" and "Men and Manner in Parliament." He is a frequent contributor to London and American periodical literature. In 1882 his first novel, "Gideon Fleyce," was published. On the death of Mr. Tom Taylor, who, in succession to Mr. Shirley Brooks, had written the "Essence of Parliament" for *Punch*, Mr. Lucy was invited to continue the work. This he did in a new style, now familiar as "The Diary of Toby, M.P." Mr. Lucy is also understood to contribute to the *Observer* the series of articles which appear weekly during the Parliamentary session, under the title "From the Cross Benches." As special correspondent of the *Daily News*, Mr. Lucy accompanied the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne on their first visit to Canada on the appointment of the Marquis to the Governor-Generalship. In 1878 his letters to the *Daily News*, describing the condition of the people in South Wales owing to the strike, resulted in a public subscription, which in the course of three weeks amounted to over £10,000 in cash, in addition to many gifts in kind. With a portion of the money the rector of Merthyr was enabled to feed daily for seventeen weeks 5,000 children.

LUGARD, The Right Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B., son of Capt. John Lugard, born at Chelsea in 1810, was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst, and having entered the army in 1828, proceeded to India, where he served with distinction for many years. During the Afghan war of 1842, he was Brigade-Major to the fourth Brigade; and during the Sikh war of 1845-46, Assistant Adjutant-General of the first division. Throughout the Punjaub campaigns of 1848-9, he was Adjutant-General to the Queen's forces, for which services he was made a C.B. and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He was made K.C.B. for his services as chief of the staff in the Persian expedition of 1856-7, and was appointed Adjutant-General in India at the close

of 1857. At the capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent operations against the rebels, he commanded, as Brigadier-General, the second division of infantry, and for his distinguished services on these occasions was specially promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1858. He received the colonelcy of the 31st Foot, June 1, 1862, was made Lieutenant-General Jan. 12, 1865, and G.C.B. in 1867; was appointed Secretary for Military Correspondence in the War Department in Feb., 1859, and permanent Under-Secretary of War in May, 1861. He resigned the latter office in Nov., 1871, on being appointed President of the Army Purchase Commission. This latter office he resigned in April, 1880. He was sworn of the Privy Council Nov. 3, 1871. He attained the rank of General in Nov., 1872.

LUKIS, The Rev. William Collings, M.A., F.S.A., born in 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1840; has been successively incumbent of East Grafton, Vicar of Great Bedwin, and Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, in Wilts, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Marlborough, and is Rector of Wath-juxta-Ripon, Yorkshire, and late Rural Dean of the Deanery of Catterick East. Mr. Lukis, who is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, Hon. Member of the Société Archéologique de Nantes, and of the Société Polymathique du Morbihan, Brittany, one of the Secretaries of the York Architectural Society, and was for some time one of the general secretaries of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society, published in 1845 "Specimens of Ancient Church Plate;" in 1857, "An Account of Church Bells and Bell Foundries;" in 1858, "A few Words to Rural Deans and Churchwardens," two tracts relating to the care and condition of church bells, and "The History of the Salisbury Bell Foundry;" and in 1861, "Danish Cromlechs and Burial Customs compared with those of Brittany, Great Britain, &c." He has contributed "Cromlechs," "Certain Peculiarities in the Construction of Chambered Tumuli," and "Remarkable Chambered Long Barrow at Kerlescant, Carnac," to the *Journal of the British Archæological Society*, and has written "On Flint Implements and Tumuli in the Neighbourhood of Wath," "Notes on Barrow-digging in the Parish of Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts," "Sur la Dénomination des Dolmens ou Cromlechs," "Rapport sur un Tumulus de l'Age de Bronze au Rocher, Plougoumelen," "The Stone Avenues of Carnac," "Brittany Sepulchral Chambers, with an attempt to reduce them to Chronological Order;" "Rude Stone Monuments, and the errors commonly entertained respecting their construction," 1875; "A Guide for Archæologists and others to the Pre-historic Monuments of South Brittany," 1875; and is editor of the Stukeley Diaries, Letters, &c., vol. i., for the Surtees Society, 1882.

LUMBY, The Rev. Joseph Rawson, D.D., born at Stanningley, in Yorkshire, was educated at the Leeds Grammar School, entered as a scholar at Magdalen College, Cambridge, in 1854; and took his degree in the 1st Class of the Classical Tripos in 1858. He was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College in 1858, obtained the Crosse Divinity Scholarship and the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship, and was also for some time classical lecturer at Magdalen College and at Queen's College. He has been subsequently elected Fellow of St. Catharine's College. Dr. Lumby was one of the founders of the Early English Text Society, for which he has edited several works: "King Horn," "Ratis Raving," and "Floriz and Blauncheflour." He is one of the editors of the historic documents published by Govern-

ment under the superintendence of the Master of the Rolls. The 8th volume of Higden's Polychronicon has recently appeared under his editorship. He has published several works for the Pitt Press, as "Bacon's Life of Henry VII.," "More's Utopia," "More's Life of Richard III.," and, in conjunction with Professor Mayor, he has published Books III. and IV. of "Beda's Ecclesiastical History." He has also written a "History of the Creeds," and a small work on "Greek Learning in the Western Church during the Seventh and Eighth Centuries." Dr. Lumby was for some time Vicar of St. Edward's Church in Cambridge, but on his election in 1879 to the Norrisian Professorship of Divinity he resigned that charge. He is one of the editors of the Cambridge Bible for Schools; also a contributor to the "International Commentary on the New Testament." He has likewise taken part in the work of the "Speaker's Commentary." He is a writer in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" and has published many articles in the *Expositor* and other journals. He is also a member of the Old Testament Company for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Bible. Dr. Lumby has also been on many occasions Select Preacher before the University.

LUMLEY, Sir John Savile, K.C.B., son of John, eighth Earl of Scarborough, was born in 1825. He entered the Foreign Office as a supernumerary clerk in the Librarian's department in 1841, but was permitted to accompany the late Earl of Westmoreland to Berlin as private secretary and attaché in the autumn of that year. In 1842 he was appointed Attaché at Berlin, and was subsequently transferred to St. Petersburg, where he acted as paid Attaché. In 1854 he was nominated Secretary of Legation at Washington, and in the following year he was Chargé d'Affaires and also employed on special service at New York. On the departure of Mr. (now Sir John) Crampton, in May, 1856, Mr. Lumley was left in charge of the archives, and in February, 1858, he was transferred to Madrid, where he acted for a short time as Chargé d'Affaires. He was employed on special service in the Basque Provinces in 1858, and was transferred to St. Petersburg in the following year. In 1860 he was appointed Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, but the close of the same year saw him back in St. Petersburg, where he was Chargé d'Affaires in 1862, 1864, and again in 1865. In 1866 he was elected an Associate of the Imperial Russian Academy of Fine Arts, and in the same year he was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony. In August, 1867, he was appointed, in the same capacity, to the Swiss Confederation, but was transferred to Brussels in Oct., 1868. He was appointed by the Queen to represent her Majesty at the funeral of His Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant in Jan., 1869. He was nominated a companion of the Order of the Bath in 1873, and was offered by the King of the Belgians the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, which, in consequence of existing regulations, he was unable to accept. In Oct., 1878, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy in Sept. 1883.

LYALL, Sir Alfred Comyns, K.C.B., son of the Rev. Alfred Lyall, was born at Coulston, Surrey, in 1835, and educated at Eton. He was appointed Home Secretary in India in 1873; Foreign Secretary in 1878; and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in 1882, having in the previous year been created a K.C.B. He was formerly Secretary to the Order of

the Star of India, and the Order of the Indian Empire. Sir Alfred Lyall is the author of "Asiatic Studies, Religious and Social," 1882.

LYNE, Joseph Leycester, called "Father Ignatius," was born Nov. 23, 1837, at Trinity Square, by the Tower of London, educated at St. Paul's School, London, then by Rev. G. N. Wright, at Ayscough Free Hall, Spalding, Lincoln, and Britannia House, Worcester; next at Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perth. He was ordained in 1860, to the curacy of St. Peter's, Plymouth; and was then Mission Curate to Mr. Lowder at St. George's in the East, but left him to begin the attempt of restoring monasticism in the Church of England, in 1862. He began at Claydon by Ipswich, and moved to Norwich, Jan. 30, 1863. Next he moved to the Isle of Wight, a house of Dr. Pusey's, at Chale, then to Laleham, Chertsey, for three years, and finally he purchased land among the Black Mountains, and built Llanthony Abbey, five miles beyond old ruined Llanthony Priory. He is the author of many published sermons, poems, hymns; the "Tales of Llanthony;" "Brother Placidus;" "Leonard Morris;" and "Tales of the Monastery." He is the composer of many pieces of Sacred Music, 1860-82; also editor of "Llanthony Monastery Tracts." There is a Priory of Nuns attached to the Church, as well as an Abbey for Monks, after the example of many of the old double Monasteries of the Saxon Church. The monks claim to follow the ancient rule of St. Benedict, and use the Benedictine Breviary for Choir office and the Sarum Missal of the ante-Reformation Church of England. They wear the old English Benedictine dress. Mr. Lyne's monastic and public name is "Ignatius of Jesus."

LYONS (Viscount), The Right Honourable Richard Bickerton Pemell Lyons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., only surviving son of the first Lord Lyons (who commanded the British fleet in the Black Sea in 1855-6), was born at Lymington, April 26, 1817, and succeeded to his father's title Nov. 23, 1858. Having been educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, he was appointed unpaid Attaché at Athens in 1839, and paid Attaché in 1844, at Dresden in 1852, at Florence (residing at Rome) in 1853, Secretary of Legation there (residing at Rome) in 1856, and Envoy to Tuscany in 1858. He was accredited as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States in Dec., 1858, returned to England on account of ill health in Feb., 1865, was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople in Aug., 1865, and was transferred to Paris in July, 1867. He was made a K.C.B. in 1860, a G.C.B. in 1862; was sworn of the Privy Council, March 9, 1865; and made an honorary D.C.L. at Oxford, June 21, 1865. In Nov., 1881, he was created Viscount Lyons, of Christ Church, in the county of Southampton.

LYSONS, General Sir Daniel, K.C.B., son of the late Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A., F.R.S., of Hempsted Court, Gloucestershire (well known as an antiquary and a topographer), by his second wife Josepha Catherine Susanna, daughter of John Gilbert Cooper, Esq., of Thurgarton Priory, Nottinghamshire. He was born at Rodmarton, Gloucestershire, in 1816, and educated at Shrewsbury School. Entering the army as ensign in the 1st Royals in 1834, he served through the Canadian rebellion (1838-39), including the actions of St. Denis and St. Eustache. He was Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General from 1838 to 1841. Afterwards he was promoted to a captaincy in the 3rd West India Regiment, and in 1844 he was transferred to the 22nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He was Brigade Major at Barbadoes from 1844 to 1847. In 1849 he was appointed Town Major at Portsmouth. He served throughout the Crimean

War (1854-5), was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, at the affairs of Bulganac and McKenzie's Farm, the capture of Balaklava, and throughout the siege of Sebastopol; he led the main column of attack on the Redan by the Light Division on June 18, and commanded a brigade in the latter part of the action; he was engaged in the final assault on the Redan on Sept. 8, when he was severely wounded; and he commanded the second Brigade, Light Division, from Oct., 1855, to the end of the war. In 1857 he exchanged to the 25th King's Own Borderers. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the Inspector-General of Infantry in Nov., 1857. In Dec., 1861, he was sent out to organize the militia of Canada at the Trent affair. He was Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada from 1862 to 1867; was appointed to the command of a brigade at Malta in 1868, and to a brigade at Aldershot in 1869. From 1872 to 1874 he was in command of the Northern district of England, and in 1876 he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the forces. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1877, and attained the rank of General in 1879. In July, 1880, he assumed command of the troops at Aldershot, in succession to General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., whose term of office had expired. Sir D. Lysons has received the Crimean medal with three clasps; also the Turkish and Sardinian medals.

LYTTON (Earl of), The Right Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., poet and diplomatist, only son of the great novelist, poet, dramatist, orator, and statesman, was born Nov. 8, 1831. He was educated first at Harrow, and under private tutors, and afterwards at Bonn, in Germany, where he devoted himself especially to the study of modern languages. When nearly eighteen years of age he entered the diplomatic service of the Crown, being appointed Oct. 12, 1849, Attaché at Washington, where his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling and Bulwer, was ambassador, and to whom he acted at the time as private secretary. On Feb. 5, 1852, he was transferred as Attaché to Florence, and on Aug. 12, 1854, was removed to the Embassy at Paris. He was thence promoted, shortly after the peace of 1856, to be paid Attaché at the Hague. Two years afterwards, on April 1, 1858, he was appointed first paid Attaché at St. Petersburg, and a little more than two months later, was gazetted first paid Attaché at Constantinople. From that Embassy he was, on Jan. 6, 1859, transferred to the one at Vienna. While attached to the latter Embassy, he was twice employed in positions of great trust and responsibility in Servia. From Feb. to March 7, 1860, for example, he was the Acting Consul-General at Belgrade, and besides this was employed upon a special mission to prevent the renewal of hostilities between the Turks and Servians after the capital of the latter had been bombarded. In reward for his good service upon this mission he was on Oct. 1, 1862, gazetted second secretary in Her Majesty's diplomatic service, being employed in that capacity at Vienna. Shortly afterwards he was promoted on Jan. 6, 1863, to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen. There, during two intervals, from Feb. 27 to March 18, 1863, and again from April 14 to May 24, 1864, he held the position of Chargé d'Affaires. A week before the date last mentioned (on May 18, 1864), he was gazetted as Secretary of Legation at Athens, whence, on April 21, 1865, he was transferred to Lisbon. Upon three several occasions he there also discharged the office of Chargé d'Affaires, from May 30 to Oct., 1865, from April 29 to Nov. 18, 1866, and from Sept. 14, 1867, to March 19, 1868. In little

more than a month from the last named date, on Feb. 29, 1868, when he successfully concluded the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Austria, he was transferred to Madrid. Six months later he was promoted to the Secretaryship of Embassy at Vienna. There he acted once more from Oct. 30 to Dec. 29, 1869, as Chargé d'Affaires, and was thence transferred on Oct. 5, 1872, as Secretary of Embassy to Paris. Scarcely three months afterwards (Jan. 18, 1873), upon his illustrious father's death, he succeeded to the title as the second Baron Lytton. Twice during that same year, from April 13 to May 17, and again from Sept. 14 to Oct. 22, he acted at Paris as Chargé d'Affaires, and to the close of his career in the French capital as Secretary of Embassy, he was always, during the absence of the ambassador, accredited there as Minister Plenipotentiary. His lordship, having previously declined the Governorship of Madras, was appointed Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon in the December of 1874; and, after occupying that post for a year, was suddenly informed by telegram, in the January of 1876, of his nomination as the Viceroy of India. Hastening to London to complete his arrangements for assuming this high office, his Excellency, on the 1st of March, took his departure for Hindostan. Midway on his journey Lord Lytton met by pre-arrangement in Egypt H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, then on his way home from his tour through India. Immediately on his arrival at Calcutta, his Excellency was sworn in as Governor-General and Viceroy on the 12th April, 1876; and on the 1st Jan., 1877, surrounded by all the princes of Hindostan, presided at the gorgeous ceremonial which marked on the plains of Delhi the Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria as Empress of India. In Dec., 1877, the Queen conferred upon him the honour of the Grand Cross of the civil division of the Order of the Bath. On the 12th of December, 1879, an attempt was made to assassinate Lord Lytton. His excellency had just arrived in Calcutta that evening by railway, and was being conveyed from the station to Government house in one of the viceregal carriages, when two shots were fired at him by a man named Busa, happily without any ill-effect whatever. A third shot was fired immediately afterwards by the intended assassin at the Viceroy's Private Secretary, who was seated in the next carriage. Colonel Colley, at once alighting, seized the assailant, who proved to be a half-intoxicated Eurasian who had been recently discharged from the lunatic asylum at Allahabad. On the 28th of April, 1880, the noble lord was raised to the dignity of an earldom, being created Earl of Lytton, of Lytton in the county of Derby, and Viscount Knebworth of Knebworth, in the county of Herts. The noble lord had previously given in his resignation as Viceroy of India, his friend, the Earl of Beaconsfield, placing it in the hands of Her Majesty simultaneously with his own resignation, in the April of 1880, of the Premiership. Lord Lytton's first work was published when he was twenty-four, and was at once warmly welcomed by the critics. It proved quite independently his inheritance of great literary genius, for it appeared under a pseudonym. This was in 1855, the work being entitled "Clytemnestra, the Earl's Return, the Artist, and other Poems," by "Owen Meredith." Another work appeared from his hand in 1859, called "The Wanderer, a Collection of Poems in many Lands," evidencing a singularly graceful fancy, and a surprising facility of versification. This was followed, in 1860, by a novel in sprightly verse, called "Lucile," which was afterwards republished in 4to, in 1868, with illus-

trations by Du Maurier. In 1861 he produced anonymously, in collaboration with the Hon. Julian Fane, "Tannhäuser, or the Battle of the Bards," his friend writing under the *nom de plume* of "Neville Temple," himself under that of "Edward Trevor." Ten years later, in 1871, the Hon. Robert Lytton wrote "Julian Fane, a Memoir," in which the friendship of the two was lovingly commemorated by the survivor. Meanwhile, in the same year in which "Tannhäuser" had appeared, Owen Meredith, as the fruit of his residence in Belgrade, published under the title of "Serbski Pesme," a collection of the National Songs of Servia. A prose romance followed in 1863, under the name of "The Ring of Amasis," purporting to be edited from the papers of a German physician. In 1867 there were published in two volumes, the "Poetical works of Owen Meredith," and in the following year, also in two volumes, there appeared, with a portrait of the author, his "Chronicles and Characters." This work was followed, in 1869, by "Orval, or the Fool of Time," a dramatic poem paraphrased from the Polish, being founded in fact upon the "infernal comedy" of Count N. A. Z. Krasinski, "Nie-boska Komedyja," the volume comprising among other imitations and paraphrases in verse several from the Greek, Latin, Italian, and Danish literatures. In 1874, Lord Lytton published in two vols., his "Fables in Song," and also in two vols., the "Speeches of Edward Lord Lytton, with some of his Political Writings, hitherto unpublished, and a Prefatory Memoir by his Son." The Earl of Lytton married, Oct. 4, 1864, Edith, second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers, and niece of the late Earl of Clarendon, and has issue two sons and three daughters. His eldest surviving son (born 10 Aug., 1876) is, at Her Majesty's own instance, the godson of the Queen, and is in consequence named Victor Alexander George Robert. Lady Lytton was included, on Jan. 1, 1878, in the select list of the recipients of the Order of the Imperial Crown of India.

M.

MACBETH, Robert William, A.R.A., second son of Mr. Norman Macbeth, the Scotch portrait painter, was born in 1848. He first exhibited, at the Royal Academy in 1873, a picture called "Sunshine and Shade," and has been an exhibitor ever since. He first attracted general attention in 1876 by his "Lincolnshire Gang," a number of little children working in the fields under a gang-master. Another picture which drew much attention was his "Flood in the Fens," exhibited in 1880 at the Grosvenor Gallery. His "Sheep-Shearing," exhibited in 1883 in that Gallery, well maintained his reputation. Mr. Macbeth is an excellent etcher, and is also a member of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy Jan. 30, 1883.

MAC CABE, His Eminence Edward, Cardinal-Priest of the Holy Roman Church, born in Dublin in 1816, was educated in one of the Catholic schools of his native city, and passed out of it into the College of Maynooth. At the close of his collegiate career he was ordained in 1839 to the priesthood by the then Archbishop, Dr. Murray, and appointed by his Grace to a curacy in the parish of Clontarf, co. Dublin. He remained in that curacy till about the year 1853, when he was transferred by Dr. Cullen, who had in the meantime succeeded Archbishop Murray, to a curacy in the cathedral parish, Marlborough Street. In 1856 he was promoted to the pastorship of the parish of St. Nicholas in the city, and occupied that position till 1865, when he was transferred to

the parish of Kingstown. He had been already named by Cardinal Cullen one of his Vicars-General, an office which he held till the close of his Eminence's episcopate. In 1877 he was appointed Bishop-Assistant to the Cardinal. On the death of his Eminence, Dr. Mac Cabe was in March, 1879, appointed to succeed him in the archiepiscopal see of Dublin. His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. created Archbishop Mac Cabe a Cardinal-Priest in a secret consistory held at the Vatican on March 27, 1882, and the Cardinal received the hat from his Holiness March 30. He had assigned to him the basilica of Santa Sabina.

MACCABE, William Bernard, born in Dublin Nov. 23, 1801, wrote for the Irish press from 1824 till 1835. Whilst he was connected with the Dublin *Morning Register*, Mr. O'Connell declared he "only held himself responsible for his speeches as reported by Mr. Mac-Cabe." From 1835 till 1851 he was a Parliamentary Reporter on the *Morning Chronicle* and *Morning Herald*, in 1847 was appointed Consul in London for the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and in 1851 he resigned that appointment and his connection with the London press to become editor of *The Weekly Telegraph*, a Catholic paper in Ireland. This he resigned in 1856, and has since contributed to the *London Review*, the *Dublin Review*, *Tait's Magazine*, and other periodicals, and has translated books from the Greek, German, and Italian languages. He has published "A Catholic History of England" (embracing the Anglo-Saxon period), 1848-54; "Bertha: a Romance of the Dark Ages," 1851, since translated into German and French; "Florine, Princess of Burgundy: a Tale of the First Crusade," 3rd edit., 1873; Agnes Arnold," a novel, in 1860; and other works.

McCARTHY, Justin, M.P., was born at Cork in Nov., 1830. After receiving a liberal education there, he became attached to the staff of a Liverpool paper in 1853. He entered the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons in 1860 for the *Morning Star*, became foreign editor of that paper the following autumn, and chief editor in 1864; he resigned the latter post in 1868, and travelled through the United States for nearly three years, visiting thirty-five of the thirty-seven States. Mr. McCarthy has contributed to the *London Review*, the *Westminster Review*, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Nineteenth Century*, to several English magazines, and to many American periodicals. He is the author of "The Waterdale Neighbours," 1867; "My Enemy's Daughter," 1869; "Lady Judith," 1871; "A Fair Saxon," 1873; "Linley Rochford," 1874; "Dear Lady Disdain," 1875; "Miss Misanthrope," 1877; "Donna Quixote," 1879; "The Comet of a Season," 1881 (novels); of "Con Amore," a volume of critical essays; and "Prohibitory Legislation in the United States," an account of the working of the Liquor Laws, in Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Iowa, and other States of the Union. Mr. McCarthy's most important work is "A History of Our Own Times" (1878-80), being an account of what happened in these countries from the accession of Queen Victoria to the general election of 1880. He has also written a short history of "The Epoch of Reform," the period between 1830 and 1850, published in 1882. Mr. McCarthy is a political writer for one of the London daily papers. He was elected to Parliament as member for the county of Longford, Ireland, in March, 1879, and was re-elected when the dissolution took place in 1880, in both instances without a contest. He is a Home Ruler, and vice-president of the Irish Parliamentary party in the House of Commons.

McCAUL, The Rev. John, M.A.,

LL.D., was born in Dublin in 1807. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he became Classical Tutor and Examiner. In Nov., 1838, he was appointed, by the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Principal of the Upper Canada College, and entered upon his duties in Jan., 1839. In 1842, he became Vice-President of King's College, Toronto, and Professor of Classics, Logic, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres. In 1848, he was appointed President of the University of Toronto, and in 1853 President of University College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto, positions which he resigned in 1881, in consequence of advancing years. Dr. McCaul has published several volumes of essays and treatises on classical topics. He has also edited for collegiate text-books the Satires and Epistles of Horace (still almost universally used in schools in Ireland) and portions of Longinus, Lucian, and Thucydides; and has edited a Canadian journal. In this country he is best known as a writer on Latin Epigraphy. His "Britanno-Roman Inscriptions" and "Christian Epitaphs of the first Six Centuries" have been most favourably received, and have gained for him high reputation as a scholar and a critic.

McCLELLAN, Gen. George Brinton, born in Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1826. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1846; served with distinction during the Mexican war; and from 1851 to 1855 was engaged mainly in engineering work in different parts of the United States. In 1855-56 he was a member of the military commission sent to visit the seat of war in the Crimea. In 1857 he resigned his commission, and became chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, and in 1860 was made President of the St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad. At the opening of the civil war he was commissioned as Major-General of Ohio Volunteers, April 23, 1861, and shortly after (May 14) as Major-General in the regular army. After the defeat at Bull Run he was called to Washington, and placed in command of the troops in that region. Gen. Winfield Scott resigning in Nov., 1861, McClellan was appointed general-in-chief of the armies of the United States. During the year that he was in command he met with a number of repulses, although successful at Yorktown and Antietam. The dissatisfaction with his delays in pushing forward was so great that finally, on Nov. 7, 1862, he was superseded in command by Gen. Burnside. After this McClellan took no further part in the war. In Nov., 1864, he resigned his commission on becoming the Democratic candidate for President, but received only 21 electoral votes, the remaining 212 being cast for Abraham Lincoln. After the election he came to Europe, where he remained till 1868, and then returning to the United States, resumed his practice as an engineer. He was in charge of the Stevens floating battery, which had been for many years in course of construction at Hoboken, opposite New York, but which subsequently proved to be useless. He was Superintendent of Docks and Piers in the city of New York until 1872. From 1877 to 1881 he was Governor of New Jersey. Since 1881 he has been president of a projected underground railway in New York City. He has published a "Manual of Bayonet Exercise," mainly a translation from the French, but adapted for the use of the United States army, 1852; a volume of Government "Reports on the Pacific Railroad Survey," 1854; "Reports on the Armies of Europe," 1861; "Report on the Organization and Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," 1864; and several papers on military subjects contributed to *Harper's Magazine*, the *North American Review*, and *The Century*.

McCLINTOCK, Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Leopold, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., is a younger son of the late Mr. Henry McClintock, of Dundalk, Ireland, who was uncle to the first Lord Rathdonnell. He was born at Dundalk, in 1819, and entered the navy at the age of twelve. In 1838 he passed his examination, and after having been commissioned for some time at Portsmouth as mate of the *Excellent* gunnery ship, he sailed to South America in Her Majesty's steamship *Gorgon*. For his distinguished conduct in recovering this vessel when stranded, near Monte Video, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1845. During the next two years he was with the Pacific squadron in the *Frolic*, Captain Hamilton. Returning to England about the time when great anxiety began to be felt for the safety of Sir John Franklin, he entered heartily into the schemes for his relief, and accompanied Sir James Clarke Ross in the Arctic expedition sent out by the Admiralty in 1848. He came back again in Nov., 1849, after an absence of nineteen months, and early in the following year joined another expedition, under Capt. Austin, as first lieutenant of the *Resistance*, Capt. Ommaney. It was his fortune, in Aug., 1850, to see at Cape Riley the first traces of the missing mariners. In April, 1851, while the ships were fast in the ice in Crozier Channel, he commenced a sledge journey of eighty days along the north shore of Parry Sound, travelling 760 miles, and reaching the most westerly point which had yet been attained from the east in the Arctic regions. The comparative perfection to which sledge travelling has been carried is due in great measure to the improvements which he effected. The squadron returned to England in the autumn of the same year, and Lieutenant McClintock was at once promoted to the rank of Commander. The following spring saw him in command of the *Intrepid*, one of the five vessels sent out to the Polar regions under Sir Edward Belcher. In accordance with instructions from the Admiralty, he sailed in company with Capt. Kellett towards Melville Island, in search of McClure, whom he rescued from a three years' imprisonment in the ice; but he was subsequently compelled to abandon his own ship, with three others of Belcher's fleet, the whole expedition reaching home in Sept., 1854, some in their single remaining vessel, and the rest with Capt. Inglefield. McClintock's services were recognised by his promotion to the rank of Captain, but he did not obtain active employment until Lady Franklin offered him, in 1857, the command of the *Fox*, a screw steamer of only 177 tons, which was refitted and equipped with a crew of 24 volunteers. The little vessel left Aberdeen July 1, 1857, and eventually McClintock discovered on the north-west shore of King William Land a record announcing the death of Sir John Franklin and the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. The *Fox* reached the Isle of Wight on her return journey Sept. 20, 1859, and Capt. McClintock was received with great distinction. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, and Cambridge, and was created a knight (Feb. 23, 1860). The Corporation of London voted him the freedom of the City, the Admiralty granted him the full pay of captain in the navy for his two years' absence, and Lady Franklin presented to him the vessel in which he made the memorable voyage. In the spring of 1860 he was appointed by the Government to survey the deep sea route for a proposed North Atlantic Telegraph. He was appointed Commodore of the Jamaica station in 1865, in command of H.M.S. *Aboukir*. He was a Naval Aide-de Camp to Her Majesty from 1868 to

1871, and he was in command of the Portsmouth district and dockyard from 1872 to 1877, when he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. From 1879 to 1882 he was Commander-in-Chief on the North American station. He is the author of "The Voyage of the *Fox* in the Arctic Seas. A narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions." Lond., 8vo, 1859; 3rd edit., 1869.

McCLOSKEY, His Eminence John, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, fifth Bishop and second Archbishop of New York, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 20, 1810. He received his early classical training at New York, subsequently entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Maryland, and after graduation pursued his theological studies in the seminary connected with that college. He was ordained priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, in Jan., 1834. Soon after this he went to Rome, and for two years attended the lectures in the Roman College. On his return to New York, he was appointed assistant pastor, and six months later pastor of the church of St. Joseph, New York, which office he retained for six years, except one year (1841), during which he was first President of St. John's College, near Fordham, N.Y. In 1844 he was consecrated coadjutor of the Rt. Rev. John Hughes, D.D., then Bishop, and subsequently Archbishop, of New York, and in Sept., 1847, on the creation of the new diocese of Albany, was installed as its bishop. He remained in charge of this diocese for seventeen years, administering its affairs with signal ability, establishing new congregations, erecting a magnificent cathedral at Albany, and many other new churches in the diocese, as well as hospitals, asylums, and schools, and introducing numerous new religious communities. On the death of Archbishop Hughes, Bishop McCloskey was transferred to the vacant see by a pontifical brief bearing date May 6, 1864, and was inaugurated on Aug. 20 in the same year. He was raised to the dignity of a Cardinal Priest by Pope Pius IX., March 15, 1875. The "title" assigned to him was Santa Maria sopra Minerva. Pope Leo XIII. conferred the Red Hat on Cardinal McCloskey in the Consistory held on March 28, 1878. One of the first acts after his installation in the archiepiscopal see of New York was the opening of the new Provincial Seminary of St. Joseph, in a very large and commodious building purchased for the purpose by his predecessor. This seminary has accommodation for 180 students. The Cardinal has been very active in promoting the interests of the Church throughout the see, having established protectories for destitute children, a foundling asylum, an institution for deaf and dumb girls, a home for aged women, a German hospital, an asylum for poor old men, and another for poor old women. Many new churches have also been built, and others are in process of erection; and he has actively pushed forward and completed the work upon the new Cathedral of St. Patrick, on Fifth Avenue, in New York, the finest architectural site in the city. He has introduced into the diocese several religious orders, which had previously no houses there. Among these are the Capuchins, the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, and the Little Sisters of the Poor.

MacCOLL, The Rev. Malcolm, was born March 27, 1838, at Glenfinan, a sheep farm, occupied by his father, in Inverness-shire, and was educated at Edinburgh, at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and at the University of Naples. He was appointed assistant-curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, in 1861;

chaplain to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg (1862-63); curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge (1864-67). He spent the period between 1867 and 1869 in Southern Italy; and was collated to the rectory of St. George, in the City of London, in 1871. He is the author of:—"Mr. Gladstone and Oxford," by "Scrutator," 2nd edit. 1865; "Science and Prayer," 4th edit. 1866; "Is there not a Cause? a Letter to Col. Greville Nugent, M.P. [now Lord Greville], on the Disestablishment of the Irish Church," 2nd edit. 1868; "The Reformation in England," 2nd edit. 1869; "The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play," 6th edit. 1870; "Is Liberal Policy a Failure?" by "Expertus," 1870; "Who is Responsible for the [Franco-German] War?" by "Scrutator," 2nd edit. 1871; "The Damnatory Clauses of the Athanasian Creed rationally explained," in a Letter to Mr. Gladstone, 1872; "Lawlessness, Sacerdotalism, and Ritualism," 3rd edit. 1875; "The Eastern Question: its Facts and Fallacies," 1877; "Three Years of the Eastern Question," 3rd edit. 1878; besides contributions to periodical literature.

MacCORMAC, Sir William, was born at Belfast, Jan. 17, 1836, being the eldest son of Henry MacCormac, M.D., and Mary Newsam. He was educated in the Belfast Institution, in Dublin, and in Paris; he became Bachelor and Master of Arts, also Master in Surgery, and Doctor of Science *honoris causâ* of the Queen's University, and received its gold medal. He was afterwards a member of the Senate, and Examiner in Surgery of the University. He was appointed Surgeon, and subsequently Consulting Surgeon, to the Belfast Royal Hospital. He saw service at Metz and Sédan, during the Franco-German war, as surgeon-in-chief of the Anglo-American ambulance. He is one of the Senior Surgeons, and Lecturer on Surgery, at St. Thomas's Hospital. He is a Fellow of the English and Irish Colleges of Surgeons, and Examiner in Surgery in the University of London. In 1881 he acted as Honorary Secretary-General of the International Medical Congress, and in consideration of his services in this capacity the Queen conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He is Knight of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Orders of the Medjidie, the Dannebrog, the Crown of Italy, and the Takovo; also possessor of the Orders of the Crown of Prussia, North Star of Sweden, St. Iago of Portugal, Ritter Kreuz of Bavaria, and Merit of Spain. Sir W. MacCormac is the author of "Work under the Red Cross," and a treatise on "Antiseptic Surgery," besides numerous surgical papers contributed to medical journals and addressed to medical societies.

McCORMICK, Robert, F.R.C.S., R.N., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, only son of Robert McCormick, a naval surgeon (lost in the shipwreck of H.M.S. *Defence*, in 1811), was born at Runham, Norfolk, July 22, 1800. He was a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dec. 6, 1822, and an honorary Fellow in 1844. He entered the navy in 1823, on board H.M.S. *Queen Charlotte*, the flagship of the late Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, at Portsmouth. He served three times on the West India station, and accompanied Sir Edward Parry in H.M.S. *Hecla* in his attempt to reach the North Pole. Sir Edward gave him the charge of the ornithological collection. In 1836 Mr. McCormick joined H.M.S. *Terror*, commissioned for the relief of the ice-bound whale ships; and in April, 1839, H.M.S. *Erebus*, employed with the *Terror* in the Antarctic Expedition, on a voyage for magnetic observation

and discovery in the South Polar Regions; and, after a perilous voyage of four years, with the onerous duties of geologist and zoologist, in addition to his medical duties as chief medical officer of the Expedition, thereby saving the country the extra expense of a special naturalist, he was, on his return, the only officer (eligible for promotion) left unpromoted. From 1845 to 1848 he was Surgeon of H.M. yacht *William and Mary* at Woolwich, considered a life appointment when he joined her, and had hitherto been so held. He was one of the first, in 1847, to call the attention of the Admiralty to the fate of Sir John Franklin, and his long experience in Polar service enabled him to lay before the Board promising plans of search, at the time, for the missing ships, volunteering himself to carry them out. But it was not till after repeated applications, and plan after plan ignored, that he was at last sent out in the *North Star* in 1852. He was given the command of an open boat, manned by six volunteers from the *North Star*, which he called the *Forlorn Hope*, the season being too far advanced; but after a three weeks' exploration, amid tempestuous weather, he set at rest the then mooted question that there was no opening between Baring Bay and Jones's Sound. On March 13, 1853, he was benighted in a dense fog, and had to bivouac in the snowdrift, with a temperature 32° Fahr. below zero. Having in vain volunteered to explore Smith Sound into the Polar Ocean, if given the command of the *Mary* yacht of 12 tons, lying useless at Beechey Island, his former boat's crew volunteering to accompany him, he returned to England in H.M.S. *Phœnix*. On Jan. 6, 1857, he laid before the Royal Geographical Society and the Admiralty his last plan of search, by King William's Land, through Bellot's Strait, for records of the lost ships. This plan was subsequently successfully carried out by Sir Leopold McClintock, and the all-important "record" found, as he had anticipated, near Cape Felix. He was awarded the Arctic Medal in 1857, and the Greenwich Hospital pension in 1876. He was compulsorily placed on the retired list in 1865, deprived of the usual step in rank, from his not having served the time for the "Inspectorship." He is author of the "Boat Voyage up the Wellington Channel," "Plans of Search in the Arctic Ocean," and "Geology of Tasmania, New Zealand, Antarctic Continent, and Isles of the South," in Appendix to the "Antarctic Expedition."

McCOSH, James, D.D., LL.D., born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1811. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, became a minister of the Church of Scotland, in Arbroath, in 1835, removed to Brechin in 1839, where he joined the Free Church of Scotland in 1843, and was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, in 1851. In 1868 he went to America, and became President of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and has taken a prominent place among American divines and educators. Besides numerous contributions to British and American reviews, he has published "The Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," and, in conjunction with Dr. Dickie, "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation," 1856; "The Intuitions of the Mind inductively investigated," 1860; "The Supernatural in relation to the Natural," 1862; "Examination of Mill's Philosophy," 1866; "Inaugural Address at Princeton," 1868; "Logic," 1869; "Christianity and Positivism," 1871; "The Scottish Philosophy," 1874; a reply to Tyndall's noted Belfast Address, 1875; "The Development Hypothesis," 1876; "The Emotions," 1880; and some occasional sermons and addresses.

McCRIE, The Rev. Thomas, D.D., LL.D., eldest son of the Rev. Dr. T. McCrie, author of the "Life of Knox," was born at Edinburgh about 1798, and educated at Edinburgh University. He first settled as minister in Crieff, and was appointed to supply his father's place in Edinburgh, in 1836. He has published a translation of Pascal's "Provincial Letters;" "Sketches of Scottish Church History;" "Life of Sir A. Agnew;" and has contributed to the *Witness*, *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, and other religious periodicals. He was appointed Professor of Systematic Theology in the English Presbyterian College at London, in 1856.

MACDONALD, George, poet and novelist, was born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, in 1824, and was educated at the parish school there, and at King's College and University, Aberdeen. After taking his degree he became a student for the ministry at the Independent College, Highbury, London, and was for a short time an Independent minister, but soon retired, became a lay member of the Church of England, and settled in London to pursue a literary career. His first work was "Within and Without, a Dramatic Poem," 1856; followed by "Poems," 1857; "Phantastes, a Faërie Romance," 1858; "David Elginbrod," 1862; "Adela Cathcart," 1864; "The Portent, a Story of Second Sight," 1864; "Alec Forbes of Howglen," 1865; "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood," 1866: "Guild Court," 1867; "The Disciple and other Poems," 1868; "The Seaboard Parish," 1868; "Robert Falconer," 1868; "Wilfrid Cumbermede," 1871; "The Vicar's Daughter;" "Malcolm," 1874; "St. George and St. Michael," 1875; "Thomas Wingfield, Curate," 1876; "The Marquis of Lossie," 1877. Besides these Mr. Macdonald has written books for the young: "Dealings with the Fairies," 1867; "Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood," 1869; "The Princess and the Goblin," 1871; "At the Back of the North Wind," 1870; and others. He is also the author of "Unspoken Sermons," 1866; and a treatise on the "Miracles of our Lord," 1870. In 1877 he received a Civil List pension of £100, in consideration of his contributions to literature. His later works are "The Gifts of the Child Christ, and other poems," 2 vols., 1882; "Castle Warlock," 3 vols., 1882; and "The Princess and Curdie," a fairy romance, 1882.

MACDONALD, Sir John Alexander, K.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D., a Canadian statesman, born 11th Jan., 1815, educated at the Royal Grammar-school, Kingston, and admitted to the bar in 1835; was elected to Parliament for Kingston, U.C., as a Conservative, in Nov., 1844, and long represented that city. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council, and Receiver-General in May, and Commissioner of Crown Lands in Dec., 1847. The cabinet of which he was a member resigned in March, 1850, and the reformers, under the lead of Messrs. Lafontaine, Baldwin, and Hincks, held the reins of power in Canada until Sept., 1854. Difficulties connected with the lands reserved for a Protestant clergy, and other questions, led to a coalition in 1854, Mr. Macdonald joining the Government as Attorney-General, which post he held until May, 1862, being a part of the time Premier. In Jan., 1862, the militia department was re-organised, and Mr. Macdonald appointed Minister of Militia. Defeated on their Militia Bill of that year, he and his colleagues resigned, and remained in opposition until March, 1864, when he again acceded to office as Attorney-General in the cabinet of Sir E. P. Tache. But the Government was unable to command a sufficient majority, and the proposition to federalize British America having been reported by a committee of the Legislative

Assembly, a conference took place between the leaders on both sides, which resulted in a coalition, with the view of maturing and carrying a measure to unite in one government Canada and the maritime provinces. On the death of Sir E. P. Tache, in July, 1865, Mr. Macdonald again became Minister of Militia, which office, with that of Attorney - General of Upper Canada, he continued to hold till Confederation. This union of the provinces of British North America he was mainly instrumental in bringing about, having been a delegate to the Conference in Charlottetown in 1864, and in Quebec, in the same year; and was Chairman of the London Colonial Conference, 1866-7, when the Act of Union known as the "British North America Act," was passed by the Imperial Parliament. On the 1st July, 1867, when the new Constitution came into force, Mr. Macdonald was called upon to form the first Government for the New Dominion, and was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney - General of Canada, an office he continued to fill until he and his Ministry resigned on the Pacific Railway charges, Nov., 1873. In 1871 Mr. Macdonald was one of H.M. Joint High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to act in connection with the Commission named by the President of the U.S. for the settlement of the Alabama Claims, resulting in the Treaty of Washington, May, 1871. In Oct., 1878, on the fall of the Mackenzie Reform Government, Mr. Macdonald was entrusted with the task of forming a new Administration, taking himself the position of Minister of the Interior and Premier of the Dominion, which he still holds. He at present sits for Victoria, British Columbia. In 1865, Mr. Macdonald received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford; and in 1867 was made a K.C.B. In 1872 he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of *Isabel la Catolica* (of Spain). For nearly forty years Sir John Macdonald has been the acknowledged leader of the Conservative Party of Upper Canada.

MACDOUGALL, The Right Rev. Francis Thomas, D.C.L., born at Sydenham in 1817, was educated for the medical profession at King's College, London, where he obtained the gold medal in 1837. He became a member and a fellow of the College of Surgeons, and Demonstrator of Anatomy at King's College; but, abandoning his profession, entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1845, and afterwards that of D.C.L. He was ordained in 1845, and having held several curacies in the dioceses of Norwich and London, proceeded with Sir J. Brooke as chief missionary to Borneo in 1847, and was consecrated to the bishopric of Labuan, in that island, in 1855. In that capacity his knowledge of medicine and physical science was of the greatest service in facilitating the progress of missionary enterprise, and, consequently, of civilization. He returned to England in 1868, was presented to the vicarage of Godmanchester, in the county of Huntingdon, and obtained a canonry in the cathedral church of Ely, which preferments he resigned in 1873, on being appointed a Canon of Winchester. He became Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight in 1874. Bishop Macdougall has published a translation of the Book of Common Prayer into Malay, Singapore, 1858, and a "Catechism of the Christian Religion in Malay and English," 1868.

McDOUGALL, The Hon. William, C.B., member of the Canadian parliament, born at Toronto, Jan. 25, 1822, is of Scotch descent. His grandfather having emigrated to America before the Revolution, and fought on the British side throughout the war, on its termination removed to Canada, where he received

a grant of land as a United Empire loyalist. William, educated at Toronto and at Victoria College, is a member of the bar. His attention has been directed to agriculture and politics, and from 1848 till 1858 he conducted at Toronto a monthly journal on agriculture, which obtained a large circulation in all the provinces; and from 1850 till 1857 edited the *North American*, which was merged in the *Toronto Globe* in 1857. He was first elected to Parliament as a Reformer in 1858; was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, and member of the Executive Council in a Reform Ministry in May, 1862; and resigned office with his colleagues in March, 1864, owing to difficulties arising out of the demand in Upper Canada for constitutional changes; in June of the same year was offered a seat in a coalition ministry (as one of three representatives of the Liberal party of Upper Canada), formed to carry a measure to unite British America under one government, and accepted office as Provincial Secretary. During the Fenian troubles in the summer of 1866, Mr. McDougall was charged with the duties of Minister of Marine, and with the aid of Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, speedily organized a respectable navy of seven gunboats. In the first Dominion Government of 1867 he was made Minister of Public Works, which position he held until 1869, when he was commissioned Lieut.-Governor of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories. In 1868 he was sent to England to confer with the general Government on some questions of a constitutional character that had arisen between the Provinces. And again, in 1873, he was the Special Commissioner of the Dominion Governments to confer with the Imperial authorities on the subject of the Fisheries and on Emigration. Mr. McDougall sat for South Simcoe in the Ontario Legislature from May, 1875, to Sept., 1878, when he resigned to contest Halton in the Dominion Parliament, in which he was successful. He was created C.B. (Civil) in 1867.

McDOWELL, Gen. Irvin, born at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1818. He studied in a military school in France, and graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1838, remaining there until 1845 as instructor in tactics and adjutant. On the breaking out of the civil war he was made a brigadier-general, and appointed to the command of the Federal troops at Washington. He was still in command when the Union army was defeated at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Gen. McClellan took the command soon after that battle, and Gen. McDowell was placed in charge of the troops around Washington. He was made a Major-General of Volunteers, March 14, and Commander of the department of the Rappahannock, April 14, 1862. He took part in the various battles fought by Gen. Pope in Aug., 1862, but was relieved from his command Sept. 5. In 1863-64 he was president of the court for investigating cotton frauds, and of the board for retiring disabled officers. From July, 1864, to June, 1865, he was in command of the department of the Pacific. In Nov., 1872, he was made Major-General of the regular army, and successively had command of the various military departments into which the United States is divided, until he was placed on the retired list in 1882. He resides at San Francisco.

MACFARREN, Sir George Alexander, Mus. D., son of the late G. Macfarren, dramatic author, born in London, March 2, 1813, was educated at the Royal Academy of Music; he was appointed member of the Board of Professors of the Academy, 1860, and of the Committee of Management of the same, in 1868. In 1875, upon the death of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, Mr. Macfarren succeeded him as principal chairman of the Com-

mittee, and one of the directors of the Royal Academy of Music. By the solicitation of the majority of the residents at Cambridge, he became a candidate for the vacant Professorship of Music in that University. An opposition was threatened by Dr. Wylde, Gresham Professor of Music, but the day before the election he withdrew, and Mr. Macfarren was unanimously elected on March 16, 1875, and created a Doctor of Music in the following month. He has since been created M.A. of Cambridge, and Mus. D. of Oxford. By a grace of the Senate the stipend attached to the Professorship was raised to £200 per annum, and he annually delivers a course of lectures on music, in addition to examining candidates for degrees. During his occupation of the Chair of Music, a Board of Musical Studies has been established in the University, and two other musicians, who are changed yearly, have been associated with the Professor in examinations. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, May 24, 1883. Sir G. Macfarren has composed "The Devil's Opera," first performed at the Lyceum, in 1838; "Emblematical Tribute," at Drury Lane, on the Queen's marriage, in 1841; "Don Quixote," at Drury Lane, in 1846; "King Charles II.," at the Princess's, in 1849; "Sleeper Awakened," at Her Majesty's, in 1850; "Robin Hood," at Her Majesty's, in 1860; "Freya's Gift," at Covent Garden, in 1863, on the Prince of Wales's marriage; "Jessy Lea," at the Gallery of Illustration, in 1863; "She Stoops to Conquer," at Covent Garden, in 1864; "Soldier's Legacy," at the Gallery of Illustration, in 1864; and "Helvellyn," at Covent Garden, in 1864; the oratorios of "St. John the Baptist," at Bristol Festival, 1873; "The Resurrection," at the Birmingham Festival, 1876; and "Joseph," at the Leeds Festival, 1877; overtures to "Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Chevy Chase," "Don Carlos," and "Hamlet;" Idyll in memory of Sir Sterndale Bennett; symphonies; sonatas for organ, for pianoforte, and for pianoforte and flute; trio for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; quartets for bowed instruments; and quintet for pianoforte, violin, viola, violoncello, and double bass; cantatas—"Lenora," in 1851; "May-day," in 1856; "Christmas," in 1859; and "Songs in a Cornfield," in 1868; "Outward Bound," in 1872; and "The Lady of the Lake," in 1877; songs from Tennyson's "Idylls," Lane's "Arabian Nights," and Kingsley's Poems; and "Shakspere Songs" (Lyrics from the Plays, for four voices), 1860-4; some hundreds of songs, duets, &c., and music for several dramatic pieces; "Cathedral Service" in E flat, 1863; "Introits for the Holy Days and Seasons of the English Church," in 1866; several anthems, tunes in the "Anglican Hymn Book," and other collections; also other church music. He has written analyses of oratorios, &c., for the Sacred Harmonic Society, in 1853-7; and of orchestral works for the Philharmonic, in 1869-80; the lives of musicians in the "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography;" "Rudiments of Harmony," 1860 (9th edition, 1882); "Six Lectures on Harmony," 1867 (3rd edition, 1882); "Counterpoint: a Course of Practical Study," 1879 (4th edition, 1882). He has lectured at the Royal Institution, London Institution, &c. He has arranged "Old English Ditties," 2 vols., 1857-80; "Moore's Irish Melodies," 1859; and "Scottish Ditties," 1860-81.

MACGREGOR, JOHN, was born at Gravesend, Jan. 24, 1825, and is eldest son of the late General Sir Duncan MacGregor, K.C.B. A few weeks after his birth, his father, then Major MacGregor, embarked with his wife and son and regiment on board the *Kent*, the East Indiaman, which afterwards took

fire in the Bay of Biscay. Of the 557 passengers, who were rescued, on March 1, 1825, by Capt. William Cooke, of the *Cambria*, the subject of the present memoir, then but a few weeks old, was one. His education commenced in King's School, Canterbury, and was continued, owing to the removal of his father's regiment, in many other schools. Proceeding to Trinity College, Dublin, he gained three first prizes. He then entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated as B.A. and a Wrangler. In 1845, Mr. MacGregor began to write and sketch for *Punch*. In 1847, he entered at the Inner Temple, and graduated as M.A. at Cambridge. During the Revolution in Paris of 1848, he visited that metropolis; and in 1849-50 made a tour in Europe and the Levant, and through Egypt and Palestine. In 1851, he was called to the bar. He subsequently visited Russia and every other country in Europe, as well as Algeria and Tunis, and the United States and Canada, and published an account of his observations. In 1865, he made his first canoe voyage, and published, in 1866, his logbook, under the title of "A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on Rivers and Lakes of Europe," which in 1871 had passed through eight editions. A new canoe, also called the *Rob Roy*, was constructed, fourteen feet in length, and weighing, with all its apparatus complete, seventy pounds. In this he made a voyage through Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic, and published an account of his adventures in a volume, entitled, "The Rob Roy on the Baltic." After this he made a cruise of 1,500 miles entirely alone in the yawl *Rob Roy* in the British Channel, and along the coast of France. An account of this cruise he published, under the title, "The Voyage alone in the Yawl Rob Roy." Perhaps the most successful of Mr. MacGregor's voyages was his canoe cruise in Egypt, Palestine, and in the waters of Damascus. He published an account of it, entitled, "The Rob Roy on the Jordan," 1869; 4th edition, 1874. Mr. MacGregor is Captain of the Royal Canoe Club. In 1870, and again in 1873, he was elected a member of the London School Board, for the division of Greenwich; and was chairman of the Industrial Schools Committee. In 1873, he married a daughter of Admiral Sir Crawford Caffin, K.C.B. He has contributed articles on marine propulsion and many minor papers to the Transactions of the British Association; and is one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Committee for erecting a memorial statue of William Tyndale, the martyr, on the Thames Embankment.

MACHRAY, The Right Rev. Robert, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Rupert's Land, Metropolitan of the Church in the Province of Rupert's Land, born in 1832, was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he graduated (B.A., 1855; M.A., 1858). He became Dean and Fellow of his college, and vicar of Madingley, near Cambridge, which benefice he resigned in 1865, on his appointment to the bishopric of Rupert's Land.

MACKARNESS, The Right Rev. John Fielder, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, son of John Mackarness, Esq., a West Indian merchant, by Catharine, daughter of George Smith Coxhead, Esq., was born Dec. 3, 1820, and received his education at Eton and at Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained a "Postmastership." He took his B.A. degree in 1844, when his name appears in the second class in classics. Shortly afterwards he was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College, but this he did not retain for any length of time, for in 1845, almost immediately after taking priest's orders, he was presented by the Clive family to the vicarage of

Tardebigge, near Bromsgrove, Worcestershire. This living he held until 1855, when he was presented to the rectory of Honiton, Devonshire, in the patronage of the Earl of Devon. In 1858 he was promoted by the late Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Philpotts) to an honorary prebendal stall in Exeter Cathedral; and in 1868 he obtained the small vicarage of Monkton, near Honiton. He was also for some time chaplain to Lord Lyttelton. In 1865 he was elected one of the Proctors in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Exeter; but on the re-election of that body in 1869 he failed to secure his seat, on account of his approval of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In Dec., 1869, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, to the Bishopric of Oxford, vacant by the translation of Dr. Wilberforce to the see of Winchester.

MACKAY, Charles, LL.D., a member of the Highland family of which Lord Reay is chief, was born in Perth in 1814, and removed in infancy to London. Proceeding to Belgium to complete his education, he was a witness of the startling events of the revolution that broke out in 1830, and published, in 1834, a small volume of poems, which led to his introduction to the late Mr. John Black, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, through whose instrumentality he became connected with that paper, and continued to be so for about nine years, during which time he published another volume, entitled "The Hope of the World," and other poems. He became editor of the *Glasgow Argus* in Sept. 1844, and retired from the management of that paper at the general election in 1847, in consequence of a schism in the Liberal party. In 1846 the Glasgow University conferred on him the title of LL.D. Dr. Mackay wrote for the *Daily News* a series of poems: "Voices from the Crowd," afterwards published in a separate form. He has also written, "The Salamandrine, or Love and Immortality," published in 1842; "Legends of the Isles, and other poems," in 1845; "Voices from the Mountains," in 1846; "Town Lyrics," in 1847; "Egeria," in 1850; "The Lump of Gold," in 1855; "Under Green Leaves," in 1857; "A Man's Heart," in 1860; and "Studies from the Antique, and Sketches from Nature," in 1864. For some years he contributed leading articles to the *Illustrated London News*, and he established the *London Review* in 1860. Dr. Mackay resided in New York from 1862 till 1865. As a prose writer, he is best known by his "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions," published in 1841. A collection of his contributions to *All the Year Round*, *Robin Goodfellow*, and other periodicals, was published, with the title of "Under the Blue Sky," in 1871. He also published "Lost Beauties of the English Language: an Appeal to Authors, Poets, Clergymen, and Public Speakers," 1874. He has been engaged for some time past in writing a book on "The Gaelic Etymology of the English Language." As this prevented him from following literary work more immediately remunerative, his friends subscribed the sum of £770, including £100 from the "Clan Mackay," and presented this substantial testimonial to him at St. James's Hall, Dec. 27, 1877.

MC'KEE, Henry Sheil, D.D., LL.D., son of the late Mr. H. Mc'Kee of Tamnadace, co. Derry, born May 29, 1813, was educated at the Belfast Academy, and the University of Glasgow, where he obtained what in England would be termed a *treble first*, but it was by the intimate familiarity which he acquired with the Greek and Latin classics that he achieved the greatest distinction. He graduated M.A. in 1839; LL.D. and D.D. in 1858. He was appointed first Minister of the

"Scot's Church," Killucan, Westmeath, Sept. 14, 1844; and elected Professor of Latin and Greek in Magee College, Derry, July 5, 1865. Dr. Mc'Kee by his linguistic acquirements, especially in the department of Oriental literature, has obtained a foremost place among the scholars of the present day. He is the author of the "Assembly's Shorter Catechism with the proofs, translated into Hebrew and Syriac." In 1864 the president and council of the Royal Society of Literature, "in consideration of various eminent services rendered to literature," elected him an Honorary Member.

MACKENZIE, The Hon. Alexander, M.P., ex-Premier of the Canadian Dominion, was born at Logierait, Perthshire, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1822. He was educated at Perth and at Dunkeld, after which he emigrated to Canada, and for a time became a contractor and builder, first at Kingston, and latterly at Sarnia, Province of Ontario. For some years he edited the *Lambton Shield*, a Reform journal. He entered Parliament in 1862 as member for Lambton, and represented that constituency in the Canadian Assembly until Confederation. In 1867 he was returned to the Dominion Parliament, and concurrently represented West Middlesex in the Ontario Legislature during the years 1871-72, holding the office first of Provincial Secretary, and afterwards of Provincial Treasurer. In Oct. of the latter year, he resigned his representation in the Local House; and in 1873, on the defeat of the Macdonald Ministry, was called upon to form an Administration in the Dominion Parliament, and accepted the office of Premier and Minister of Public Works. This post he held until the fall of his Government in 1878. In 1875 he visited the mother country, where he was presented with the freedom of the Scottish towns of Irvine, Dundee, and Perth. In 1881, on the occasion of a second visit to his native land, he was presented with the freedom of Inverness.

MACLAGAN, The Right Rev. William Dalrymple, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield, is son of Mr. David Maclagan, M.D., physician to the forces, a distinguished medical officer who served in the Peninsular war. He was born at Edinburgh in 1826, and educated in his native city. In early life he served in the army in India, and retired with the rank of lieutenant in 1852. Then he went through the ordinary university course at St. Peter's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1856; M.A., 1860; D.D., *jure dignitatis*, 1878). He was ordained deacon in 1856, and priest in 1857. He served the curacies of St. Saviour, Paddington, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, till 1860, when he was appointed Secretary to the London Diocesan Church Building Society, his name having been brought to the notice of Bishop Tait by the late Bishop Cotton, who had known him in India. In 1865 he was appointed Curate-in-Charge of Enfield, and in 1869 Lord Chancellor Hatherley gave him the vicarage of St. Mary, Newington. When Newington was transferred to Rochester, the Bishop of London, in order to retain Mr. Maclagan in his diocese, promoted him to the vicarage of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, where he remained till 1878, when he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, to the Bishopric of Lichfield, which had become vacant by the death of Dr. Selwyn. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, June 24, 1878. Dr. Maclagan has published "The Unspeakable Gift," a sermon, 1858; "Will you be Confirmed? a Word to the Young: By a London Curate," 1859 and 1869, a tract published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and "The Threefold Work of the

Threefold Ministry," a sermon, 1875. In conjunction with Dr. Archibald Weir he edited "The Church and the Age: Essays on the Principles and present Position of the Anglican Church," 1870.

MACLEAN, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN, D.C.L., D.D., son of Mr. Charles Maclean of Portsoy, Banffshire, Scotland, born in 1828, took the degree of M.A. at Aberdeen, and that of D.C.L. at Toronto. He was appointed curate of St. Paul's, London, Canada, in 1853; Archdeacon of Manitoba and Professor of Divinity in St. John's College in 1866, and Bishop of the new diocese of Saskatchewan in 1873. The diocese comprises the most fertile portion of the valley of the river Saskatchewan, which rises at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and after flowing across the continent discharges its waters into Hudson's Bay, through Lake Winnipeg, on the eastern coast.

MACMAHON, MARIE EDME PATRICK MAURICE DE, Duc de Magenta, a Marshal of France, ex-President of the French Republic, born at Sully, July 13, 1808, derives his descent from an Irish family who risked and lost all for the last of the Stuart kings. The MacMahons, carrying their national traditions, ancestral pride, and historic name to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old nobility of their adopted country. This member of the family entered the military service of France in 1825, at the school of St. Cyr; was sent to the Algerian wars in 1830; while acting as aide-de-camp to Gen. Achard, took part in the expedition to Antwerp in 1832; attained to the rank of captain in 1833; and, after holding the post of aide-de-camp to several African generals, and taking part in the assault of Constantine, was nominated Major of Foot Chasseurs in 1840, Lieut-Col. of the Foreign Legion in 1842, Colonel of the 41st of the Line in 1845, and General of Brigade in 1848. When, in 1855, Gen. Canrobert left the Crimea, Gen. MacMahon, then in France, was selected by the Emperor to succeed him in the command of a division; and when the chiefs of allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, Sept. 8, they assigned to Gen. Macmahon the perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakoff. For his brilliant success on this occasion he was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and in 1856 was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Gen. MacMahon, who took a conspicuous part in the Italian campaign of 1859, received the bâton of a Marshal, and was created Duke of Magenta, in commemoration of that victory. He represented France at the coronation of William III. of Prussia, in Nov., 1861, was nominated to the command of the 3rd *corps d'armée* Oct. 14, 1862, and was nominated Governor-General of Algeria by decree Sept. 1, 1864. In this capacity he inaugurated a new system, the tendency of which was to create an Arab kingdom. It proved, however, a complete failure. The French and other European colonists became so dissatisfied, that in 1868 a large number of them left for Brazil, while thousands of the natives perished from hunger. A great outcry was raised in France against the Marshal, whose policy was also severely censured by Mgr. de Lavigerie, Bishop of Algiers. On the breaking out of the war with Prussia, Marshal MacMahon was intrusted with the command of the First Army Corps, whose head-quarters were at Strasburg. On Aug. 6, 1870, the Crown Prince of Prussia attacked the united Army Corps of Generals MacMahon, Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in a position at Woerth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Vosges, but the French line was turned by

the Prussians at two points, and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. MacMahon retired on the following day to Saverne, next to Toul (13th), Rheims (21st), and Rethel (22nd). On the 30th his forces were again defeated by the Prussians, being driven back from Beaumont beyond the Meuse, near Mouzon. He was chief in command at the battle of Sedan (Sept. 1), but received a severe wound in the thigh at the commencement of the engagement, whereupon the command devolved on General Wimpffen, who signed the capitulation. MacMahon was made a prisoner of war, and conveyed into Germany. Having recovered from his wound, he left Wiesbaden for France, March 13, 1871, and was nominated in the following month Commander-in-Chief of the Army at Versailles. He successfully conducted the siege of Paris against the Commune, and ably assisted M. Thiers in reorganizing the Army. In Dec., 1871, he was requested by the Parisian Press Union to become a candidate to represent Paris in the National Assembly, but he refused to accept the nomination. On M. Thiers resigning the Presidency of the Republic, May 24, 1873, he was elected to the vacant office by the Assembly. Of the 392 members who voted 390 voted for Marshal MacMahon, who immediately afterwards accepted the Headship of the Executive, his consent being carried back to the Assembly, couched in a letter which was a model of manly straightforwardness and modesty. "A heavy responsibility," he wrote, "is thrust upon my patriotism, but, with the aid of God, the devotion of the army, which will always be the army of the law, and the support of all honest men, we will continue together the work of liberating the territory, and restoring moral order throughout the country; we will maintain internal peace and the principles on which society is based. That this shall be done I pledge my word as an honest man and a soldier." He at once proceeded to form a Conservative administration, his Ministers being the Duc de Broglie, Foreign Affairs and Vice-President of the Council; M. Ernoul, Justice; M. Beulé, Interior; M. Magne, Finance; General de Cissey (who remained *par interim*), War; Vice-Admiral Dompierre d'Hornoy, Marine and Colonies; M. Batbie, Public Instruction, Public Worship, and Fine Arts; M. Desseilligny, Public Works; and M. de la Bouillerie, Agriculture and Commerce. The Septennate was voted Nov. 19, 1873, when the National Assembly, by 378 votes against 310, entrusted him with the exercise of power for seven years. On May 16, 1877, Marshal MacMahon addressed to M. Jules Simon, the President of the Council, a letter reproaching the Premier with incapacity. This compelled the latter to resign and a new ministry was formed. The Duc de Broglie became President of the Council, M. de Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, the Duc Decazes remained at the Foreign Office, and General Berthaut retained his post as Minister of War. The Chamber of Deputies was immediately prorogued, and the Senate, by a small majority, resolved to exercise the power conferred by the Constitution, by concurring with the President of the Republic in a dissolution. Accordingly, the Marshal dissolved the Chamber of Deputies by a decree dated June 25, 1877. The elections for the new Chamber were held throughout France on October 14, resulting in the return of 335 Republicans and 198 Anti-Republicans, the latter classed as 89 Bonapartists, 41 Legitimists, 38 Orleanists, and 30 "Mac Mahonists." The Republican majority refused to vote the supplies,

and after a brief interval of hesitation the Marshal came to the conclusion that M. Gambetta's famous alternative—*ou se soumettre ou se démettre*—must be acted upon. Accordingly he yielded to the Republican majority and a new ministry was formed under the presidency of M. Dufaure, with M. Léon Say, as Minister of Finance, and M. Waddington at the Foreign Office. Thus the period of uneasiness—the prolonged crisis—that began on May 16, was peacefully brought to a close on Dec. 14, 1877. The Senatorial elections at the beginning of 1879 gave the Republican party an effective working majority in the Upper Chamber. M. Dufaure's Cabinet was at once pressed to remove the most conspicuous Anti-Republicans among the generals and officials. Marshal MacMahon refused to be a party to these measures, and, seeing that resistance was idle, resigned on Jan. 30, and was succeeded by M. Grévy. After his election as President of the Republic, Marshal MacMahon was decorated with the insignia of various foreign Orders.

MACMILLAN, The Rev. Hugh, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., born at Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Sept. 17, 1833, was educated at Breadalbane Academy and Edinburgh University. He was appointed Free Church Minister of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, in 1859, translated in 1864 to Free St. Peter's Church, Glasgow; and in 1878 to the Free West Church, Greenock — his present charge. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews, in Feb., 1871; was elected two months afterwards Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and in April, 1879, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Macmillan is the author of "Bible Teachings in Nature," 1866, now in its 21st edition, translated into Danish, Swedish, German, and other continental languages; "First Forms of Vegetation," in its third thousand; "Holidays on High Lands," which has run through two large editions; "The True Vine," also in its fourth edition; "The Ministry of Nature," in its fifth edition; "The Garden and the City," in its second edition; "Sunglints in the Wilderness;" "The Sabbath of the Fields," translated into Danish and Norwegian; "Our Lord's Three Raisings from the Dead;" "Two Worlds are Ours;" and "The Marriage in Cana of Galilee;" besides numerous contributions to quarterly reviews and religious and scientific periodicals.

McMURDO, Major-Gen. William, C.B., of Scotch extraction, born about 1819, entered the army as ensign in the 78th Highlanders in 1837, and proceeding to India was employed on the staff. From the commencement of the brilliant operations in Scinde, conducted by the late Sir Charles Napier, the great zeal and personal intrepidity manifested by Lieut. McMurdo—most conspicuously at the battle of Meeanee, Feb. 17, 1843—attracted the attention of that illustrious commander, whose daughter he afterwards married. Sir Charles appointed him his Assistant Quartermaster-General, and on many occasions expressed in very emphatic terms the high opinion he entertained of his conduct and services. He became Major in 1848, Lieut.-Col. in 1853, and Col. in 1854. At an early period of the campaign in the Crimea, when the inadequate means of land conveyance for the service of the troops had become apparent, he was intrusted with the formation and command of the Land Transport Corps—since designated the Military Train—which new branch of our military establishment he rendered efficient, and for this service was made C.B. Not long after the Volunteer movement of 1859 assumed a permanent character, Col. McMurdo was selected as the fittest officer for the import-

ant and responsible post of Inspector-General of Volunteer Forces for the term of five years; towards the expiration of which, the most active and influential promoters of the movement took immediate steps to mark their high appreciation of his zealous and valuable services in the organization of the force, by appointing a committee to raise a subscription for the purpose of presenting him on his retirement with a suitable testimonial of their respect and regard. In Feb., 1865, the honorary colonelcies of the Inns of Court Volunteers and of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps were accepted by him.

MACRORIE, The Right Rev. William Kenneth, D.D., Bishop of Pieter-Maritzburg, born about 1831, received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. 1852), and was appointed perpetual curate of Accrington, Lancashire, which preferment he held until his consecration to the bishopric of Maritzburg, or Pieter-Maritzburg, Jan. 25, 1869. The ceremony was performed at Capetown, the consecrating prelate being the metropolitan, Dr. Robert Gray. A protest signed by 129 persons having been presented against Dr. Macrorie's consecration, the metropolitan replied that it could not be accepted as a protest, the signers having no right to protest, but that he would receive it as "the expression of views of certain individuals."

MACWHIRTER, John, A.R.A., was born in 1839, at Slateford, near Edinburgh, and educated at Peebles. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1863. In the following year he came to London, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy on Jan. 22, 1879. He was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1882. Mr. MacWhirter has painted "Loch Cornisk, Skye," 1867; "A great while ago the world began with hey ho, the wind and the rain," 1871; "Caledonia," 1875; "The Lady of the Woods," 1876; "The Three Graces," 1878; "The Valley by the Sea," 1879; "The Lord of the Glen," 1880; "Sunday in the Highlands" and "Mountain Tops," 1881; "A Highland Auction" and "Ossian's Grave," 1882; "Corrie, Isle of Arran," "Sunset Fires," "Nature's Mirror," and "A Highland Harvest," 1883.

MADAGASCAR, Bishop of. (*See* Cornish.)

MADDEN, Richard Robert, M.R.I.A., born in 1798, is a son of the late Mr. Edward Madden, merchant, of Dublin. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of which he has been a member since 1829. Since 1833 he has been in the civil service of the Government in several important offices, especially those connected with the suppression of the slave trade, in which his services have been commended by Clarkson, Buxton, Sturge, and Stephen. He was appointed to the office of Special Magistrate in Jamaica in 1833, to that of Superintendent of Liberated Africans at the Havana in 1835, and in 1836 to that of Acting Commissioner of Arbitration in the Mixed Court of Justice in the Havana, where he remained till 1839. He was appointed Commissioner of Inquiry on the West Coast of Africa on the Slave Trade, &c., in 1840, and Colonial Secretary of Western Australia in 1847. He has filled the office of Secretary to the Loan-Fund Board, Dublin Castle, since 1850. He is a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of the Soc. of Med. Sciences of Lisbon. He is the author of "Travels in Turkey, Egypt, &c.," published in 1829; "The Mussulman," in 1830; "The Infirmities of Genius," in 1833; "Travels in the West Indies," in 1838 and 1840; "Egypt and Mahommed Ali, and Condition of his Slaves and Subjects," 1841; "Connection of the Kingdom of Ireland with the Crown of England," 1845;

"History of the Penal Laws enacted against Roman Catholics," 1847; "The Island of Cuba, its Resources, &c.," 1849; "Shrines and Sepulchres of the Old and New World," 1851; "The Life and Martyrdom of Savonarola," 1854; "Memoirs of the Countess of Blessington," 1855; "Phantasmata; or Illusions and Fanaticisms of an Epidemic Character," 1857; "The Turkish Empire, in its Relations with Christianity and Civilization," 1860; "Galileo and the Inquisition," 1863; "The Lives and Times of the United Irishmen"—his most important work, in which ample details are given of the causes of the rebellion of 1798, recently republished in 4 vols.; "Historical Notice of the Operations and Relaxations of the Penal Laws against Roman Catholics, and of those which are still Unrepealed," 1865; "The History of Irish Periodical Literature," first series, 2 vols. 1867. He has also contributed extensively during the past thirty years to periodical literature.

MADRAS, Bishop of. (*See* Gell, Dr.)

MADVIG, John Nicholas, philologist and politician, of Jewish extraction, was born in the island of Bornholm, in Denmark, Aug. 7, 1804, and studied at Fredericksborg and the University of Copenhagen, where he became Professor of the Latin language and literature in 1829. He has compiled "Opuscula Academica," published in 1834-42; a "Latin Grammar for the Use of Schools," published originally in Danish, and afterwards in German (a translation of which was issued at Oxford by the Rev. George Woods, rector of Sully, Glamorganshire, in 1861); "Syntax der Griechischen Sprache" (Brunswick, 1847), translated by the late Rev. T. K. Arnold; and "Bemerkungen über verschiedene Punkte des Systems der Lat. Sprachlehre." He has edited Cicero's treatise "De Finibus." Elected Deputy to the National Diet in 1839, he was, in 1848, one of the most advanced Radicals, and in Nov. of that year was appointed Minister of Worship, retiring in Jan., 1852, when he received the general direction of Public Instruction. Since then he has been elected a member of the Danish Chamber, where he exercised great influence. The first volume of his "Adversaria Critica ad Scriptores Græcos et Latinos" appeared in 1871. He was nominated a Chevalier of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands in Feb., 1875. In Aug., 1879, he was compelled by increasing weakness of sight to resign his chair of the Latin language and literature in the University of Copenhagen.

MAGEE, The Right Rev. William Connor, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, was born at Cork in 1821, being son of the Rev. John Magee, Curate of the Cathedral Parish, Cork. At the age of thirteen he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and subsequently obtained a scholarship, besides other academical distinctions. In due course he took holy orders, and after holding for some time a curacy in a Dublin parish, he was obliged to relinquish it and to proceed for the benefit of his health to Malaga, where he remained two years. On his return, in 1848, he accepted the curacy of St. Saviour's, Bath, which he held about two years. In 1850 he was appointed joint incumbent, and shortly after sole incumbent of the Octagon Chapel, Bath. When the Liberation Society was organised, Bath formed a counter-association, called the "Bath Church Defence Society," in connection with which Dr. Magee delivered an able lecture on "The Voluntary System, and the Established Church." Such was the effect of this address that similar societies sprang up throughout the country. Subsequently Dr. Magee published "Christ the Light

of all Scripture," an Act Sermon preached in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, June, 1860; "The Gospel and the Age," preached at the ordination in Whitehall Chapel, 1860; and "The Church's Fear and the Church's Hope," preached in Wells Cathedral, 1864. At Oxford Dr. Magee on several occasions preached one of the Lent lectures, and in Aug., 1861, he delivered a powerful address to the clergy at Radley on "The Relation of the Atonement to the Divine Justice." At Cambridge, and in London too, he very frequently took part in preaching and speaking on behalf of church societies, and published several lectures delivered at their meetings on "Scepticism," "Baxter and his Times," "The Uses of Prophecy." The Bishop of Bath and Wells conferred on Dr. Magee the honorary rank of Prebendary of Wells some time before he left Bath. In 1860 he succeeded Dean Goulburn as minister of Quebec Chapel, London, and in the following Feb. he was appointed to the rectory of Enniskillen by the University of Dublin. In 1864 he was appointed Dean of Cork, and shortly afterwards Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin. He was appointed Donnellan Lecturer for 1865-66, a position in Dublin analogous to that of Bampton Lecturer at Oxford. Dr. Magee was frequently selected as one of the special preachers at St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, as well as at Windsor, before Her Majesty. He was also selected, in 1868, to preach before the British Association at Norwich and the Church Congress at Dublin. Both these sermons were published, under the respective titles of "The Christian Theory of the Origin of the Christian Life," and "The Breaking Net." Dr. Magee was appointed Bishop of Peterborough in 1868, on the death of Dr. Jeune, being, it is said, the only Trinity College Dublin man ever appointed to an English see. Bishop Magee has from time to time taken part in the debates of the House of Lords, and his speech against the Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was a remarkable specimen of impassioned eloquence. Four sermons preached by him at Norwich, in "Defence and Confirmation of the Faith," attracted much attention, and were translated into several continental languages. In 1871 he delivered and published a "Charge," in which he treats of the Athanasian Creed with great force and ability. He presided over the Church Congress at Leicester in 1880.

MAGUIRE, The Rev. Robert, M.A., son of William Maguire, Esq., Inspector of Taxes of the city of Dublin, born in that city in 1826, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in first-class honours in 1846, as a moderator and medallist of his class. Having been ordained, he held the curacy of St. Nicholas, Cork, from 1849 till 1852, when he became Clerical Secretary of the Islington Protestant Institute. He was appointed Sunday afternoon Lecturer of St. Luke's, Old Street, in 1856; Vicar of Clerkenwell in 1857; and Early Morning Lecturer at St. Swithin's, London Stone, in 1864. After the Fenian Explosion at Clerkenwell (Dec. 13, 1867) Mr. Maguire was appointed Chairman of the Relief Committee, which raised upwards of £10,000 for the relief of the sufferers. In June, 1875, the Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, presented him to the rectory of St. Olave's, Southwark. He has written several controversial and other religious works, including "Perversion and Conversion; or, Cause and Effect," 1854; "The Seven Churches of Asia," 1857; "Expository Lectures on Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,'" 1859; "Things Present and Things to Come," 1860, since re-issued (2nd

edit.) as "Mottoes for the Million; or, Evenings with my Working Men," 1866; "Self: its Dangers, Doubts, and Duties," 1862; "The Miracles of Christ, Expository and Critical," 1863; "St. Peter Non-Roman in his Mission, Ministry, and Martyrdom," 1871. Mr. Maguire has also edited, with copious annotations, the two volumes of "Cassell's Illustrated Bunyan," 1864-65.

MAGENTA, Duc de. (*See* MacMahon.)

MAHAFFY, The Rev. John Pentland, was born Feb. 26, 1839, at Chaponnaire, near Vevay on the Lake of Geneva, in Switzerland, and was educated in Germany by his parents, till he entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1856. He was elected to a scholarship in 1858, and obtained two Senior Moderatorships (in Classics and in Philosophy) at his degree in 1859; got his Fellowship by competition in 1864; was appointed Precentor of the Chapel, with control of the college choir, in 1867; Professor of Ancient History, 1871 (which office he now holds); and Donnellan lecturer in 1873. He obtained the Gold Cross of the Order of the Saviour from the King of Greece in 1877, and was elected an Honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1882. Mr. Mahaffy has published a translation of Kuno Fischer's "Commentary on Kant," 1866; "Twelve Lectures on Primitive Civilisation," 1868; "Prolegomena to Ancient History," 1871; "Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers," 1871; "Greek Social Life from Homer to Menander," 1874, 2nd edition, 1876, 4th edition, 1879; "Greek Antiquities," 1876; "Rambles and Studies in Greece," 1876, 2nd edition, 1878; "Greek Education," 1879; "A History of Classical Greek Literature," 2 vols., 1880; a Report on the Irish Grammar Schools (in the Royal Commission of 1880-1); "The Decay of Modern Preaching," 1882; and is now editing the English edition of "Duruy's Roman History," 1883; besides many papers in periodicals and reviews. He is likewise known as a sportsman. He is an experienced salmon fisher, and has shot in the Irish Eight at Wimbledon, and played with the Eleven of Ireland at cricket. Mr. Mahaffy is Examiner and Lecturer in Trinity College, Dublin, in Classics, Philosophy, Music, and Modern Languages.

MAHMOUD-NEDIM PASHA, a Turkish statesman, born about 1806. A disciple of Rechid Pasha, he commenced his career in the office of the Grand Refendary, and rose to the post of Mecktoubchi in the Hardjié (Foreign Office), thence in succession to those of Grand Chancellor of the Imperial Divan, and Musteschar, or Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Muchir, and served as Governor-General of Syria, and of Smyrna, then as Minister of Commerce, and, after the death of Rechid Pasha, as Governor-General of Tripoli and Barbary. He also filled for some time the post of Minister of Justice, and in 1858, during the absence of Fuad Pasha at the Conferences of Paris for the organization of Wallachia and Moldavia, he was charged with the Ministry, *ad interim*, of Foreign Affairs. In 1867, when the late A'ali Pasha became again Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Pasha occupied for a short time the post of Musteschar of the Grand Vizierat, and then passed to the Ministry of Marine, where he introduced several important reforms, and which he administered with energy and economy. Upon the death of A'ali Pasha (Sept. 6, 1871), the Sultan immediately appointed Mahmoud Pasha to the vacant post of Grand Vizier. He resigned it April 11, 1876, a few weeks before the deposition of the Sultan Abdul-Aziz. In Oct., 1876, a conspiracy against the new Sultan, Abdul-Hamid was dis-

covered, and it was stated that Mahmoud Pasha was seriously implicated in it.

MAINE, Sir Henry James Sumner, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F.R.S., son of the late James Maine, Esq., M.D., by Eliza, daughter of Andrew Fell, Esq., of Caversham Grove, Oxfordshire, was born in 1822, and at the usual age entered Pembroke College, Cambridge. His undergraduate career was one of remarkable brilliancy, as will be seen by an enumeration of the honours he obtained during his University course. In 1842 he obtained Sir William Browne's medal for a Greek ode, the Camden Medal, and the Chancellor's Medal for English poetry. In the year following he was elected Craven Scholar, and was awarded Sir William Browne's medal for a Latin ode and epigrams. He graduated B.A. in 1844, when he attained the distinction of Senior Classic, Senior Chancellor's Classical Medallist, and likewise obtained mathematical honours as a Senior Optime. It is rather singular that so eminently distinguished a career should not have been rewarded with a Fellowship. The authorities of Trinity Hall, however, offered to Mr. Maine the office of Tutor of that college, which he accepted, and he became a member of Trinity Hall and discharged the duties of Tutor for a few years. In 1847 he was selected as Regius Professor of the Civil Law on the retirement of the Rev. J. W. Geldart, a half-brother of the late Master of Trinity Hall, from that office. The promotion of Mr. Maine to a Professorship at the early age of 25 was an exceptional advancement. He, however, only held the appointment until 1854, when he relinquished it to undertake the duties of Reader on Jurisprudence at the Middle Temple. Mr. Maine had been called to the Bar in 1850. In 1862 Mr. Maine proceeded to India on being appointed Law Member of the Supreme Government, and during his tenure of this office originated a large number of legislative improvements. After nearly seven years of noble work done for Indian progress, he returned to England in Oct., 1869, and was elected to the newly-created Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford in 1870. In Nov., 1871, he was appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, on which occasion he was created a K.C.S.I. In 1875 he delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge, the subject being "The effects of Observation of India on Modern European Thought." This lecture attracted considerable attention, and was published in a pamphlet form. After the death of Dr. Geldart, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, the Fellows of that College were unable to agree in the choice of his successor. One party was in favour of the Rev. H. Latham, the Senior Fellow, while an equal number desired to elect Professor Fawcett. In these circumstances, and in order to prevent the appointment lapsing to the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University, the Fellows consented to a compromise; and, by a unanimous vote, elected Sir H. Maine to the vacant mastership, Dec. 27, 1877. In May, 1878, he signified to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford his intention to resign the Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence at the end of the year. Previously to his resignation he delivered (Nov. 1878), in the hall of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a series of lectures on "Modern Theories of succession to property after death, and the corrections of them suggested by recent researches." His works are "Roman Law and Legal Education," in "Cambridge Essays," 1856; "Ancient Law: its connection with the Early History of Society, and its relation to Modern Ideas," 1861; "Village Communities in the East and West: Six Lectures delivered

at Oxford," 1871 ; and "Lectures on the Early History of Institutions," 1875 ; and "Dissertations on Early Law and Custom ; chiefly selected from Lectures delivered at Oxford," 1883. On April 28, 1883, he was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, in the place of the late Ralph Waldo Emerson.

MAJOR, Richard Henry, F.S.A., and member of many home and foreign learned societies, born in London in 1818, was placed in charge of the maps and charts in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum in Jan., 1844, and in Jan., 1867, the collection was raised into a Department, of which Mr. Major was appointed "Keeper." He was the Honorary Secretary, from 1849 till 1858, of the Hakluyt Society, for which he edited "Select Letters of Christopher Columbus," published in 1847 ; "The History of Travaile into Virginia Britannia, by W. Strachey, first Secretary of the Colony," in 1849 ; "Notes upon Russia," which he translated from the Latin of Herberisten, in 1851-2 ; and wrote Introductions to "Mendoza's China," edited by Sir George Staunton, Bart., and published in 1853, and to "Tartar Conquerors in China," edited by the Earl of Ellesmere, and published in 1854. He edited "India in the Fifteenth Century," published in 1857 ; and "Early Voyages to Terra Australis," in 1859. As a sequel to this latter work, Mr. Major read before the Society of Antiquaries, in 1861, a letter on a discovery made by him of a MS. document, by which the honour of the first authenticated discovery of Australia was transferred from Holland to Portugal, proving the date of that discovery to have been in 1601. In recognition of the importance of these researches, Dom Pedro V., King of Portugal, conferred on Mr. Major the Knighthood of the Tower and Sword. In 1865 he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an elaborate memoir on a mappemonde by Leonardo da Vinci, being the earliest known map containing the name of America, now in the Royal Collection at Windsor. In 1868 he published his "Life of Prince Henry of Portugal, surnamed the Navigator, and its Results," a work pronounced "classical" in Germany, Portugal, and England. In testimony of approbation of this work, Dom Luis I., the present King of Portugal, raised Mr. Major to the rank of officer of the Tower and Sword, and sent him, as a special compliment, the Collar of the Order in gold. His Majesty has since conferred on him the rank of Knight Commander of "the most ancient and noble" Order of Santiago ; and in acknowledgment of the value of the same work, the Emperor of Brazil made him a Knight Officer of the Order of the Rose of Brazil. In 1873 Mr. Major edited for the Hakluyt Society the "Voyages of the Venetian Brothers Nicolò and Antonio Zeno to the Northern Seas in the Fourteenth Century ; comprising the latest known accounts of the lost Colony of Greenland and of the Northmen in America before Columbus." Having unriddled all the puzzles in this book, which had been declared by the learned John Pinkerton, in his History of Scotland, to be "one of the most puzzling in the whole circle of literature," Mr. Major had the honour to receive from His Majesty the King of Italy, in recognition of his successful labours, the rank of Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy. Mr. Major is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Geographical Society, having previously been for sixteen years one of its Honorary Secretaries.

MALAN, The Rev. Solomon Cæsar, D.D., son of the late Rev. Cæsar Malan, D.D., of Geneva, was born in 1812, and educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, having ob-

tained the Boden Sanscrit, and the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships, together with a second-class in classics. In 1838 he went to Calcutta as Classical Professor in Bishop's College, was ordained deacon, and in 1839 became Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Returning to England, he was admitted into Balliol College, whence he took his M.A. degree in 1843, and after being ordained priest, was appointed Vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset, in 1845, and Prebendary of Sarum in 1871, a dignity which he resigned in 1875. Dr. Malan has written "Persomache Herodotica, an Analysis of Herodotus," 1837; "An Outline of Bishop's College, Calcutta," "Family Prayers," and "Three Months in the Holy Land," 1843; "A Plain Exposition of the Apostles' Creed," 1847; "A Catalogue of the Eggs of British Birds," and "A Systematic List of British Birds," 1848; "Who is God in China, Shin or Shang-Te?" 1855; "The Three-fold San-tsze-king; or, Triliteral Classic of China," translated from the Chinese, with notes; "A Vindication of the Authorised Version;" "A Letter to the Earl of Shaftesbury on the Chinese and Mongolian Versions of the Bible," and "Aphorisms on Drawing," 1856; "Magdala and Bethany: a Pilgrimage," "The Coast of Tyre and Sidon: a Narrative," 1857; "Letters to a Young Missionary," 1858; "Prayers and Thanksgivings for the Holy Communion," translated from Armenian, Coptic, and other Eastern rituals, for the use of the clergy; "Meditations on a Prayer of S. Ephræm for Lent," translated from the Russian, 1859; "The Gospel according to S. John," translated from the eleven oldest versions except the Latin; viz., the Syriac, Ethiopic, Armenian, Georgian, Slavonic, Sahidic, Memphitic, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Arabic, and Persian, with notes and a criticism on all the 1,340 alterations proposed by the five clergymen in their revision of that gospel, 1862; "Preparation for the Holy Communion," translated from Eastern rituals for the use of the laity; "Meditations on Our Lord's Passion," translated from the Armenian; "Manual of Daily Prayers," translated from Armenian and other Eastern originals, 1863; "Philosophy or Truth? remarks on the first five Lectures on the Jewish Church, by the Dean of Westminster," 1865; "History of the Georgian Church," translated from the Russian; "Repentance," translated from the Syriac of S. Ephræm, 1866; "Sermons by Gabriel, Bishop of Imereth," translated from the Georgian; "Companion for Lent," "An Outline of the Early Jewish Church," "On Ritualism," 1867; "The Life of S. Gregory the Illuminator, Patron Saint of the Armenian Church," translated from the Armenian; "The Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to Scripture, Grammar, and the Faith," 1868; "Instruction in the Christian Faith," translated from the Armenian; "A Plea for the Authorized Version, and for the Textus Receptus, in answer to the Dean of Canterbury," 1869; "The Liturgy of the Orthodox Armenian Church," translated from the Armenian, 1870; "The Differences between the Greek and the Armenian Churches," translated from the Russian; "The Conflicts of the Holy Apostles," an apocryphal book of the Eastern Church, translated from the Ethiopic; "Misawo the Japanese Girl," translated from the Japanese; "The Parables of Our Lord explained to Country Children, 2 vols., 1872; "A Form of Prayer for the use of Sunday Schools," 1871; "Bishop Ellicott's new Version of the Athanasian Creed;" "The Confession of Faith of the Orthodox Armenian Church, together with the rite of Holy Baptism, translated from the Armenian;" "The Divine Liturgy of

S. Mark the Evangelist," translated from an old Coptic MS.; "The Coptic Calendar," with notes, translated from an Arabic MS., 1872; "A History of the Copts," translated from the Arabic, 1873; "The Gospel and Versicles for every Sunday and Feastday in the Year," translated from a Coptic MS., 1874; "The Divine Liturgies of S. Basil and of S. Gregory," translated from a Coptic MS., 1875; "Seven Chapters of the Revision of 1881, revised," 1881; "Select Readings in the Greek Text of S. Matthew, published by the Rev. Drs. Westcott and Hort, revised;" "The Book of Adam and Eve, translated from the Ethiopic," 1882. Dr. Malan also contributed from his sketches to the illustrations in Layard's "Nineveh and Babylon," and in "The New Testament," published by Mr. Murray; and has also published chants and other compositions, both of sacred and of secular music.

MALLET, The Right Hon. Sir Louis, C.B., son of the late John Lewis Mallet, Esq., of Hampstead, Middlesex, by Frances, daughter of John Herman Merivale, Esq., of Barton Place, Devon, was born in London, March 14, 1823, and educated privately. He entered the public service as a clerk in the Audit Office in 1839. There he remained eight years, when he was transferred to the Board of Trade in 1847. His literary skill, added to his official experience, rendered him peculiarly adapted to the post of private secretary to the President of the Board of Trade, and he assisted in that capacity, first, Mr. Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton) from 1848 to 1852, and, secondly, Lord Stanley of Alderley, from 1855 to 1857. In Jan., 1860, Mr. Cobden signed the Commercial Treaty with France, and in April of that year the English Government sent a commission to Paris, with Mr. Cobden as Chief Commissioner and Mr. Mallet and Mr. Ogilvie as Assistant Commissioners, for the purpose of making a tariff. Mr. Mallet soon impressed Mr. Cobden by "his strong intelligence and efficiency," and during the six months that the Commission remained in Paris he took his full share in the long discussions that were held with French officials and manufacturers. Mr. Cobden's Commercial Treaty might have possessed little real importance but for the successful drawing up of a satisfactory tariff, and with the latter achievement the name of Sir Louis Mallet will be permanently associated. In questions connected with Commercial Treaties Mr. Mallet's authority, particularly after Mr. Cobden's death in 1865, stood high. He consequently found incessant employment at the Board of Trade, and in 1865 he was appointed the English member of the Mixed Commission which met at Vienna for the purpose of examining into an Austrian tariff. His Austrian labours covered a period of two years, not terminating till the latter part of 1867. In 1866 he was made a C.B., and in Dec., 1868, he received the honour of knighthood. In 1872 he retired from the Board of Trade, and was immediately nominated to the Indian Council. He remained during two years a member of the Secretary of State's Council; but in Feb., 1874, on the death of his relative, Mr. Herman Merivale, he was offered by the Duke of Argyll the post of Permanent Secretary of State. In the following year he paid a visit to India. In 1883 he retired from the post of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, and his name was added to the roll of the Privy Council. Sir Louis Mallet is the author of a treatise on "Reciprocity," printed for the Cobden Club in 1879.

MALLOCK, William Hurrell, was born in Devonshire in 1849. His father is a younger son of the late Mr. Roger Mallock, of Cock

ington Court, in the south of Devon; he is in holy orders, and had for many years the livings of Cockington and Torre Mohun. His mother is a daughter of the late Ven. R. Hurrell Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes, and she is a sister of Mr. Anthony Froude, the historian. Mr. Mallock was educated by a private tutor, the Rev. W. B. Philpot, of Littlehampton, Sussex, and afterwards at Balliol College, Oxford, where in 1871 he gained the Newdigate Prize Poem, the subject being "The Isthmus of Suez." He took, at Oxford, a second-class in the final classical schools. Mr. Mallock has never entered any profession, though at one time he contemplated the diplomatic service. "The New Republic," most of which he wrote when he was at Oxford, was published in 1876, it having first appeared in a fragmentary form in *Belgravia*. A year later he published "The New Paul and Virginia." In 1879 he published "Is Life Worth Living?" which first appeared in fragments in the *Contemporary Review* and the *Nineteenth Century*. In 1880 he brought out a small edition of "Poems," written, most of them, many years previously. The following year he published "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century;" and in 1882 "Social Equality: a Study in a Missing Science," the substance of which had already appeared in fragments in the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Contemporary* during the three previous years.

MALMESBURY (Earl of), The Right Hon. James Howard Harris, G.C.B., eldest son of the late earl, and grandson of the celebrated diplomatist in the reign of George III., born in London, March 25, 1807, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828. Having been elected a member in the Conservative interest for the borough of Wilton in June, 1841, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, the second earl, Sept. 10, in that year. His lordship, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, by being the first to recognize the French empire, contributed to bring about the good understanding which, with slight interruption, subsequently existed between Napoleon III. and the Court of St. James's. Lord Malmesbury held the same position in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, when he laboured zealously to avert the war between France and Italy and Austria. On the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, in 1866, Lord Malmesbury, feeling unequal, on account of failing health, to the labours imposed upon a Foreign Minister, became Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, which office he retained till Dec., 1868. He was re-appointed to the latter office in Feb., 1874, and resigned it Aug. 12, 1876. His lordship, who edited "The Diaries and Correspondence" of his grandfather, published in 1844, and "The First Lord Malmesbury: his Family and Friends. A Series of Letters from 1745 to 1820," 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1870, was made a Privy Councillor Feb. 28, 1852, and G.C.B. June 14, 1859, and was one of the general Committee of Fine Arts in the International Exhibition of 1862.

MAMIANI (Count), Terenzio Della Rovere, poet and politician, born at Pesaro, in the State of the Church, in 1800, on leaving college mixed himself up with the revolutionary movements which followed the accession of Gregory XVI. to the Pontifical chair, and became one of the Provisional Government constituted in Bologna after the rising in the Romagna. After the revolt had been put down by the Austrians, he betook himself to Paris, where he formed a Propagandist Society, of which Mazzini was a member. Differences, however, soon arose between them, although they did not

show themselves openly till after the Roman Revolution of 1848. Mamiani endeavoured to stimulate the courage of his compatriots by imbuing them with his own eclectic philosophy—a sort of compromise between science, faith, and poetry. At the commencement of 1848 he repaired to Rome, and took his place among the most active members of the moderate Liberal party, and when the constitution was formed, accepted the Presidency of the Cabinet. His attempt to enforce constitutional principles did not satisfy the stern exigencies of the revolution, and he resigned, and repaired to Turin, where, in conjunction with Gioberti and others, he founded the Society of the Union of Italy, of which he became President. After the murder of Count Rossi he returned to Rome, and accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Galletti Ministry, but soon separated from his colleagues, and supported the French intervention, after which he retired to Genoa, where he lived until the Italian war of 1859, when he appeared in the Parliament of Turin, and, taking an active part in politics, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction in Jan., 1860, Ambassador to Greece in March, 1861, and went to represent the Italian Government at Berne in 1865. He has written several philosophical and political works, in addition to some poems very popular amongst his countrymen. In 1870 he became editor of a new quarterly review, *La Filosofia delle Scuole Italiane*. In 1880 he published a work called "The Religion of the Future," and, in 1882, "Delle Questioni Sociali e particolarmente dei Proletarj e del Capitale."

MANBY, Charles, C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., eldest son of the late Mr. Aaron Manby, of the Horsley Iron Works, Staffordshire, was born in 1804, and served an apprenticeship as a practical engineer under his father. At an early age he was intrusted with the erection of the first marine engines with oscillating cylinders, patented by his father, and in 1820 he designed and constructed the *Aaron Manby*—the first iron steam vessel that ever made a sea voyage—serving as chief engineer on board. He superintended the erection of the gas-works at Paris for "Manby, Wilson, et Henry," became one of the managers of the iron works at Charenton, near Paris, and went to the Creusot Iron Works, which he remodelled. He then entered the Government service, and was subsequently appointed chief engineer of the tobacco manufactories for the French Government. At the end of 1829 he became connected with the Beaufort Iron Works in South Wales, where he remained until 1836, when he removed to London, and commenced practice as a civil engineer. In 1839 he became Secretary of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and on resigning that position, in 1856, was presented with a testimonial and a purse of two thousand guineas. He is still the honorary secretary of that society, and the representative of the firm of Robert Stephenson and Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was a member of the Scientific International Commission appointed by M. de Lesseps to consider the projected Isthmus of Suez Canal, and was joint-Secretary with M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, both resigning when the scheme became a commercial speculation. He has been extensively engaged on scientific commissions and investigations, is a Knight of the Legion of Honour of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Italy, of the Danebrog of Denmark, Officer of the Rose of Brazil, and Knight Commander of the Order of Wasa of Sweden and Norway. He is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, which he projected in 1860, and which was embodied in 1865, and is constantly consulted by the authorities on questions of trans-

port of troops and on the defence of the kingdom.

MANCHESTER, Bishop of. (*See* Fraser, Dr.)

MANISTY, The Hon. Sir Henry, son of the Rev. James Manisty, B.D., vicar of Edlingham, Northumberland, was born at Edlingham in 1808, and educated at the Durham grammar school. He practised as a solicitor from 1831 to 1845; was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in the last-named year; was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1857; and a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench division), in Nov., 1876, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

MANNERS. The Right Hon. Lord John James Robert, G.C.B., M.P., second son of the late John Henry, fifth Duke of Rutland, by the Lady Elizabeth Howard, fifth daughter of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, born at Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, Dec. 13, 1818, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1839, and was one of the earliest members of the Camden Society, established for the purpose of promoting church restoration upon the principles of Gothic architecture. It was at the University that he originally became inspired with those half-fantastic, half-Utopian, yet wholly chivalrous ideas, which eventually resulted in the social and political movement set on foot by the little band of politicians, who were derisively styled "Young Englanders." In June, 1841, he was, with Mr. Gladstone, returned member in the Conservative interest for the borough of Newark, but he did not present himself again to that constituency at the general election in Aug. 1847. He was defeated in a contest for Liverpool in the latter year, and in another contest for the City of London with Baron Rothschild, in June, 1849, but he was returned for Colchester in Feb., 1850, and continued to represent that borough till March, 1857, when he was elected for North Leicestershire. He made his maiden speech in Feb., 1841, when he opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, advocating, subsequently, the cultivation of diplomatic relations with the See of Rome, and of a better understanding with the Irish priesthood, a relaxation of the law of mortmain, and in many other matters showing that he held too broad opinions to act always with his party, though he opposed Sir R. Peel's free-trade measures in 1845-6, and from that time identified himself completely with the Conservatives. He was appointed First Commissioner of the Office of Works, and sworn a Privy Councillor in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, held the same post in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, and was re-appointed, with a seat in the Cabinet, in Lord Derby's third administration, 1866-7. On the return of the Conservatives to office in Feb., 1874, he was appointed Postmaster-General, and he held that post till the Conservatives went out of office in April, 1880, when he was created a G.C.B. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1876. Lord John Manners, who is heir presumptive to the dukedom of Rutland, is a staunch defender of the rights of the Church, a supporter of the agricultural interest, and acted for many years as Chairman of the Tithe Redemption Trust. His first literary performance was "England's Trust; and other Poems," 1841. This contains the oft-cited couplet,

> "Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
> But leave us still our old nobility."

When these lines were quoted against him in the Guildhall on the occasion of the contested election of 1849, his lordship exclaimed:—

"Rather would I be the foolish stripling who wrote those verses, than the discourteous man of middle age who has so ungenerously quoted them against me." Appended to this volume are some minor pieces, headed "Memorials of other Lands," commemorative of Lord John's excursion in company with his elder brother, then Marquis of Granby (now Duke of Rutland), through France, Spain, Switzerland, and Italy. His other works are: "A Plea for National Holy-days," 1843; "Notes of an Irish Tour," 1849; "Notes of a Cruise in Scotch Waters on board the Duke of Rutland's Yacht, *Resolution*, in 1848," Lond., 1850, a handsome folio volume embellished with sketches by John Christian Schetky, Esq.; "English Ballads and other Poems," 1850; "The Factories Bill, a Speech," 1850; "The Church of England in the Colonies," a lecture, 1851; "The Importance of Literature to Men of Business," one of a series of lectures so entitled, 1852; "Speech on the Abolition of Church Rates," 1856. His lordship married first, in 1851, Catharine Louisa Georgiana, daughter of the late Col. Marlay, C.B, (she died April 7, 1854); and secondly, in 1862, Janetta, eldest daughter of Thomas Hughan, Esq.

MANNING, His Eminence Henry Edward, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church and Archbishop of Westminster, son of the late William Manning, Esq., M.P., merchant of London, born at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, July 15, 1808, was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1830, and became Fellow of Merton College. He was for some time one of the select preachers in the University of Oxford, was appointed Rector of Lavington and Graffham, Sussex, in 1834, and Archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. These preferments he resigned in 1851 on joining the Roman Catholic Church, in which he entered the priesthood, and in 1857, founded an ecclesiastical congregation at Bayswater, entitled the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Rome, and the office of Provost of the Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster, Prothonotary Apostolic, and Domestic Prelate to the Pope. After the death of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Monsignor Manning was consecrated Archbishop of Westminster, June 8, 1865. Pope Pius IX. created him a Cardinal Priest, March 15, 1875, the title assigned to him being that of SS. Andrew and Gregory on the Cœlian Hill. The same Pontiff invested him with the Cardinal's Hat in a Consistory held at the Vatican, Dec. 31, 1877. Dr. Manning wrote four volumes of Sermons and other works before 1850; since that date "The Grounds of Faith," 1852; "Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes," three lectures, 1860; "The Last Glories of the Holy See Greater than the First," three lectures, 1861; "The Present Crisis of the Holy See tested by Prophecy," four lectures, 1861; "The Temporal Power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ," 2nd edit., 1862; "Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects, with an Introduction on the Relations of England to Christianity," 1863; "The Crown in Council on the 'Essays and Reviews:' a Letter to an Anglican Friend," 1864; "The Convocation and the Crown in Council: a Second Letter to an Anglican Friend," 1864; "The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost; or, Reason and Revelation," 1865; "The Reunion of Christendom: a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy," 1866; "The Temporal Power of the Pope in its Political Aspect," 1866; "The Centenary of St. Peter and the General Council," 1867; "England and Christendom," 1867; "Ireland: a Letter to Earl Grey," 1868; "The Œcumenical Council and the Infallibility of the Roman

Pontiff: a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy," 1869; "The Vatican Council and its Definitions: a Pastoral Letter," 1870; "Petri Privilegium: three Pastoral Letters to the Clergy of the Diocese of Westminster," 1871; "The Four Great Evils of the Day," 2nd edit., 1871; "The Fourfold Sovereignty of God," a series of lectures, 1871; "The Dæmon of Socrates," 1872: "Cæsarism and Ultramontanism," 2nd edit., 1874; "The Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost," 1875; "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance," 1875, in reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Expostulation;" "Sin and its Consequences," 1876; "The True Story of the Vatican Council," published in the *Nineteenth Century*, 1877; "Miscellanies," a collection of his minor writings, 2 vols., 1877; "The Catholic Church and Modern Society," 1880; and "The Eternal Priesthood," 1883; besides numerous sermons and pamphlets.

MANTEUFFEL, Edwin Hans Carl, Baron Von, General of the Cavalry and Adjutant-General of the Emperor of Germany, was born Feb. 24, 1809, at Magdeburg, being descended from an old Pomeranian noble family, which afterwards settled in Lower Lusatia. Induced by his especial preference for a military life, he entered, April 29, 1827, the Dragoon Guards as Advantageur, and received, on May 15, 1828, his patent as Second Lieutenant. In recognition of his diligence and capacity, he was sent from 1834 to 1836 to the General Military Academy. In the years 1837-38 he acted as Regimental Adjutant, and in May of the latter year he was nominated Adjutant to the Government of Berlin. He became Adjutant to the 2nd Brigade of Cavalry Guards, Oct. 18, 1839, and in the following year was ordered to attend on His Royal Highness Prince Albrecht. In this capacity he was promoted in Jan., 1842, to be Premier-Lieutenant, and in Dec., 1843, was transferred as Equerry to the Adjutancy, being named Adjutant of H.R.H. Prince Albrecht. At the commencement of the following year he was aggregated, as Adjutant to the Prince, into the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards. In March, 1848, he was ordered for service as Adjutant of the Wing to the King; in May became actual Adjutant of the Wing; and in Oct. of the same year was nominated a Major. In July, 1852, he became Lieutenant-Colonel without patent. His patent followed in Jan., 1853. In the following Oct. he received the command of the 5th Ulane Regiment. In 1854 he became Colonel with the command of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade. On Feb. 12, 1857, King Frederick William nominated him Chief of the Department for Personal Matters, with retention of his rank as Brigadier-Commandant. In May, 1858, Von Manteuffel was advanced to the grade of Major-General, being nominated at the same time General à la Suite of the King; and in Jan., 1861, he was made Adjutant-General, while on Oct. 18, the same year, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. This rapid advancement excited envy, and Manteuffel was vigorously attacked in the democratic press. In the law case between Lieutenant-General von Manteuffel and Stadtgerichtsrath Carl Twesten (1861), the former had the greater part of the press against him. The alliance of Prussia and Austria for the so-called liberation of the Elbe Duchies was generally regarded as the work of General von Manteuffel, as he was especially in favour at the Court of Vienna. The Prussian Government sent him accordingly, in Jan., 1864, soon after the outbreak of war in the Duchies, to Vienna, to propose energetic war measures, which task he discharged with perfect success. In Feb., 1864, he was sent to the army in Schleswig-Holstein, participated in the battle of Missunde, and in the

passage of the Schlei, and led the military actions, which issued, in March, in the occupation of Jutland. On the conclusion of the war with Denmark, when the course of affairs in the Elbe Duchies, and the question of their administration and distribution, gave rise to misunderstandings between Prussia and Austria, General von Manteuffel exerted himself to bring about an amicable agreement between the two powers. The Convention of Gastein, which effected this object, was chiefly the work of the General. Already in June, 1865, he had been intrusted with the supreme command of the troops in the Elbe Duchies; and, as a result of the Gastein Convention, was, on Aug. 22, nominated Governor of the Duchy of Schleswig, and Commander of the Prussian troops in Holstein, and of the Prussian marines stationed at Kiel. The outbreak of the war with Austria, in 1866, called the General a second time to active warfare. On June 6 he received orders to advance into Holstein; on the 11th he occupied Altona, and undertook the government of Holstein; on the 15th he crossed the Elbe near Altona, and advanced into Northern Hanover; on the 18th he passed with those troops of his corps which had advanced into Hanover under the command of the General of Infantry, Vogel von Falkenstein, and took part in the hemming in of the Hanoverian troops, and in the operations in Saxony and Franconia. On July 20 General Manteuffel undertook the command-in-chief of the Army of the Maine, in succession to General Vogel von Falkenstein, and led it, strengthened by various additions of troops, towards Darmstadt and the Odenwald, in order to engage it with the 7th and 8th Army Corps, taking part personally in the fights of Hausen, Helmstadt, Vettingen, Rossbrunn, and Würzburg. For these services the King of Prusia conferred upon him the order *Pour le Mérite*. After the conclusion of peace, Manteuffel received a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg, for the purpose of obtaining the recognition by the Russian government of the results of the war. On his return from Russia, General Manteuffel was named General-in-Command of the troops in Schleswig-Holstein; and on Sept. 20 was advanced to the rank of General of Cavalry and Chief of the Rhenish Regiment of Dragoons (No. 5); and on Oct. 30, to that of Commandant of the Ninth Army Corps. On Jan. 19, 1867, he was, at his own request, released from this appointment, and settled down in Naumberg, where he held a canonry, with the view of obtaining repose. On April 8, 1868, he was nominated General-in-Command of the First Army Corps, in place of General von Falkenstein, which corps, that of the East Prussians, the General again led into the field in 1870-71. This army corps came under fire first at Courcelles and Noisseville, was concerned after the capitulation of Metz with the evacuation of the camp and the transport of the prisoners of war to Germany; re-entered the campaign against the north-eastern fortresses, and against the Army of the North, organised under General Bourbaki. Having rendered brilliant services, he was transferred with a corps to the south, to the line of the Saône, in order to undertake the command of the German army, and operate against the south and south-east armies of the French. Here, by a dexterous and rapid flank march, he cut the communication between the army of Bourbaki, beaten back by General von Werder, and Lyon and Nevers, and so absolutely completed its defeat, driving it, by the passes of the Jura, on to the Swiss territory. General Manteuffel was formally invested, at Berlin, with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, Jan. 18, 1872. He

was appointed Statthalter of Elsass-Lothringen in 1879.

MAPOTHER, Edward Dillon, M.D., born at Fairview, near Dublin, Oct. 14, 1835, received his education in the Queen's University, and had not reached the age of nineteen when he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at the College of Surgeons, Dublin. He also discharged the duties of Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, Professor of Hygiene, and Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. He became Professor of Physiology in this institution in 1867, and in 1879 President. Dr. Mapother is the author of "Lectures on Public Health," 2nd edit., 1869; a "Manual of Physiology," used largely at medical schools, and a school-book on the same subject used in the Irish National Schools, and republished by the Rev. G. R. Gleig in his famous "New School Series," 1871. He is also well known as the advocate of complete pressure in curing aneurism, and by an "Essay on the Spas of Lisdoonvarna, co. Clare," a work on Skin Diseases, and biographical sketches of Irish Surgeons.

MARCÈRE, Émile Louis Gustave Deshayes de, a French statesman, born at Domfront (Orne), of an ancient Norman family, March 16, 1828. He studied law at Caen, and having been, in 1848, attached to the Ministry of Justice, he became, in succession, "substitut" at Soissons (1853) and at Arras (1856), Procureur Impérial at Saint Pol (1857), President of the Tribunal of Avesnes (1863), and Councillor in the Court of Appeal at Douai (1856). While holding the latter post he published, in 1869, a pamphlet entitled "La Politique d'un Provincial," which attracted much attention, and was highly praised by the Liberal press. After the fall of the Empire, and previously to the elections, he published another pamphlet—"Lettre aux Électeurs à l'occasion des élections pour la Constituante," in which he declared his preference for the Republican form of government. At the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly by the department of the Nord, receiving 145,000 votes, and being the 17th on a list of 28 successful candidates. He took his place among the members of the Left Centre, which chose him for its Vice-President, and he let no opportunity pass of advocating the definitive establishment of the Republic. This was the object he had in view when he issued in 1872 another pamphlet on "La République et les Conservateurs." At the elections of Feb. 20, 1876, he was chosen as a Deputy for the second circonscription of the arrondissement of Avesnes (Nord), and he was re-elected to the new Chamber in Oct., 1877. On March 12, 1876, he succeeded his friend M. Ricard as Under-Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, and on the death of the latter shortly afterwards M. de Marcère was himself appointed (May 14) Minister of the Interior. He resigned his portfolio Dec. 13, 1876, and was succeeded by M. Jules Simon. M. de Marcère again became Minister of the Interior in the administration which was formed on Dec. 14, 1877, and he held that office till March 3, 1879.

MARCH, Francis Andrew, LL.D., born at Millbury, Massachusetts, Oct. 25, 1845. He graduated at Amherst College in 1825; was tutor there until 1849, when having in the meantime studied law, he was admitted to the New York bar, 1850. He subsequently engaged in teaching in Virginia, 1852-55, and in 1858 was chosen Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology in Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. He has devoted himself specially to the Anglo-Saxon language, ranks among the foremost scholars in that department, and in 1873 was chosen President of the

American Philological Association. Besides philological contributions to periodicals and learned societies, he has published, "A Method of Philological Study of the English Language," 1865; "Parser and Analyzer for Beginners," 1869; "Anglo-Saxon Grammar," 1870; and "An Introduction to Anglo-Saxon," 1871. He also edited a volume of "Latin Hymns," and a series of "Christian Greek and Latin Writers."

MARIO, Giuseppe (Marchese di Candia), singer, born at Turin in 1808, received an excellent musical education, entered the Sardinian army as an officer in 1830, resigned his commission, and proceeded to Paris, where his admirable tenor voice gained him his first engagement at the Opera, at 1,500 francs per month. The Marchese di Candia, on accepting it, changed his name to Mario, and, after two years' study at the Conservatory, came out, Dec. 2, 1838, in the opera of "Robert le Diable." His career was most triumphant: he took a principal part in all the great operas of the time, and became extremely popular in England as well as on the Continent. Signor Mario took his final farewell of the London stage July 19, 1871, and it was soon afterwards announced that he would appear at Madrid, in the spring of 1872, to sing in opera. Afterwards he had the misfortune to fall into distressed circumstances, and in May, 1878, a concert was given at St. James's Hall for his benefit, the gross receipts of which amounted to £1,150. He was the husband of the late Madame Grisi.

MARITZBURG, Bishop of. (*See* Macrorie, Dr.)

MARKHAM, Clements Robert, C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., son of the Rev. David F. Markham, canon of Windsor, and of Catharine, daughter of Sir W. Milner, Bart., of Nunappleton, co. York, was born July 20, 1830, at Stillingfleet, near York, was educated at Westminster School, and entered the Navy in 1844. He was appointed Naval Cadet on board H.M.S. *Collingwood*, bearing the flag of Sir George Seymour, on the Pacific station, Midshipman in 1846, passed for a Lieutenant in 1850, and left the Navy in 1851. He became a clerk in the Board of Control in 1855, Assistant Secretary in the India Office in 1867, and was placed in charge of the geographical department of the India Office in 1868. From 1862 to 1864 he was Private Secretary to Mr. T. G. Baring (now Earl of Northbrook). He was appointed Secretary to the Hakluyt Society in 1858, and was elected Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society in 1863. Mr. Markham served in the Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850-51; explored Peru, and the forests of the Eastern Andes in 1852-54; introduced the cultivation of the Chinchona plant from South America into India in 1860-61; visited Ceylon and India in 1865-66; served as geographer to the Abyssinian expedition, and was present at the storming of Magdala in 1867-68; and was created a Companion of the Bath in 1871. In 1874 he was created by the King of Portugal a *Commendador* of the Order of Christ; and by the Emperor of Brazil a Chevalier of the Order of the Rose. He is the author of "Franklin's Footsteps," 1852; "Cuzco and Lima," 1856; "Travels in Peru and India," 1862; "A Quichua Grammar and Dictionary," 1863; "Spanish Irrigation," 1867; "A History of the Abyssinian Expedition," 1869; "A Life of the Great Lord Fairfax," 1870; "Ollanta, a Quichua Drama," 1871; "Memoir on the Indian Surveys," 1871 (2nd edit., 1878); "General Sketch of the History of Persia," 1873; "The Threshold of the Unknown Region," 1874 (four editions); "A Memoir of the Countess of Chinchon," 1875; "Missions to Tibet," 1877 (2nd edit., 1879); "Peruvian Bark," 1880; "Peru," 1880; "The War between

Chile and Peru, 1879-81" (3rd edit., 1883); translations of several works for the Hakluyt Society; and papers in the Royal Geographical Society's Journal. He also wrote the Reports on the Moral and Material Progress of India for 1871-72, and 1872-73. Mr. Markham was editor of the *Geographical Magazine* from 1872 to 1878.

MARKS, Henry Stacy, R.A., was born in London, Sept. 13, 1829. He studied drawing at Leigh's Academy in Newman Street. He gained admission as a student to the Royal Academy in 1851. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in Jan., 1871; an Associate of the Water Colour Society in March the same year; and a Royal Academician Dec. 19, 1878. Mr. Marks, whose forte is genre and quaint mediævalism, has been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy since 1853. His principal pictures are, "Toothache in the Middle Ages," 1856; "Dogberry's Charge to the Watch," 1859; "The Franciscan Sculptor," 1861; "Experimental Gunnery in the Middle Ages," 1868; "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds," 1870; "Bookworm," 1871; "Ornithologist" and "What is it?" 1873; "Capital and Labour," 1874; "Jolly Post Boys," 1875; "The Apothecary," 1876; "The Spider and the Fly," 1877; "Convocation," 1878; "Old Friends" and "Science in Measurement," 1879; "Author and Critics," 1881; "Jack Cade and Lord Say," 1882; "The Old Clock," "The Gentle Craft," and "The Professor," 1883; also several decorative works, both for private houses and public buildings. Among the latter may be named the proscenium friezes of the Gaiety Theatre, London, and of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, the "Canterbury Pilgrims," and a series of 12 panels of birds for Eaton Hall, Chester, the seat of the Duke of Westminster.

MARRYAT, Florence. (*See* Ross-Church, Mrs.)

MARSDEN, Alexander, M.D., son of the late William Marsden, M.D., was born Sept. 22, 1832, and educated at Wimbledon School and King's College, London. He took the degree of M.D. in 1862. He was elected Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Free and Cancer Hospitals, and entered the Army in 1854 and served at the General Hospital, Scutari. Early in 1855 he was appointed Surgeon to the Ambulance Corps before Sebastopol, and remained on active service till the end of the Crimean war. He received the Crimean and Turkish war medals. On his return home, in 1856, he was appointed full Surgeon to the Royal Free and Cancer Hospitals, and subsequently Curator of the Museum and general Superintendent of the former Institution. For 15 years Dr. Marsden worked at these two hospitals, seeing as many as 300 patients a week at the Royal Free, and about 70 to 80 at the Cancer. During the last 12 years he has devoted himself to the latter Institution only. In all probability no man has had anything like his immense experience in the treatment of this disease (cancer), not fewer than 15,000 cases having come under his observation. He is the author of "A New and Successful mode of treating certain forms of Cancer;" "Cancer Quacks and Cancer Curers;" "The Treatment of Cancer by Chian Turpentine and all other Methods." He is editor of the 4th edition of the late Dr. W. Marsden's "Treatise on the Nature and Treatment of Cholera."

MARSDEN, The Right Reverend Samuel Edward, D.D., Bishop of Bathurst, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1855, and M.A. in 1858. Having held several cures, he was appointed Incumbent of Bengeworth, in Worcestershire. From 1861 to 1869 he was a diocesan Inspector of Schools. On June 29, 1869, he was consecrated Bishop of Bathurst, New South Wales.

MARSH, Miss Catherine, is the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marsh, Rector of Beddington, Surrey, who died in 1864. For many years she has taken the greatest interest in the improvement of the working classes, for whom she has written narratives of a religious character. Her best known works are "English Hearts and English Hands," "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," the "Life of the Rev. William Marsh, D.D.," a volume of songs and hymns, entitled "Memory's Pictures," and "Light for the Line; or, the Story of Thomas Ward, a Railway Workman." Miss Marsh resided for some time at Beckenham, Kent, to the then Rector of which parish her sister is married. During the late visitation of cholera, she founded a Convalescent Hospital at Blackrock, Brighton, which has since been established as a permanent institution; also an Orphanage at Beckenham, now removed to Nonington, Kent.

MARSH, John B., born at Chester, April 9, 1835, received his education at a grammar school in his native city. He commenced life upon a newspaper in the North of England, *The Darlington and Stockton Times*, and afterwards was engaged in succession upon the *Chester Courant*, the *Manchester Examiner*, the *Birmingham Post*, the London *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Standard*. He has published "Sayings from Shakspere," 1863; "Wise Sayings by the Great and Good," 1864; "The Reference Shakspere," 1864, 3rd edit. 1875; "Robin Hood," 1865; "The Story of Harecourt," 1871; "For Liberty's Sake," 1873; "Venice and the Venetians," 1873; "Dick Whittington," 1874.

MARSH, Othniel Charles, born at Lockport, New York, Oct. 29, 1831. He graduated from Yale College in 1860, and from the Yale Scientific School in 1862, and from 1862 to 1865 studied in the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau. Returning to America in 1866, he was chosen Professor of Palæontology in Yale College, a position he still retains. He devoted himself to the special investigation of the extinct vertebrate animals of the Rocky Mountain region, and nearly every year since 1868 has organised and led a scientific expedition to those regions. In these explorations more than 300 new species of vertebrates have been discovered, many of which represent wholly new orders, and others not before discovered in America. Of these more than 200 have already been described by Professor Marsh in papers most of which have appeared in the *American Journal of Science*. In 1874 and subsequently, he was engaged in preparing a report, to be published by Government, giving full illustrated descriptions of his Western discoveries. He is a prominent member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the National Academy of Sciences, and is a Fellow of the Zoological Society.

MARSHALL, Francis Albert, youngest son of the late W. Marshall, Esq., M.P. for East Cumberland, was born Nov. 18, 1840, in Grosvenor Street, London, and received his education at Harrow and Oxford, but did not take a degree at the University. He was appointed a clerk in the Audit Office, Somerset House, by competition, in 1862, and resigned in 1868. Mr. Marshall wrote regularly for several newspapers and magazines from 1862 to 1870; and published an unfinished novel, "£ *s. d.*," in the *Britannia* magazine. He is best known, however, as a dramatist. The following pieces by him have been represented on the stage:—"Mad as a Hatter," a farce (produced at the New Royalty Theatre, Dec. 7, 1863); "Corrupt Practices," a drama in two acts, which proved a failure

(Lyceum Theatre, 1870); "Q. E. D.," a comedietta (Feb. 12, 1871, at the opening of the new Court Theatre); "False Shame" (Globe, Nov., 1872), an original comedy in three acts, which achieved a remarkable success, and has been received in America and in various towns of the United Kingdom with great favour. Since this he has produced "Brighton," a comedy in four acts founded on Howard's "Saratoga" (played 300 nights in London); and, in conjunction with W. H. Wills, "Cora," founded on Adolphe Belot's "Article 47"; "Biorn," a romantic opera; and "Lola," a comic opera in two acts, the music by Signor Antonio Orsini of Naples. In 1875 he published "A Study of Hamlet," the first of a projected series of Shaksperian studies. His comedy, "Family Honour," was brought out at the Aquarium Theatre, May 18, 1878. Mr. Marshall has since completed for Mr. Henry Irving a drama in four acts founded on the story of "Robert Emmet," the production of which has been deferred on account of the state of Irish politics.

MARSHALL, William Calder, R.A., sculptor, born in 1813, at Edinburgh, where he was educated, and for some years practised his art, studied in London under Chantrey and Bailey, and in 1836 visited Rome. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1835, took up his residence in London permanently in 1839, was elected an Associate of the Scottish Academy in 1842, of the Royal Academy in 1844, and R.A. in 1852. Mr. Marshall, who is one of the few who have resisted the attractions of the more lucrative branch of his art—portrait-busts—devoted his skill as a modeller of the figure to poetic sculpture. From the Art Union he has received many commissions for ideal works. "The Broken Pitcher," in 1842; "Rebecca," and other models in plaster, were selected by Art Union prize-holders; and a reduction of the "First Whisper of Love," in 1845, was chosen by the holder of the £300 prize. The "Dancing Girl Reposing" obtained the Art Union premium of £500, reduced copies in parian being distributed among the subscribers; and his "Sabrina," executed in 1847, is well known from the porcelain statuette issued by Copeland. Mr. Marshall was one of the three sculptors employed for the new Houses of Parliament, for which he executed the statues of Lord Clarendon and Lord Somers and has been selected for important statues erected by public subscription,—that in bronze of Sir R. Peel at Manchester, and those of Jenner and Campbell. Jenner's statue, to which there were many foreign subscribers, erected in Trafalgar Square, was afterwards removed to Kensington Gardens. In 1857 Mr. Marshall obtained the first prize of £700 for a design for a national monument to the late Duke of Wellington, and he is executing in marble part of a series of bassi-rilievi for the chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral, in which that monument has been placed. Among other public works on which he has been engaged is a bronze statue of Crompton, the inventor of the mule spinning machine, erected in Bolton; a statue in marble of Sir George Grey, late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, placed in Cape Town; and a statue of James, seventh Earl of Derby, for the spot on which that nobleman was executed at Bolton. Mr. Marshall was a member of the Royal Commission appointed to represent British and colonial exhibitors at the International Exhibition held at Paris in 1878, and, in recognition of his services, he was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

MARSTON, Westland, LL.D., poet and dramatist, was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, Jan. 30, 1820. Having been articled to his uncle,

a solicitor in London, on the completion of his legal education he relinquished law for literature. His best known five-act dramas are, "The Patrician's Daughter," a tragedy, published in 1841; "The Heart and the World," a play, in 1847; "Strathmore," a tragedy, in 1849; and "Ann Blake," a play, in 1852. He has written "Philip of France," a tragedy; "A Life's Ransom," a play; "Borough Politics," a comic drama in two acts; "A Hard Struggle," a drama in one act; and assisted in the composition of "Trevanion, or the False Position," a play in three acts. Of late years his more conspicuous works are, "Pure Gold," a play in four acts; "The Wife's Portrait," a drama in two acts; and "Donna Diana," a comedy in three acts, partly from German sources; "The Favourite of Fortune," a comedy, played at the Haymarket Theatre in 1866; "A Hero of Romance," from the French, with some original scenes, at the same theatre, in 1867; and a blank verse play, produced at the Lyceum in 1868, entitled "Life for Life." Mr. Marston, who was one of the editors of the *National Magazine*, has contributed to the *Athenæum* some stirring lyrics, of which the best known is his "Death Ride at Balaclava." He published "Gerald, a Dramatic Poem, and other Poems," in 1842; "A Lady in her own Right," a novel, in 1860; and a collection of his contributions in fiction to periodical literature, under the title of "Family Credit, and other Tales," in 1861.

MARTIN, Bon Louis Henri, a French historian, and member of the Academy, was born Feb. 20, 1810, at Saint Quentin (Aisne), where his father was Judge of the Civil Tribunal. He followed as a day-scholar the course of study in the college of his native place, and it was resolved that he should be a notary; but in 1830 he adopted literature as a profession. His first compositions were novels. After "Wolfthurm" (1830), written in conjunction with his friend and fellow-townsman, Félix Davin, under the pseudonyms of "Félix" and "Irner," he published a series of historical romances, illustrative of the epoch of the Fronde, viz.—"La Vieille Fronde," 1832; "Minuit et Midi," 1832; reprinted in the "Bibliothèque des Chemins de Fer" under the title of "Tancrède de Rohan," 1855; and "Le Libelliste, 1651-1652," 2 vols., 1833. His friendship with M. Paul Lacroix led him to deal with history in a more direct manner. They planned a "History of France, by the Principal Historians," the publication of which was commenced by M. Mame, of Tours, in 1833. It was intended that this work should consist of a collection of extracts from the principal histories and chronicles, connected with one another by explanatory passages, which were entrusted to different writers, who, one after the other, M. Paul Lacroix being the first, abandoned the undertaking. After having continued it single-handed, M. Henri Martin attempted to substitute for it a personal work. With the assistance, more or less direct, of M. Lacroix, and of his valuable library, M. Henri Martin brought out the first edition of his "History of France" (Paris, 15 vols., 8vo, 1833-36). The first volume originally appeared in 18mo form, and the author's name did not figure on the title page till the tenth volume came out. The two friends published conjointly soon afterwards a "History of the Town of Soissons," 2 vols., 1837, the greater portion of which was written by M. Martin. An enlarged and improved edition of the "History of France," which, indeed, was entirely recast, appeared in 19 octavo volumes, published at unequal intervals between 1837 and 1854. This is the third edition, as a second issue of the first had been printed without the

author's revision. The 10th and 11th volumes, "Wars of Religion," obtained the first Gobert Prize from the Académie des Inscriptions in 1844. In 1851 the French Academy, which for so many years gave its first Gobert Prize to the illustrious Augustin Thierry, awarded the second one to the 14th, 15th, and 16th volumes of M. Martin's work, comprising the "Reign of Louis XIV." After M. Thierry's death, in 1856, the first prize was given to these volumes. At that period M. Martin had been collecting the materials for a fourth edition of his great work, still further improved, which appeared in 16 octavo volumes between 1855 and 1860. More recently he prepared a popular illustrated edition (1867 *et seq.*). In July, 1869, the Institute awarded to this great work the biennial prize of 20,000 francs. In 1848 M. Carnot, provisional Minister of Public Instruction, appointed M. Martin to deliver at the Sorbonne a course of lectures on modern history. The Professor took for his subject "La Politique Extérieure de la Révolution." The lectures were interrupted by the course of events, and did not extend beyond the first six months. After the fall of the Empire, he was appointed Maire of the 16th arrondissement of Paris. In Feb., 1871, he was chosen Deputy for the Seine and for the Aisne, and he elected to sit for the latter department. He voted with the Left. When the Insurrection of March 18 broke out, he vainly endeavoured to oppose it by concentrating the resistance to it at the maire of the 2nd arrondissement in the Rue de la Banque. On returning to Paris after the suppression of the Commune he finally resigned his office of Maire. On July 29, 1871, he was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, in succession to M. Pierre Clément. He also became a member and Vice-President of the Conseil Général of the Aisne; and he was also elected a Senator for that department, his term of office expiring in 1885. On June 13, 1878, he was elected a member of the French Academy in the room of M. Thiers. M. Taine was also a candidate for the seat, but M. Martin defeated him by 18 votes to 15. His reception at the French Academy took place Nov. 13, 1879. It had been very long delayed, owing to M. Emile Ollivier's refusal to modify his intention of censuring M. Thiers for not coming to the aid of the Empire in its last hours in 1870. M. Martin would not alter his eulogy of M. Thiers, to whose seat he succeeded; M. Emile Ollivier, whose turn it was to welcome the new Academician, would make no change in his speech; and so it was necessary to compromise matters by appointing M. Xavier Marmier to take M. Ollivier's place. M. Martin has written several minor historical works in addition to those mentioned above, and he has been a constant contributor to Liberal and freethinking newspapers and periodicals.

MARTIN, Sir Theodore, K.C.B., son of the late James Martin, Esq., solicitor, of Edinburgh, was born there in 1816, and received his education at the High School, and at the University of his native city. After practising as a solicitor in Edinburgh for several years, he came, in 1846, to London, where he established himself as a parliamentary agent. In a few years he was recognized as one of the leaders in the body of able men in whose hands is the conduct of the business of promoting private bills in Parliament. That position he still retains. He first became known as an author by his contributions to *Fraser's Magazine* and *Tait's Magazine*, under the signature of "Bon Gaultier," and in conjunction with the late Professor Aytoun he composed the "Book of Ballads," which bears that pseudonym, and a volume

of translations of the "Poems and Ballads of Göethe," 1858. He prepared a translation of the Danish poet Henrik Hertz's fine lyrical drama, "King René's Daughter," which was produced on the stage with great effect, the principal character, "Iolanthe," being played by Miss Helen Faucit, who in 1851 became Mr. Martin's wife. Mr. Martin's translations of Œhlenschläger's dramas, "Corregio," and "Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp," published in 1854 and 1857, have made these masterpieces of the Danish poet's genius familiar to a large circle of English readers. His metrical translation of the "Odes of Horace" appeared in 1860, and was immediately republished in the United States. It was followed, ten years later, by a critical essay on Horace's Life and Writings, in the "Ancient Classics for English Readers." His poetical translation of Catullus (1861, 2nd edit., 1875,) was followed by a privately printed volume of "Poems, Original and Translated," 1863, a translation of the "Vita Nuova" of Dante, and a translation of the first part of Göethe's "Faust," which, from the frequency of the editions, seems to be accepted as the best English metrical version of that famous work. In 1867 he published a memoir of Professor Aytoun. It was while he was engaged on this biography that he was requested by the Queen to write the "Life of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," the first volume of which appeared in 1874. His metrical version of Heine's "Poems and Ballads" appeared in 1878. The fifth and concluding volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort," was published on March 15, 1880, and five days afterwards the author received from the hands of the Queen the honour of knighthood, and was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath. On Nov. 25, 1880, he was elected Rector of the University of St. Andrews by 113 votes against 68 given for Mr. E. A. Freeman, the historian.

MARTINEAU, James, LL.D., younger brother of the late Miss Martineau, was born at Norwich, April 21, 1805, and educated at the Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpenter's School at Bristol, and Manchester New College, York. He was appointed second minister of Eustace Street Presbyterian Meeting House, Dublin, in 1828; second minister of Paradise Street Chapel, Liverpool, in 1832; Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Manchester New College, in 1841; removed to London, 1857; was minister of Little Portland Street Chapel, 1859-72; and was appointed Principal of Manchester New College, London, in 1868. Dr. Martineau is the author of "The Rationale of Religious Inquiry," published about 1837; "Lectures in the Liverpool Controversy," 1839; "Hymns for the Christian Church and Home," 1840; "Endeavours after the Christian Life," vol. i., 1843; vol. ii., 1847; "Miscellanies," 1852; "Studies of Christianity," 1858; Essays Philosophical and Theological," 2 vols., 1869; Hymns of Praise and Prayer," 1874; and "Religion as affected by Modern Materialism," an address delivered in Manchester New College, London, 1874. He has been a constant contributor to the *National Review*, of which he was one of the founders. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Leyden in Feb., 1875.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS, Arsenio, a Spanish general and statesman, born in 1834, being the son of a brigadier-general, left the Staff School at Madrid with the rank of lieutenant, went through the campaign in Morocco, in 1859, as a member of the staff of the commander-in-chief, O'Donnell, and was there promoted to the rank of major. In 1864 he joined the army of Cuba as colonel, and he remained

six years in that island. On his return to Spain, in 1870, he was sent, with the title of brigadier-general, to join the Army of the North, which was engaged in repelling the Carlist rebellion. After the abdication of King Amadeo he declined to give in his adhesion to the new order of things, and made no secret of his antipathy to the Republic. He was put on the retired list in 1873, and shortly afterwards was confined in a fortress as a conspirator. From his prison he addressed to General Zabala, Minister of War, the well-known letter in which he requested permission to go and fight, as a private, under the orders of General Concha, the Carlist forces in Navarre and the Basque provinces. This letter obtained for him his liberty, and he was sent to the Army of the North in April, 1874, to command a division of the 3rd Corps. He took part in the engagements of Las Munecas and Galdames, which led to the siege of Bilbao being raised, and he was the first to enter the liberated city on May 1, 1874. When General Concha reorganized the Liberal army, Martinez Campos was appointed general in command of the 3rd Corps. He fought, at the head of his troops, on the 25th, the 26th, and particularly on the 27th of June, the day on which the Commander - in - Chief, General Concha, was killed in the attack on Monte Moru, near Estella. General Martinez Campos, besieged at Zurrugay, on the same day, by the main body of the Carlists, opened a passage through the enemy's ranks, at the head of a column which numbered barely 1,800 men, and went to rejoin, at Murillo, the head-quarters, where he was able to organize the retreat of the army on Tafalla. Returning to Madrid, he continued to conspire almost overtly in favour of Don Alfonso, whilst Marshal Serrano, chief of the executive power, was operating against the Carlists. In conjunction with General Jovellar he made the military *pronunciamiento* of Sagonto, which gave the throne of Spain to Alfonso XII. The new Government sent him into Catalonia, as Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of that military district. In less than a month he pacified the country, put down the Carlist bands, and took the command of the Army of the North. He brought the civil war to a close by the defeat of Don Carlos at Pena de Plata, in March, 1876. The high dignity of Captain-General of the Army, which is equivalent to that of a Marshal of France, was the recompense for his signal services. A year afterwards he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in Cuba, which the rebels had held in check for seven years. Under his leadership the Spaniards were uniformly victorious, but neither these triumphs nor the strategical talents of the Commander-in-Chief would have succeeded in bringing about the complete pacification of the island if the recognition of the political rights of the Cubans and new Liberal concessions had not satisfied the demands of the insurgents. On his return to Spain, General Martinez Campos accepted the portfolio of war and the Presidency of the Council (March 7, 1879), and endeavoured to procure the fulfilment of the promises made to the Cubans; but not obtaining the support of the Cortes, he resigned, and was succeeded by Señor Cánovas del Castillo (Dec. 9, 1879). Early in 1881 the Conservative Government of Señor Cánovas del Castillo was overthrown, and a coalition between Señor Sagasta and General Martinez Campos came into power, and retained it till Oct., 1883, when it resigned in consequence of being unable to obtain from the French Government a satisfactory apology for the insult offered to King Alfonso by the Paris mob on his visit to Paris.

MASKELL, William, M.A., only son of the late William Maskell, Esq., of Bath, born in 1814, and educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and M.A. in 1838, took orders in 1837, and was instituted to the rectory of Corscombe, Dorset (of which he was patron), in 1842, resigning it in 1846. He was appointed chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, and instituted to the vicarage of St. Marychurch, Devon (in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter), in 1847. The "Gorham Case," in which Mr. Maskell had taken an active and prominent part, as chaplain of the Bishop of Exeter, was decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council early in 1850, and in June Mr. Maskell resigned his preferments, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church. This step, however, was not taken until after a long and interesting correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Maskell has written "The Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England," 1844; "The History of the Martin Marprelate Controversy," 1845; "Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," 1846-7; "A Dissertation on Holy Baptism," and "An Inquiry into the Doctrine of the Church of England upon Absolution," 1848; the "First" and "Second Letters on the Position of the High-Church Party in the Church of England," 1850; and "A Letter to Dr. Pusey on his Practice of Receiving Confessions." His fine collection of English Rituals and Service Books was, in 1847, disposed of to the trustees of the British Museum, who purchased his collection of ancient and mediæval carvings in ivory, in 1858. His most recent publications are, "A Letter to the Editor of the *Dublin Review* upon the Temporal Power of the Pope and his Personal Infallibility," 1869; "What is the meaning of the late decree on the Infallibility of the Pope?" 1871; "Odds and Ends," 1872, being a description of the small seaport called Bude Haven, Cornwall, along with six short stories; "A Dissertation on Ancient and Mediæval Ivories," 1872, for the Committee of Council on Education; and he has also edited for them the South Kensington Museum Art Handbooks. A new edition of his "Ancient Liturgy" and the "Monumenta Ritualia" was published in 1882 by the Oxford University Press. Mr. Maskell is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county of Cornwall.

MASON, Francis, the youngest son of a lace merchant, was born July 21, 1837, at Islington, and educated at the Islington Proprietary School, and at King's School, Canterbury, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1858, and a Fellow by examination in 1862. He received his professional education at King's College, London, of which he is an honorary Fellow. Early in his career as a student he attracted the attention of his teacher, the late Sir William Fergusson, and subsequently was for twelve years his confidential assistant in private practice. He is Surgeon and Lecturer on Practical Surgery, and was formerly Lecturer on Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and is Consulting Surgeon to the St. Pancras and Northern Dispensary. He is President of the Medical Society of London, and a Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical, and other learned societies, and was formerly Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital, and Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital. Mr. Mason is the author of a work on "Harelip and Cleft Palate," 1877; also "The Surgery of the Mouth," in the *Monthly Review of Dental Surgery;* and "The Surgery of the Face," the last constituting the Lettsomian lectures delivered at the Medical Society of London, in the session 1877-78, and published in the *Lancet*. He has

contributed numerous papers to the medical journals, the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, and the *St. Thomas's Hospital Reports;* and is the inventor of several ingenious surgical instruments.

MASSÉ, Félix Marie Victor, composer, born at Lorient, March 7, 1822, studied at the Conservatoire of Paris, and carried off the principal prize for musical composition in 1844. Upon his return from Rome he composed various romances and melodies, and in 1852 a comic opera in one act, entitled "La Chanteuse Voilée," which was successful. Amongst his later compositions, which have nearly always met with a favourable reception, may be mentioned, "Les Noces de Jeannette," 1853; "Galathée," 1854, accounted one of his best works; "Miss Fauvette," 1855; "Les Saisons," 1856; "La Reine Topaze," 1856; "La Fée Carabosse," 1859; "Le Dernier Couplet," 1861; and "Le Fils du Brigadier," 1867. M. Massé, who is chief of the choir of the opera, is decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in 1863 received a pension. In 1866 he was appointed to succeed M. Leborne as Professor of Composition at the Conservatoire. He was elected a Member of the Académie des Beaux Arts in the place of Auber, in 1871; and an Associate of the Royal Academy of Belgium, in succession to Félicien David, Jan. 11, 1877.

MASSEY, Gerald, poet, born at Tring, in Herefordshire, May 29, 1828, of very poor parents, in early youth was employed in a silk-mill, and afterwards became a straw-plaiter. He received a scanty education at the British and National Schools. The Bible, "Robinson Crusoe," the "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Greek and Roman History," constituted his chief reading whilst at home. At the age of fifteen he repaired to London, became an errand-boy, and spent some years in trade before he began to gain his living by writing. A volume entitled "Poems and Chansons," published at Tring about 1846, was his first work, and in 1848 he edited a paper called the *Spirit of Freedom*, and in 1849 published "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love." The same year he became one of the secretaries to the Christian Socialists, who, headed by the Rev. Mr. Maurice, were trying to promote co-operation amongst the working classes. He wrote "The Ballad of Babe Crystabel, and other Poems," published in 1855; "Craigcrook Castle, and other Poems," in 1856; and "Havelock's March, and other Poems," in 1861. Mr. Massey, who afterwards published a prose work, entitled "Shakspere's Sonnets and his Private Friends," received a pension on the civil list in 1863. His latest work is "A Tale of Eternity, and other Poems," 1869. He contributes to various periodicals, and lectures on literary and other subjects. In 1873 he proceeded on a lecturing tour to the United States, where he gained an unenviable notoriety by the delivery of a blasphemous lecture entitled, "Why does not God kill the Devil?"

MASSON, David, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, born Dec. 2, 1822, in Aberdeen, and educated at Marischal College in that city, and at the University of Edinburgh, commenced his literary career at the age of nineteen, as editor of a Scotch provincial newspaper, and repairing, in 1844, to London, where he remained about a year, contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* and other periodicals. He established himself in Edinburgh for two or three years, as a writer for periodical publications, besides having special engagements with the Messrs. Chambers, returning to London in 1847, where he resided for eighteen years, and was appointed to the chair of English Language and Literature at University College, London, on the re-

signation of the late Professor Clough in 1852. He retired from his post in Oct., 1865, having been appointed Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. He contributed numerous articles to the *Quarterly*, *National*, *British Quarterly*, and *North British Reviews*, to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and the "English Cyclopædia," and in 1859 became editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, which he conducted for a good many years, and to which he has largely contributed. His papers on Carlyle's "Latter-Day Pamphlets," "Dickens and Thackeray," "Rabelais," "Literature and the Labour Question," "Pre-Raphaelism in Art and Literature," "Theories of Poetry," "Shakspere and Goethe," "Hugh Miller," and "De Quincey and Prose-writing," are the best known. His "Essays, Biographical and Critical: chiefly on English Poets," appeared in 1856, and have been reprinted, with additions, in 3 vols., 1874, one being entitled specially, "Chatterton: a Story of the year 1870;" his "Life of John Milton, narrated in connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time," vol. i. was published in 1858, vol. ii. in 1871, vol. iii. in 1873, and vols. iv. and v. in 1878, there being yet one volume wanted to complete the work; "British Novelists and their Styles: a Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction," in 1859; "Recent British Philosophy; a Review with Criticism, including some Remarks on Mr. Mill's Answer to Sir W. Hamilton," being an explanation of some lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in 1865. Among his most recent publications are an edition of Milton's Poetical Works, called "The Cambridge Edition," in three volumes, with introductions, notes, and an essay on Milton's English, and a smaller edition of the same, called "The Golden Treasury Edition," in two volumes, with introductions, notes, and a memoir. Both appeared in 1874. In 1873 he published a biography of the poet Drummond, entitled, "Drummond of Hawthornden: the Story of his Life and Writings;" and in 1874 "The Three Devils: Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's."

MASTERS, Maxwell Tylden, M.D., F.R.S., born in 1833, at Canterbury, was educated at King's College, London, after which he practised medicine for some years. He held the lectureship on botany at St. George's Hospital from 1855 to 1868, and became principal editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle* in 1865. Dr. Masters has been Botanical Examiner in the University of London; is a Fellow of the Royal, Linnean, and Royal Horticultural Societies; an Associate of King's College; an honorary or corresponding member of the principal Horticultural Societies of Belgium, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and America, and of the Royal Society of Sciences of Liége, the Society of Natural Sciences of Cherbourg, and correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. His works consist of a treatise on "Vegetable Teratology," of "Botany for Beginners" (of which Dutch and Russian translations have been made), and of numerous monographs and papers on subjects relating to botany, vegetable physiology, and horticulture. He is a frequent contributor to scientific periodicals, and has taken part in Oliver's "Flora of Tropical Africa," Hooker's "Flora of British India," Von Martius's "Flora Brasiliensis," De Candolle's "Prodromus," and other works, besides preparing the second and third editions of Henfrey's "Elementary Course of Botany."

MATHERS, Helen Buckingham (Mrs. Henry Reeves), novelist, was born in 1852, at Crewkerne, Somerset, and educated at Chantry, near Frome. Her first novel was

"Comin' through the Rye," 1875, which immediately secured immense popularity, and was rapidly translated into more languages than any of Dickens' works. "The Token of the Silver Lily," a poem, was published in 1876, and soon sold out; "Cherry Ripe," Miss Mather's second novel, was published in 1877, and followed in 1878 by "The Land o' the Leal," and "As He Comes up the Stair," which are novelettes. Her third novel, "My Lady Green Sleeves," appeared in 1879, and was followed in 1881 by "The Story of a Sin." "Sam's Sweetheart," is the title of a novel which is just issuing from the press, and a sixth three-volume work appeared as the summer number of the *Illustrated London News*. Seven years ago Miss Mathers was married to Mr. Henry Reeves, F.R.C.S.E., a well-known surgeon to several large metropolitan hospitals, and author of "Human Morphology," and other surgical and anatomical works.

MATHESON, George, D.D., was born at Glasgow, March 27, 1842, and educated at Glasgow Academy, and the University of Glasgow. He lost his sight in youth, but in spite of this entered the university in preparation for the ministry, and took a leading place in classics, philosophy, and theology; carried off the first prize in the senior division of logic, and the prize essay for the best specimen of Socratic dialogue in 1860, took the first prize for moral philosophy in 1861; graduated M.A. with honours in philosophy in 1862, and B.D. in 1866. He was licensed to the ministry of the Church of Scotland in 1866; appointed assistant to Dr. Macduff of Sandyford Church, Glasgow in 1867; chosen by popular election parish minister of Innellan in 1868; received in 1880 an unanimous call to succeed Dr. Cumming of London, but declined it; appointed Baird lecturer for 1881, and one of the St. Giles' lecturers for 1882. In 1879 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1874 he published "Aids to the Study of German Theology; in 1877, "Growth of the Spirit of Christianity," 2 vols.; in 1881 "Natural Elements of Revealed Theology" (Baird lecture); in 1882, "Confucianism" (in vol. of St. Giles' lectures—"Faiths of the World"); and a devotional volume, "My Aspirations." Dr. Matheson has contributed to the *Contemporary, British Quarterly, Modern Review, Princeton Review, Expositor, Good Words* and *Sunday Magazine*.

MATHEW, The Hon. Sir James Charles, Judge of the High Court of Justice, is son of Mr. Charles Mathew, of Lehena House, Cork, by Mary, daughter of Mr. James Hackett, of Cork. He was born at Lehena House, July 10, 1830, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was senior moderator and gold medallist in 1850. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Hilary Term, 1854, having in the previous November obtained an open studentship. Mr. Mathew was a member of the South Eastern circuit, when in March, 1881, he was appointed by the Crown a Judge in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. Shortly before that time he had acted as a member of the committee on the subject of Costs of Legal Proceedings. His appointment to the bench is one of the few instances of a member of the junior bar being elevated. He was knighted on his promotion and created LL.D., *honoris causâ*, by the University of Dublin. He was the third Catholic Judge appointed in England since Catholic Emancipation, the two previous ones being Mr. Justice Shee and Mr. Justice Hayes. He married, in 1861, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edwin Biron, vicar of Lympne, Kent.

MATHIEU-BODET, Pierre, a French statesman, was born in 1817, and adopted the legal profession.

In 1848 he was chosen one of the Conservative members of the Constituent Assembly, and retained his seat in the Chamber till the *coup d'état* of 1851, devoting himself particularly to financial questions. He was appointed by Prince Louis Napoleon a member of the Consultative Commission, but on the confiscation of the property of the Orleans Princes, he resigned that post, and during the Empire confined himself to the exercise of his profession. On his election to the Assembly in 1871 he retired from the bar. Though a Conservative, he abstained from taking part in the consultations of any particular party. He voted against M. Thiers in May, 1873, being one of the fourteen Deputies who then announced their acceptance of the Republic as the definite form of Government, but who urged on the President a more distinct Conservative policy. He was elected Reporter to the Budget Committee in 1872, and again in the session of 1874. In June, 1874, he succeeded M. Magne in the Ministry of Finance, and he retained his portfolio till May, 1875.

MATHILDE (Princess), Mathilde Lætitia Wilhelmine Bonaparte, daughter of the ex-King Jerome and Princess Catherine of Würtemberg, and cousin to Napoleon III., was born at Trieste, May 27, 1820, and married at Florence, Oct. 10, 1841, to the Russian Prince Anatole Demidoff. This union was not happy, and in 1845 they separated by mutual consent, her husband being compelled by the Czar to allow the Princess an annuity of 200,000 roubles. From 1849 till the marriage of Napoleon III. she did the honours at the palace of the President, and on the re-establishment of the Empire was comprised amongst the members of the imperial family of France, and received the title of Highness. The Princess, who was a pupil of M. Giraud, is an accomplished artist, and has exhibited some of her pictures upon several occasions at the Salon de Peinture. She obtained honourable mention in 1861.

MAUDSLEY, Henry, M.D., was born near Giggleswick, Settle, Yorkshire, Feb. 5, 1835, and educated at Giggleswick School and University College, London. He studied medicine at University College, and graduated M.D. at the University of London in 1857. Dr. Maudsley was Physician to the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital 1859-62; was made Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1869; and was appointed Gulstonian Lecturer to the College in 1870. He is a Fellow of University College, London, was lately Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, and is Consulting Physician to the West London Hospital; and an honorary member of various learned societies in Paris, Vienna, Italy, and America. He has been President of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and was editor of the *Journal of Mental Science*. Dr. Maudsley is the author of "The Physiology of Mind," "The Pathology of Mind," "Body and Mind," and "Responsibility in Mental Disease."

MAURITIUS, Bishop of. *See* Royston, Dr.)

MAX-MÜLLER, Frederick, son of Wilhelm Müller, the German poet, was born at Dessau, Dec. 6, 1823, studied at the University of Leipzig, and took his degree in 1843. He afterwards studied Sanskrit and comparative philology, under Professor Brockhaus, at Leipzig, where he published, in 1844, his first work, a translation of "The Hitopadesa," a collection of Sanskrit fables; proceeded to Berlin to attend the lectures of Bopp and Schelling, and to examine the collection of Sanskrit MSS. there. In 1845 he went to Paris to continue his studies under Eugène Burnouf, at whose suggestion he began to collect materials for an edition of

the "Rig-Veda," the Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans, and the Commentary of Sâyanâchârya. After copying and collating the MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris, he repaired to England in June, 1846, in order to collate the MSS. at the East-India House and the Bodleian Library. As he was on the point of returning to Germany, he made the acquaintance of the late Baron Bunsen, then Prussian ambassador in London, who persuaded him to stay in England, and on his and the late Prof. Wilson's recommendation the East-India Company engaged him to publish the first edition of the "Rig-Veda" at their expense. In 1848 he settled at Oxford, where his work was to be printed, and the first volume, of 1,000 pages quarto, appeared in 1849. He was invited by the University to give some courses of lectures on Comparative Philology, as Deputy Taylorian Professor, in 1850; was made Honorary M.A. and member of Christ Church in 1851; was elected Taylorian Professor, and received the full degree of M.A. by decree of Convocation in 1854; was made a Curator of the Bodleian Library in 1856; and elected a Fellow of All Souls College in 1858. He was in 1860 an unsuccessful candidate for the professorship of Sanskrit at Oxford, being opposed by a coalition of theological parties. For a time he was Oriental librarian at the Bodleian Library. In 1868 the University founded a new Professorship of Comparative Philology, and the statute of foundation named him as the first professor. In 1872 he was invited to lecture in the newly founded University of Strasburg as Professor of Sanskrit. He declined the appointment, but gave some courses of lectures there in 1872. As he refused to accept any salary, the University of Strasburg founded a triennial prize for Sanskrit scholarship in memory of his services. On the 3rd of Dec., 1873, at the invitation of the Dean of Westminster, he delivered in Westminster Abbey a lecture on the "Religions of the World." In 1875 he resigned his professorship at Oxford, intending to return to Germany, but the University requested him to remain in Oxford, and entrusted him with the edition of a series of translations of the "Sacred Books of the East," appointing at the same time a Deputy-Professor, Mr. Sayce. Twenty-two volumes of this series have been published, of which the first contains Max-Müller's translation of the Upanishadr, 1879, and the tenth his translation of the Dhammapada from Pali, 1881. A new series was begun in 1883. In 1878, he delivered in the Chapter House of Westminster a course of lectures on "The Origin and Growth of Religion, as illustrated by the Religions of India" (last edition, 1882). These lectures were delivered in consequence of a bequest made by the late Mr. Hibbert. On Nov. 13, 1877, Professor Max-Müller was elected a Delegate of the University Press. On Oct. 28, 1881, he was elected curator of the Bodleian Library in place of the late Professor Rolleston. In 1882 he was invited by the University of Cambridge to give a course of lectures on India, specially intended for the candidates for the Indian Civil Service. These lectures were published in 1882, under the title of "India: What can it teach us?" In addition to the "Hitopadesa," he published at Königsberg, in 1847, "Meghadûta, an India Elegy," translated from the Sanskrit, with notes, in German; in the Transactions of the British Association, in 1847, "An Essay on Bengali, and its Relation to the Aryan Languages;" in 1853, "An Essay on Indian Logic," in "Thompson's Laws of Thought;" in 1854, "Proposals for a Uniform Missionary Alphabet," and "Suggestions on the Learning and Languages of the seat of War in the

East, with Linguistic Map;" republished in 1855 under the title of "A Survey of Languages." In 1854 appeared his "Letter to Chevalier Bunsen on the Classification of the Turanian Languages in Bunsen's 'Christianity and Mankind;'" in 1857, at Leipsic, "The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, together with text and translation of the Prâtisâkhya, an ancient work on Sanskrit Grammar and Pronunciation," in German; and "Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims;" in 1858, "The German Classics from the Fourth to the Nineteenth Century," and "Essay on Comparative Mythology," in the Oxford Essays; in 1859, "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature" (2nd ed. 1860), and "Lectures on the Science of Language," two series, delivered at the Royal Institution (last edition, 1882); and "Sanskrit Grammar for beginners" (2nd ed. 1870). In 1868 he delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge, "On the Stratification of Languages," and in 1870, a course of lectures "On the Science of Religion," at the Royal Institution, published in 1873, under the title of "Introduction to the Science of Religion," with "Two Essays on False Analogies and the Philosophy of Mythology" (last edition, 1882). In 1873 he gave another course of lectures at the Royal Institution on Mr. Darwin's Philosophy of Language, published in *Fraser's Magazine*. Most of his essays have been collected in "Chips from a German Workshop," 4 vols. 1868-75:—vol. i., Essays on the Science of Religion; vol. ii., Essays on Mythology, Tradition, and Customs; vol. iii., Essays on Literature, Biography, and Antiquities; vol. iv., Essays on the Science of Language. A selection of them was published under the title of "Selected Essays," 2 vols., 1882. In 1869 he published, as a specimen, the first volume of his translation of the Rig-Veda "Hymns to the Maruts, or the Storm-Gods." In 1873 appeared his edition of the two texts of the Rig-Veda (2nd ed., 1877), and in 1874 the sixth and concluding volume of his large edition of the Rig-Veda with Sâyana's Commentary. Since the year 1879 Professor Max-Müller has devoted himself to the teaching of several Buddhist priests who had been sent to him from Japan to learn Sanskrit. This led him to the discovery that the oldest Sanskrit MSS. existed in Japan. With the help of these Japanese MSS. he published the Sanskrit originals of several Buddhist texts, such as the Sukhâvatîvyûha (Journ. R. As. Soc. 1880), the Vagrakkhedikâ, in the *Anecdota Oxoniensia*, 1881, while one of his pupils, Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio, compiled a complete Catalogue of the Buddhist Tripitaka, the Sacred Canon of the Buddhists in China and Japan, published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in 1883. In 1881, in commemoration of the centenary of its first publication, he brought out a new translation of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason, preceded by an historical introduction by Professor L. Noiré. Mr. Max-Müller, who has contributed numerous articles to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Times*, and various literary journals of England, Germany, and France, is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, one of the Knights of the *Ordre pour le Mérite*, one of the ten foreign members of the Reale Accademia dei Lincei of Rome, and has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Cambridge and Edinburgh.

MAY, The Right Hon. George Augustus Chichester, son of the Rev. Edmund May, late Rector of Belfast, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Sinclair, Esq., of Fort William, co. Antrim, was born at Belfast in 1815. He received his education at Shrewsbury School and at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated with honours. He was called to the bar in Ireland

in 1844; was made a Queen's Counsel there in 1865; was law adviser to the Crown in Ireland from Feb., 1874, to Nov., 1875; and Attorney-General for Ireland from the last date to Feb., 1877, when he was appointed to succeed the late Right Hon. James Whiteside as Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland.

MAY, Sir Thomas Erskine, K.C.B., D.C.L., born in 1815, and educated at Bedford School, under Dr. Brereton, entered the public service as Assistant Librarian of the House of Commons in 1831, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1838, was appointed Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills in 1846, Taxing-Master of the House of Commons in 1847, to the Table of the House, as Clerk-Assistant, in 1856, and Clerk of the House of Commons in 1871. His public services were rewarded by the Companionship of the Bath in 1860, and he was promoted Knight Commander in July, 1866. Sir T. E. May has written "A Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament," published in 1844, which being acknowledged as the Parliamentary text-book, has passed through six editions, and has been translated into German and Hungarian; a pamphlet, entitled "Remarks and Suggestions with a view to Facilitate the Dispatch of Public Business in Parliament," published in 1849; another pamphlet, "On the Consolidation of the Election Laws," in 1850; and "Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III., 1760-1860," in 1861-3, which, commencing where the great work of Hallam concluded, continues the history of our laws and liberties to the present time. The latter work has been reprinted in the United States and translated into French and German; and a third edition with a new supplementary chapter, was published in London in 3 vols., 1871. Sir T. E. May's most recent work is "Democracy in Europe; a History," 2 vols., 1877. In 1854 he collected and reduced to writing, for the first time, the "Rules, Orders, and Forms of Proceeding of the House of Commons," which were adopted and printed by command of the House. He contributed to the *Penny Cyclopædia* numerous articles, relating chiefly to political economy and historical biography; and has written for the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Law Magazine*, and other reviews.

MAYER, Joseph, F.S.A., born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Feb. 23, 1803, settled as a jeweller at Liverpool, in 1822, and devoted his labour and fortune to the formation of the Museum of Art recently presented by him to that town. His earliest study was Greek coins, his collection of which was sold to the French Government in 1844. Antique gems next attracted his chief attention, and his skill and liberality rendered him famous in Europe. His favourite design was to collect in Liverpool a museum of treasures of artistic excellence, in order to educate students in the true principles of beauty. In this he has succeeded, and his Egyptian, Abyssinian, and Etruscan collections, chosen with a due regard to art, are justly famed; and he is equally celebrated for his collection of Ivories, of Greek, Roman, and Mediæval gems, and of Wedgwood and of English pottery. With the view of writing "A History of the Rise and Progress of Art in England from 1550 to the Present Time," he has collected between four and five thousand original drawings, between fifteen and twenty thousand early engravings, and above fifty thousand autograph letters of English artists. The number of scientific works for which the world is indebted to Mr. Mayer's generous aid is considerable; the "Inventorium Sepulchrale," the "Anglo-Saxon Vocabularies," and the "Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici," being the most im-

portant. When the art of electro-plating was discovered by Mr. Thomas Spencer, to this liberal patron of all science did the inventor apply. Under Mr. Mayer's auspices, the first article ever subjected to this process was successfully plated—a spoon, which now lies in the Mayer Collection in the Liverpool Museum. In 1860 he raised two companies of volunteers, called the Liverpool Borough Guard, and subsequently raised and clothed at his own expense a third company, in the neighbourhood of Bebbington, his residence. In 1865 he made a donation to this Cheshire village of a free library, containing 20,000 volumes, with a handsome edifice, standing in the public walks, which are also a gift of Mr. Mayer. They occupy nearly six acres, and are planted with every variety of flowering shrub that will bear the Cheshire climate. Mr. Mayer is an enthusiastic student of floriculture in its higher forms. In 1870, under the superintendence of Henry Boyle, Esq., M.A., the Victoria Regia was brought to flower beneath the open sky, in his hot-water tanks at Bebbington,—an achievement never before made, and believed to be possible by very few. In 1869 his grateful townsmen of Liverpool erected a colossal statue of Mr. Mayer in St. George's Hall. It is of Carrara marble, and the work of Signor Giovanni Fontana.

MAYHEW, Henry, born in 1812, was for a short time at Westminster School, which he left to go a voyage to Calcutta, and on his return was articled to his father, a solicitor, for three years. He commenced his literary career in London, bringing out, in conjunction with the late Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, the farce of the "Wandering Minstrel" at the Queen's Theatre, and in 1841 was one of the promoters of *Punch*, from which he afterwards withdrew. He has written numerous tales and articles in magazines, and is best known by "London Labour and the London Poor," a cyclopædia of information on the condition of the working classes. Among his other works are "The Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints," published in 1852, and "The Wonders of Science," in 1855. In conjunction with his brothers Horace and Augustus, he published a variety of fairy tales and farces, and the following works of humorous fiction:—"The Greatest Plague of Life," "Whom to Marry, and How to Get Married," "The Magic of Kindness," "Peasant-boy Philosopher," and "Tricks of Trade."

MAYOR, The Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth, M.A., born at Baddagamme, in Ceylon, Jan. 25, 1825, was educated at Shrewsbury School and St. John's College, Cambridge, and ordained deacon in 1855, priest in 1857, by the Bishop of Ely. He was elected Fellow of St. John's College in 1849; was Assistant-Master at Marlborough College 1849-53; College Lecturer in 1853; Librarian of the University of Cambridge 1863-67, and was appointed Professor of Latin in that University in 1872. Mr. Mayor is the editor of "Thirteen Satires of Juvenal," 1853, 2nd edit., Part I. 1869, Part II. 1872, 2nd edit. 1878, 3rd edit. 1881; "Juvenal for Schools," Sat. X., XI., 1879; Sat. XII.—XVI., 1879; "Two Lives of Nicholas Ferrar," 1855; "Autobiography of Matt. Robinson," 1856; "Early Statutes of St. John's College, Cambridge," 1859; "Cicero's Second Philippic," with notes, 1861; 2nd edit. 1865; 3rd edit. 1867; 4th edit. 1872; 5th edit. 1877; 6th edit. 1879; "Roger Ascham's Schoolmaster," with notes, 1863, new edit. 1883 (Bohn's Library); "Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ," 2 vols., 1863-9; "Letters of Archbishop Williams," 1866; "Catalogue of the Baker MSS.," Cambridge, 1867; "First Greek Reader," 1868; 2nd edit. 1870; 3rd edit. 1873; 4th edit.

1878; Tho. Baker's "History of St. John's College, Cambridge," 2 vols. 1869; "Exercises on Latin Accidence," 1870, 3 parts; 2nd edit. in 1 vol., 1871; "Exercises of Latin Syntax," 3 parts, 1871; 2nd edit., in 1 vol., 1878; "Latin Exercises," 3rd series, in 3 parts, 1872; 2nd edit., in 1 vol., 1879; "Life of Ambrose Bonwicke," 1870; "Life of Bishop Bedell, by his son," 1871; "Homer's Odyssey," IX.—XII., with notes, Part I., 1872; "Quintilian," Book X., with notes, Part I., 1872; "Fragments of two Essays in English Philology by Archdeacon Hare," 1873; Report of the Congress of Constance, and translations of various speeches and tracts by Bishop Reinkens, Prof. Messmer, &c., 1873-4; "Memoir of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby," by the late Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A., 1874; "Bibliographical Clue to Latin Literature," 1875; "English Works of Bishop Fisher," vol. I. (Early English Text Society), 1876; "Ven. Bedae Hist. Eccl. Gentis Anglorum," Libri III., IV. Cambr. 1878; 2nd ed. 1879; 3rd ed. 1880; "Modicus cibi Medicus sibi; or, Nature her own Physician," 1880; "Pliny's Letters," book III. 1880; "The Peace of God," 1882. Mr. Mayor is a contributor to *Notes and Queries*. He was one of the editors of the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology* and of the *Journal of Philology*.

MEADOWS, Alfred, M.D., was born at Ipswich, June 2, 1833, and educated at the grammar school of his native town, and at King's College, London. In 1853 he matriculated at the University of London, and in October of the same year he entered the medical faculty at King's College. During his studentship he obtained the Medical Society's prize for an essay on the "Influence of the Imagination in the Production and Cure of Disease." He was appointed house physician and afterwards physician accoucheur assistant at King's College Hospital. In 1857 he graduated M.B. in the University of London, and in the following year proceeded to the degree of M.D. In 1859 he became a member of the College of Physicians, but it was not till 1873 that the College elected him a Fellow. In 1871 he was appointed physician-accoucheur to St. Mary's Hospital, and lecturer on midwifery and the diseases of women and children at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School. Dr. Meadows has published a translation of Henri Roger's "Clinical Researches on Auscultation of the Head," 1863; "A Manual of Midwifery;" "The Prescriber's Companion;" "Diseases of Infancy and Childhood," conjointly with Dr. Tanner; a pamphlet on "Medical Ethics," and another on "Ritual, Religious and Secular." He has also edited and translated for the New Sydenham Society Bernutz and Goupil's "Diseases of Women." Dr. Meadows has been appointed a commander of the second class of the Order of Wasa by the King of Sweden for services rendered to his majesty as well as to the Crown Prince of Sweden during their stay in England. He is a magistrate for Middlesex.

MEASON, Malcolm Ronald Laing, son of the late Gilbert Laing Meason, Esq., of Lindertis, Forfarshire, was born at Edinburgh, in 1824, and educated in France, and at St. Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath. He entered the army in 1839 as ensign of the 40th Regiment, and served through the second Affghan and the Gwalior campaigns in India, was very severely wounded, and received two medals. He joined the 10th Hussars in 1846, and sold out in 1851. From the latter year to 1854 he was editor of the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*. In 1855, he was sent to Paris by the *Daily News* in conjunction with Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, as one of the special correspondents for the Paris Exhibition of that year. From 1855 to 1860 he was a fre-

quent contributor to the *Daily News*, and in the latter year wrote some interesting letters to that paper from Mount Lebanon, concerning the massacre of the Christians in Syria, of which he was in many instances a witness. From 1856 to 1870, he was a constant contributor to *Household Words*, and afterwards to *All the Year Round*. From 1866 to 1870 he was editor of *The Weekly Register*. In 1870 he went abroad as special correspondent of the *New York Herald* with the French army, and went through the whole campaign with MacMahon's *corps d'armée*. He was the only newspaper correspondent present at the famous battle of Wörth, which he witnessed from the top of the village church steeple. After Sedan he accepted an offer from the *Daily Telegraph*, and remained in France as special correspondent of that paper until the end of the war, and afterwards, for two years, as correspondent for the same journal at Paris and Versailles. He joined the staff of *The Hour* in 1873. He went to Versailles for the trial of Marshal Bazaine for *The Hour*, and afterwards, in the employment of the *Echo*, as special correspondent with the Prince of Wales. In 1865 he published "The Bubbles of Finance," and in 1866 "The Profits of Panics," being both descriptions from life of the joint stock swindles of the day. In 1868 he published a small volume on "Turf Frauds." He has contributed to the *Month*, the *Dublin Review*, *Belgravia*, *Fraser*, *Macmillan*, the *Whitehall Review*, and other periodicals.

MEATH, Bishop of. (*See* Plunket.)

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ (Grand Duke of), Frederick William Charles George Ernest Adolphus Gustavus, a Lieut.-Gen. in the Prussian army, born Oct. 17, 1819; married June 28, 1843, the Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Maria Sophia Louisa of Cambridge, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge. He succeeded his father, Sept. 6, 1860, and has one son, George Adolphus Frederick Augustus Victor Ernest Gustavus William Wellington, born July 22, 1848.

MEDING, Oskar, a German novelist, who writes under the pseudonym Gregor Samarow, was born April 11, 1829, at Königsberg, being the son of the Governor of East Prussia. He studied law in his native town, at Heidelberg, and at Berlin, from 1848 till 1851, when he became an advocate (Auskultator) at Marienwerder. At a later period he was employed in the magistracy and administration; and, in 1859, he quitted the public service of Prussia and joined that of Hanover. He was sent on several confidential missions by the King of Hanover, George V., and was concerned as a Councillor of State in the passing of various religious and political measures. In 1863 he accompanied the King to Frankfort on the occasion of a Congress of the reigning Princes of Germany being held in that city. In 1865, when a reactionary Ministry was constructed, he went into opposition. Sent on a mission to the Elector of Hesse, in 1866, he returned to Hanover at the time of the Prussian invasion of that country, rejoined the King, who was with the army, and after the catastrophe of Langensalza, followed his royal master to Vienna. He went to Paris in the following year as the representative of the interests of the deposed King. In 1870 he gave in his adhesion to the Prussian Government, and, after residing two years in Switzerland, and at Stuttgart, he settled in Berlin, where, keeping wholly aloof from politics, he began to write his personal reminiscences, in the form of novels, under the pseudonym of "Gregor Samarow." His works include "For the Sceptre and the Crown," a romance in 5 parts, the first of which bears the general title

"Um Szepter und Kronen," 4 vols., Stuttgart, 1872, and the other 4 the following titles:—"Mines and Counter-mines of Europe" ("Europäischer Minen und Gegenminen," 1873), "Two Imperial Crowns" ("Zwei Kaiserkronen," 1875), "Cross and Sword" ("Kreuz und Schwert," 1875), and "Hero and Emperor" ("Held und Kaiser," 1876); subsequently "The Roman Expedition of the Epigoni" ("Die Römerfahrt der Epigonen," 1873), having for its subject the Congress of the German princes at Frankfort; "The Dying Salutation of the Legions" ("Der Todesgruss der Legionen," 1874); the bulky social romance, "Heights and Depths" ("Höhen und Tiefen," 20 vols., 1879-80), comprising "Forgotten" ("Verschollen"), "Gold and Blood" ("Gold und Blut"), "Expiation and Benediction" ("Sühne und Segen"); and the historical romance, "Queen Elizabeth" ("Kaiserin Elizabeth," 6 vols., 1881). Under his own name Meding has published "Memoirs of Contemporary History" ("Memoiren zur Zeitgeschichte," Vol. I., 1881).

MEDLEY, The Most Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan of Canada, born in 1804, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1826, and M.A. in 1830. He was for several years vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter, and prebendary of that Cathedral, and in 1845 was consecrated first Bishop of Fredericton. His diocese includes the entire province of New Brunswick.

MEIGNAN, Guillaume René, a French prelate, born at Renazé (Mayenne), April 1, 1817, studied at Angers and at Château-Gontier, where he greatly distinguished himself, and after being ordained priest became Professor in the College of Tessé, at Le Mans. After occupying this post for three years, he went to Paris, and was appointed successively Director of Studies in the Seminary of Notre Dame des Champs, almoner at the house of the Legion of Honour at St. Denis, curate of the parishes of St. Joseph and St. Andrew, and chief curate of St. Clotilde, where he remained from 1857 to 1862. He also became Professor of Holy Scripture at the Sorbonne; Vicar-General of the diocese of Paris in 1863; and Bishop of Châlons-sur-Marne, in 1864. His principal works are, "Prophéties Messianiques," vol. i., 1858; "M. Renan réfuté par les Rationalistes Allemands," 1863; "Les Évangiles et la Critique au XIX^e^ Siècle," 1864; "La Crise Protestante en Angleterre et en France," 1864; "Le Monde et l'Homme Primitif selon la Bible," 1869; and "Instructions et Conseils adressés aux Familles Chrétiennes," 1875. Mgr. Meignan has contributed important articles to the *Correspondent*.

MEISSONIER, Jean Louis Ernest, painter, born at Lyons, about 1812, went, while young, to Paris, and for some time attended the studio of M. Léon Cogniet. He displayed remarkable ingenuity in microscopic painting, which no one in France had attempted before him, and his "Little Messenger," exhibited in 1836, attracted the attention of critics, who were astonished that so much precision could be allied to such delicacy of finish. Since then he has frequently exhibited, and always with great success. In the Salon of 1857 he had nine subjects, all distinguished by an exquisite touch, and manifesting great care and patience. He obtained a medal of the third class in 1840, one of the second class in 1841, and two of the first class in 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1846, was made Grand Officer in June, 1856, Commander in June, 1867, and member of the Academy of Beaux Arts in 1861.

MELANESIA, Bishop of. (*See* Selwyn.)

MELBOURNE, Bishop of. (*See* Moorhouse, Dr.).

MELIKOFF, Loris, a Russian general, of Armenian descent, son of a merchant at Moscow, was born in 1824, and received his education at the Lazareff Institute in that city. He speaks the Russian, Armenian, Tartar, Persian, and French languages. At an early age he commenced his military career, joining the Hussars at St. Petersburg. At the time of the Crimean war he had attained to the rank of colonel, and he commanded a light cavalry regiment. He was present at the capture of Kars, and was appointed commandant of that town with the rank of general. He also took part in the military operations in the Caucasus, and after the peace he was sent, as governor, to Vladi-Kavkas, in Circassia, in 1860. Some years afterwards he obtained an unlimited leave of absence on account of the state of his health. He visited France, resided for some time at Paris, went next to Germany, and was staying at Wiesbaden when the declaration of war by Russia against Turkey recalled him to active service. He was appointed Adjutant-General to the Grand Duke Michael, the Imperial Lieutenant Commanding-in-Chief the army of the Caucasus. It was in fact General Loris Melikoff who directed all the military operations in a country with which no one was more intimately acquainted than himself. To him in particular is due the capture of Ardahan by the Russian troops, May 17, 1877, and the subsequent capture of Kars. On March 3, 1880, he was shot at by a man named Maladzyetsky, but he fortunately escaped without injury.

MELLON, Mrs. Alfred, known under her maiden name, Miss Sarah Jane Woolgar, born July 8, 1824, made her first appearance in London at the Adelphi Theatre, in Sept., 1843, in a farce called "Antony and Cleopatra," when her merits were recognised, and she found herself high in favour with the London public. Her name has been identified with all the Adelphi triumphs since the date of her first appearance; indeed, except for very brief engagements, she has appeared at no other London theatre. She became the wife of the late Mr. Alfred Mellon, the popular composer and conductor, for some time the leader of the orchestra at the Adelphi Theatre, who died in June, 1867.

MELLOR, The Hon. Sir John, son of the late John Mellor, Esq., of Leicester, born at Hollingwood, near Oldham, Jan. 1, 1809, and educated privately, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1833, and went the Midland circuit. In 1851 he was appointed Q.C., and elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple, was for some years Recorder of Warwick, resigned in 1852, and was appointed in Feb., 1855, to the Recordership of Leicester. He was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Liberal interest, for the borough of Warwick in July, 1852, was elected one of the members for Great Yarmouth in Aug., 1857, and was returned for Nottingham, as an advanced Liberal, at the general election, in April, 1859. He was nominated a Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Nov., 1861, on the retirement of Sir Hugh Hill, and in Nov., 1875, by the operation of the Judicature Act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. He was knighted on his elevation to the judicial bench, from which he retired in 1879.

MENABREA, Louis Frederick, Marquis de Val-Dora, an Italian general and statesman, born at Chambéry (Savoy), Sept. 4, 1809, studied with distinction at the University of Turin, and entered the corps of Engineers as lieutenant. At an early age he became favourably known by his scientific attainments, which led to his appointment as Professor of Mechanics in the Military Academy,

in the School of Artillery, and in the University of Turin, and to his election, in 1839, as a member of the Academy of Sciences in that city. He attained the rank of captain in 1848. Sent by King Charles Albert on a mission into the Italian duchies, he exerted himself to procure a vote in favour of union with the Subalpine kingdom. He was next elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and attached as chief officer first to the Ministry of War, and next to that of Foreign Affairs. These functions he resigned on the accession to power of Gioberti, but he resumed them after the defeat at Novara. In the war of Italian independence Count Menabrea, who had been advanced to the rank of major-general, and placed at the head of the engineering department of the army, executed several important works, including the investment of Peschiera, and was present at the battles of Palestro and Solferino. On the cession of his native province to France, he determined to retain his Italian nationality. Soon afterwards he was nominated a Senator by King Victor Emanuel. He was also made lieutenant-general, and conducted the military operations at Ancona, Capua, and Gaeta. In 1861 he became Minister of Marine in the administration of Baron Ricasoli, and in 1866 he was sent to Germany, where, as plenipotentiary of Italy, he signed the Treaty of Prague. In 1867 he was intrusted by the king, whose first aide-de-camp he had been for some time previously, with the formation of a cabinet in which he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, besides being President of the Council; and notwithstanding numerous financial difficulties, and the complications of the Roman question, he remained in power till Nov., 1869, when a new Cabinet was formed by Signor Lanza. Gen. Menabrea was sent as ambassador to Vienna in Nov., 1870, but was recalled in the following year. He was appointed Ambassador at the Court of St. James's in May, 1876. He was subsequently appointed Ambassador at Paris. Ennobled in 1843, he was created a Count in 1861, and Marquis de Val-Dora in 1875.

MERCIER, Charles, was born at Clapham, Surrey, June 9, 1834. He is a descendant of Philip Mercier, the distinguished Huguenot portrait painter, and is himself an artist. He has, since 1862, served in the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia (now forming part of the Manchester Regiment), of which he is the senior Major. He has painted numberless public portraits of distinguished and representative men; amongst others, Thomas Wright, the Prison Philanthropist, for subscribers, who presented the picture with great ceremony to the City of London; the King of the Belgians, for the Volunteers of Great Britain, from whom his Majesty received the picture in state; the late Prince Royal of Belgium by command of the King; Lord Napier of Magdala, and the late Lords Derby and Mayo, for the Junior Carlton Club; the National Thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral; the late Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, which was hung in the House of Commons; General Sir James Lindsay, and other men of note, for the borough of Wigan; Mr. Massey, M.P., for the boroughs of Salford and Tiverton; Mr. James Crossley, F.R.S. (the Lancashire Bibliopolist), for the Manchester Free Library; Mr. Charles Reade, D.C.L.; the Hon. D. C. Macpherson, Speaker of the Canadian Senate; this picture was commissioned by the Dominion Government. Major Mercier's most important work is one in which the members of the Disraeli Ministry are represented assembled in Cabinet Council in Downing Street. Another important work is the Distribution of the Royal Maunday Bounty, which contains, in

addition to portraits of the Princess of Wales and sons, portraits of many of the leading clergy of the day. Major Mercier has received testimonials from members of the Auxiliary Forces expressive of admiration for the manner in which he conducted the Volunteer visits to Belgium and France; and in 1877, a purse of sovereigns, a clock, and an illuminated address from a number of subscribers, on retiring from the Hospital Saturday Fund, which was founded by him; and in connection with the same movement, one from the working men of Southwark. Major Mercier is Treasurer of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and has taken a prominent part in the political questions of the day.

MEREDITH, George, novelist, born in Hampshire, about 1828, and educated partly in Germany, was brought up to the law, which he quitted for literature. He has written "Poems," 1851; "The Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment," a burlesque prose poem, 1855; "Farina, a Legend of Cologne," 1857; "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril," a philosophical novel, bearing upon the more serious questions of moral education, 1859; "Evan Harrington," a serial tale of modern life, first printed in *Once a Week*, and republished in a separate form, 1861; "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads," 1862; "Emilia in England," 1864; "Rhoda Fleming," 1865; "Vittoria," 1866; "The Adventures of Harry Richmond," 1871; "The Egoist," a novel, 3 vols., 1879; "The Tragic Comedians," 2 vols., 1881, a novel founded on the life and tragic fate of Ferdinand Lassalle, the German socialist; and "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth," 1883.

MEREDITH, Mrs. Louisa, whose maiden name was Miss Louisa Twamley, was born at Birmingham in 1812, where she was brought up carefully by her mother. At first she determined to devote herself to artistic studies; but published, at the age of twenty, a volume of "Poems," illustrated by herself, Encouraged by its success, she wrote her "Romance of Nature, or the Flower Seasons Illustrated," a poetical work, illustrated with plates engraved and coloured after her own designs. In 1836 she contributed some illustrated poems to a volume of coloured groups of flowers, entitled "Flora's Gems," and wrote the first half of a narrative of a tour in South Wales, under the title of "Roscoe's Wanderings in South Wales and along the River Wye." Her "Autumn Rambles on the Wye," with illustrations by David Cox, and "Our Wild Flowers Described," appeared in 1839, in which year she was married to her cousin, Mr. C. Meredith, whom she accompanied to Sydney. After residing there for a year they removed to Tasmania, where she wrote "Notes and Sketches of New South Wales," a narrative of her voyage out, and of her first impressions of the colony, which appeared in "Murray's Home and Colonial Library." "My Home in Tasmania," illustrated by sketches from her own pencil, and that of the bishop (Dr. Nixon), appeared in 1852-3; "Some of my Bush Friends in Tasmania," in 1859; an account of a visit paid to Victoria and Melbourne in 1856, under the title of "Over the Straits, a Visit to Victoria;" and "Loved and Lost," told in gossip verse, and illustrated by her own pencil, in 1860. Her husband has been a member for the county of Glamorgan in the local House of Assembly, and was for some time Colonial Treasurer of Tasmania.

MERIVALE, The Very Rev. Charles, D.D., son of the late John H. Merivale, Esq., of Barton Place, Devon, and brother of the late Mr. Herman Merivale, born in 1808, was educated at Harrow, Haileybury, and St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively

scholar, fellow, and tutor. He took his B.A. degree in high honours in 1830, was a select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1838-40, one of the Preachers at Whitehall in 1839-41, Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1861, and Boyle Lecturer in 1864 and 1865. He was rector of Lawford, Essex, 1848-70; Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons from 1863 to 1869; and was installed Dean of Ely, Dec. 29, 1869. He is the author of a "History of the Romans under the Empire," published in 1850-62; "Boyle Lectures," 1864, 1865; "Translation of Homer's Iliad," in English rhymed verse, 2 vols., 1869; "General History of Rome from the Foundation of the City to the Fall of Augustulus, B.C. 753-A.D. 476," 8vo, London, 1875; and "Lectures on Early Church History," 1879.

MERMILLOD, The Right Rev. Gaspard, D.D., a Swiss prelate, born at Carouge, near Geneva, in 1824; embraced the ecclesiastical state at an early age, and in 1846 became parish priest of Geneva. There he displayed remarkable activity, was mainly instrumental in raising the Church of Notre Dame, which was opened in 1857, and obtained great influence at Rome on account of his zeal and rare eloquence. In 1864 he was consecrated Bishop of Hebron, *i.p.i.*, and appointed Auxiliary to the Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, as Vicar-General. In 1873, Pius IX. nominated him Vicar-Apostolic of Geneva, which was thus separated from the diocese of Lausanne. This act was considered as the creation of a new hierarchical office in the Canton without the consent of the Government. Consequently on Feb. 17, the Bishop was exiled, and it was added, "this decree is to hold good as long as the person elected shall not declare to the Federal Council, or to the Government of Geneva, that he renounces the functions conferred upon him, contrary to the decisions of the Cantonal and Federal authorities." For ten years, Bishop Mermillod was absent from his flock, yet ever active in his zealous labours for the Catholic Faith in France, in Rome, and in other parts of Europe, being regarded as one of the most eminent prelates of the Roman Church. Exactly ten years after his exile, Leo XIII., on March 24, 1883, preconised Mgr. Mermillod Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, in which capacity he returned to his flock. Bishop Mermillod has published numerous "Sermons," "Conferences," "Discourses," and other works on theological topics.

METTERNICH (Prince De), Richard Clement Joseph Lothaire Hermann, diplomatist, son of the famous statesman Prince Metternich, born at Vienna, Jan. 7, 1829, was educated as a diplomatist, became attached to the Austrian embassy at Paris in 1852, and was made Secretary of Legation there in Dec., 1854. In the complications which arose in 1859, before the Italian war broke out, Prince Metternich was entrusted by the Austrian government with a special mission to Paris, and at the close of the war he became Ambassador of Austria at the French court, which position he retained till Dec., 1871. He was named Hereditary Councillor of the Austrian Empire, April 18, 1861, and Councillor in Nov., 1864.

MEYRICK, The Rev. Frederick, M.A., born in 1826, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was successively scholar, fellow, and tutor; graduated B.A. in honours in 1847, and has since held the University offices of Select Preacher and Public Examiner. He was appointed one of Her Majesty's Whitehall Preachers in 1856, Inspector of Schools in 1859, and became Rector of Blickling with Erpingham, in Norfolk, in 1869. He was the chief agent in establishing the Anglo-Continental

Society, for making known in foreign countries the principles of the English Church, and with that object in view has edited many dogmatic and controversial treatises in Latin, Italian, Spanish, &c. He has written "Practical Working of the Church in Spain," published in 1851; "The Moral Theology of the Church of Rome," in 1857; "The Outcast and Poor of London," in 1858; "The Wisdom of Piety," in 1859; "But isn't Kingsley right after all?" "On Dr. Newman's Rejection of Liguori's Doctrine of Equivocation," in 1864; and has contributed to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and to the Commentary on the Bible edited by Canon Cook.

MICHAEL (GRAND DUKE), NICOLAIEVITCH, brother of the late Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, and fourth son of the late Czar Nicholas I., was born Oct. 13 (25), 1832. He is a General and Grand Master of Artillery, General Aide-de-Camp to the Czar, Governor-General of the Caucasus, and head of several regiments of artillery, cavalry, and infantry. In the recent war between Russia and Turkey the Grand Duke Michael had the chief command of the army of the Caucasus. He married, in Aug., 1857, Olga-Féodorovna (formerly Cecilia Augusta), daughter of the late Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden. The eldest of his children is the Grand Duke Nicholas, who was born in 1859.

MICHEL, FRANCISQUE XAVIER, a French antiquary, born at Lyons, Feb. 18, 1809, commenced his studies in his native city, and completed them at Paris, in the Collége Charlemagne. After having composed a couple of historical romances, he devoted himself exclusively to antiquarian researches, and between the years 1830 and 1833 edited several works written in France in mediæval times, such as "La Chronique de Duguesclin," "Les Chansons de Coucy," "Mahomet," and "Le Lai d'Havelok le Danois." In 1835 M. Guizot, then Minister of Public Instruction, commissioned M. Michel to make researches respecting French history and literature in the libraries of England. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1838, and appointed Professor of Foreign Literature at Bordeaux in 1839. M. Michel has edited from the original MSS. a large number of chronicles, poems, and other works, written in French, Anglo-Saxon, or English, between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries; has translated into French the works of Sterne and Goldsmith, and a selection from the writings of Shakespeare; and has displayed his vast erudition in a number of original works. Among the latter are, "Histoire des Races Maudites de la France et de l'Espagne," 2 vols., 1847; "Le Livre d'Or des Métiers," 2 vols., 1851-4; "History of Hotels, Taverns, and Cafés, written in collaboration with M. Edouard Fournier; "Histoire des Tissus de Soie au Moyen Âge," 2 vols., 1852-4; "Les Écossais en France et les Français en Écosse," 2 vols., 1862; "Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation à Bordeaux, principalement sous l'Administration Anglaise," 2 vols., 1867-71; and "A Critical Inquiry into the Scottish Language, with the view of illustrating the rise and progress of civilisation in Scotland," 1882.

MIDHAT PASHA, a Turkish statesman, the son of a Cadi (civil judge), was born at Constantinople in 1822, and educated there. When he was 23 years old he acted as secretary to two commissions appointed in the reign of Sultan Abdul Medjid for the amelioration of the provinces and the introduction of reforms. In this capacity he visited first Konieh and then Castamouni. Next he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Confidential Reports, and soon afterwards employed in a mission

to Syria to inquire into the finances of the country and their application. On his return to Constantinople he was made second secretary to the Grand Council of State, but he held that office only for a short time. He was next employed to put down brigandage in Roumelia. In the words of Captain Gambier, "the steps taken by Midhat were prompt and effective. In a short time the roads became again safe. The detached bands of brigands were hunted down and shot; the bodies of the underhand and sneaking agents of secret societies swung warningly from hundreds of gibbets; whilst by every possible outlet fled in precipitate haste the vermin of foreign intrigue." On his return to Constantinople he became a member of the Grand Council at the age of 35, and soon afterwards he was appointed to the temporary governorship of Bulgaria, where he adopted violent measures for the repression of incipient rebellion. Subsequently he paid a short visit to Europe, where he studied the different Constitutions that presented themselves to him. He next became secretary of the Grand Council: and in 1860 Governor of the province of Nish, and the provinces of Uscup and Prisrend, being created Pasha at the same time. There he introduced various reforms with such success that the Government resolved to extend them throughout all the provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Midhat was recalled to the capital, where the Sultan received him with marked honours, and requested him to associate himself with Fuad and Aali Pashas to draw up laws on the basis of his system of administration. The result of the labours of these three Commissioners is known as the Law of the Vilayets, which, if properly executed, is adequate to ensure prosperity, and to protect the lives and property of all nationalities and creeds in the Turkish Empire. It provides in substance for the separation of the executive and judicial powers, the organisation of civil and criminal tribunals, of administrative councils and general councils, and the admission of Christians to those councils as well as to the tribunals. Midhat Pasha was then nominated Governor-General of the Vilayet of the Danube (geographical Bulgaria), which numbers upwards of 3,000,000 of inhabitants, and he was entrusted with the task of applying the new law to that province (1864). The work of the Ottoman reformer was carried on in the midst of obstacles of every kind, and struggles caused by the spirit of reaction and of routine. Midhat ruled well and wisely for three years, during which time he constructed more than 2,000 miles of road, built 1,400 or 1,500 bridges, with schools, hospitals, and other public institutions, including three great schools of arts and manufactures at Rustchuk, Nish, and Sofia. In 1866 he was recalled to Constantinople to preside over the Council of State, which, under his direction, rapidly assumed an importance capable, in certain cases, of holding in check the Ministry and even the Palace. In that heterogeneous assembly, where men of all sects, creeds, and nationalities in the Empire met, he was able to preserve harmony and to enforce proper behaviour. While he was in the midst of these peaceful labours a fresh revolt broke out in Bulgaria, to which province Midhat was again sent to restore order. This he did most promptly and effectively. He was next appointed Governor of the province of Bagdad, which was in a most turbulent state, and which he succeeded in pacifying. Returning to the capital he boldly warned the Sultan Abdul Aziz of the danger of an attempt to change the succession to the throne, and denounced Mahmoud Nedhim, the Grand Vizier, and his colleagues as traitors and intriguers

whose conduct would bring the Crown itself into disrepute and odium. The upshot was that Midhat was made Grand Vizier, and Mahmoud Nedhim dismissed. His fall was, however, almost as sudden as his rise, owing to the intrigues of the Palace party. After a short time he was made Minister of Justice, but being baulked in every attempt at the introduction of reform in this department he handed in his resignation, and was soon afterwards sent as Governor to Salonica, but he soon returned to Constantinople, where he lived quietly and unemployed till 1875, when he again accepted the Ministry of Justice, though only again to hold it for a very brief period. Midhat Pasha and Hussein Avni, who by this time had become Grand Vizier, after vainly urging on the Sultan the absolute necessity of reform, determined to depose him. This was accordingly done May 31, 1876, and Abdul Aziz was conveyed across the Golden Horn to the Old Seraglio, where he committed suicide or was murdered shortly afterwards. Murad V. ascended the throne, but he also was soon deposed on the alleged ground of insanity. When the present Sultan, Abdul - Hamid II., came to the throne, Midhat Pasha was for the second time appointed Grand Vizier, Dec. 19, 1876, and the new Constitution establishing an Imperial Ottoman Parliament was immediately promulgated. His enemies soon triumphed over Midhat, and by their intrigues induced the Sultan to dismiss and banish him Feb. 5, 1877, "in accordance with article 113 of the new Constitution." Edhem Pasha succeeded him as Grand Vizier. Midhat Pasha now visited France, England, and other countries of Europe. In Sept., 1878, he obtained permission to reside in Crete, and in Nov. the same year he was appointed Governor-General of Syria for a term of five years, replacing Djevet Pasha, who had made himself obnoxious to the population. In 1881 Midhat and several other Pashas were arrested, and, after a judicial investigation of a doubtful character (July 27-29), convicted of complicity in the murder of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz. He, and eight others, were condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and Midhat was sent to the south of Arabia.

MIGNET, François Auguste Marie, historian, born at Aix (Bouches-du-Rhône), May 8, 1796, was educated at Avignon, and having finished his university course, studied law at his native town, where he had M. Thiers for his fellow-student. He won the prize offered by the Academy of Aix for an *éloge* on Charles VII., and soon after took up his residence in Paris, where he lodged with M. Thiers. His dissertation on Feudalism, and the Institutions and Legislations of St. Louis, written for a prize proposed by the Académie des Inscriptions, was published in 1822; his "Histoire de la Révolution Française de 1789 à 1814," in 1824; "Histoire de Marie Stuart," in 1851; "Charles Quint," in 1854; and "Éloges Historiques," in 1864. Translations of some of these works have been published in England. He became one of the contributors to the *Courrier Française*, while his friend M. Thiers was writing in the *Constitutionnel*; and both remained until 1830 faithful to these journals, then the organs of the most advanced opposition. As M. Mignet, by signing the protest of the press against the decrees of July, had risked his person and liberty, the new government recompensed him by appointing him Director of the Archives of the Foreign Ministry. Shortly afterwards he was nominated an Extraordinary Councillor of State, and commissioned to support the budget through the discussions in the Chamber in the sessions

of 1832 and 1835. He became a member of the Institute, in the section of Moral and Political Sciences, in 1832, and on the death of Charles Comte was appointed its Perpetual Secretary. In the discharge of these functions he has had occasion to present to the Academy sketches of the lives and works of deceased members, a number of which have been collected and published under the title of "Notices et Mémoires Historiques;" and in 1837 the Academy elected him one of its members, in the place of M. Raynouard. After the breaking out of the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. de Lamartine, on taking possession of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, removed M. Mignet from the office of Director of Archives, suspecting his anti-republican opinions. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, May 5, 1840. His latest work is, "Rivalité de François Ier. et de Charles Quint," vols. i. and ii., 1875. He resigned the secretaryship of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in Oct., 1882.

MILAN OBRENOVITCH I., King of Servia, grandson of Ephraim Obrenovitch, brother of Milos, and consequently second cousin of Prince Michael, who is noticed in previous editions of this work, was born Aug. 10, 1854, at Jassy, of a Moldavian mother, who had married the only son of Prince Ephraim. He was adopted by Prince Michael, who had no children by his marriage with Julia Hunyadi, and was sent by him, in 1864, to Paris to be educated at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand. The youth's studies were interrupted by the events of 1868, and the assassination of Michael Obrenovitch. Hastening to Servia, he was proclaimed Prince in July of that year, the government of the country being intrusted, during his minority, to a Council of Regency, consisting of Messrs Blaznavatz, Ristics, and Garrilovics, three able and patriotic men, who continued the liberal and reforming policy commenced by Michael III. Their regency terminated with the coronation of Prince Milan IV.; but M. Ristics continued to possess the confidence of the Prince, who was only eighteen years of age when he was crowned in Belgrade cathedral, Aug. 22, 1872. On June 12, 1876, Prince Milan issued a proclamation stating that "the insurrection in the Turkish provinces has found its way to the frontiers of Servia, enclosing the whole Principality by an iron band," which had compelled him "to place his people under arms." Shortly afterwards (June 22), he sent what may be called a threatening letter to the Grand Vizier, and then he formally proclaimed (June 30) that he intended to join his arms to those of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to secure the liberation of the Slavonic Christians from the yoke of the Porte. On July 2, a joint declaration of war was sent by the Prince of Servia and the Hospodar of Montenegro to the Turkish Government, their troops crossing the frontier at the same time. The Prince departed from Belgrade (July 24), to assume the command of the Servian troops in the field; but he soon returned to his capital (Aug. 12), and appointed the Russian general, Tchernayeff, to the command of the Servian forces. On Sept. 1, an important battle under the walls of Alexinatz resulted in the complete defeat of the Servian army. The great Powers now interposed, but the negociations for the suspension of hostilities were delayed by an ill-advised step which Prince Milan, at the instigation of General Tchernayeff, was induced to take. On Sept. 16, he was proclaimed King of Servia at Deligrad, although, upon the general expression of disapproval which followed, his Highness appeared disposed to disclaim any active share in the performance. War broke out again, and the Servian army, though largely reinforced by Russian vo-

lunteers—men as well as officers—was ignominiously beaten, On Oct. 31, the Turks captured the town of Alexinatz, and on the following day Deligrad was captured, thus leaving the road to Belgrade completely open. A peace was now concluded between Turkey and Servia on favourable terms to the latter. When, however, Russia made war upon Turkey, Prince Milan saw an opportunity of gaining complete independence, and a proclamation of the Servian Government, dated Dec. 14, 1877, made known that the Servian army was immediately to cross the Turkish frontier, which they did on the following day, under the command of Generals Lesjanin and Benitzki. After the close of the war the independence of Servia was recognized, and its boundaries defined by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878). Prince Milan married, Oct. 17, 1875, Miss Natalie, daughter of the late Russian Colonel Keschko, by his wife Pulcheria, Princess of Stourdza. Servia was proclaimed a kingdom under King Milan I. on March 6, 1882. On Oct. 23, in that year, as the King and Queen were entering the cathedral of Belgrade, Madame Markovitch, widow of Lieutenant-colonel Markovitch, who had been shot for a dynastic conspiracy five years previously, fired at his Majesty, missing him and wounding a female on-looker in the thigh. The attempted assassination took place just after the King's return from Rustchuk, whither he had gone to visit Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. King Milan has a son, the Crown Prince Alexander, born Aug. 14, 1876.

MILLAIS, John Everett, R.A., son of John William Millais, Esq., by Mary, daughter of Richard Evermy, Esq., and widow of Enoch Hodgkinson, Esq., was born at Southampton in 1829. The family of Millais has held for centuries a place among the lesser landholders of the island of Jersey, where the name doubtless existed long prior to the Norman conquest of England. At the early age of nine he began his art education in Mr. Sass's Academy, and two years later he became a student at the Royal Academy, where he gained the principal prizes for drawing. He gained his first medal at the Society of Arts when only nine. "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," his first exhibited picture, was at the Academy in 1846, followed by "Dunstan's Emissaries seizing Queen Elgiva," and a colossal cartoon at the Westminster Hall competition, "The Widow's Mite," in 1847, and the picture of "The Tribe of Benjamin seizing the Daughters of Shiloh," at the British Institution in 1848. Keat's "Isabella" was the subject of his pencil in 1849. While a student in the Academy's schools, his taste had tacitly rebelled against the routine conventions of academic teaching, and, strengthened in that feeling by such specimens of early Italian art as fell in their way, he and his friends, William Holman Hunt and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, resolved to study nature as it appeared to them, not as it appeared in "the antique." These views were afterwards adopted by Charles Collins and other younger painters, who were termed, half in jest and half in earnest, the "Pre-Raphaelite School." For a short time the artists tried to enforce their views by the pen as well as the brush, in a short-lived periodical, *The Germ, or Art and Poetry*, which appeared in 1850. The principal works executed by Mr. Millais under the influence of his new convictions are a mystical picture of "Our Saviour," and "Ferdinand lured by Ariel," in 1850; "Mariana in the Moated Grange," and the "Woodman's Daughter," in 1851; and "The Huguenot" and "Ophelia," in 1852. Mr. Ruskin came, in 1851, to the support of the new school with enthusiastic approval, freely expressed in letters to the *Times*, in

1852, as well as in a pamphlet on Pre-Raphaelitism, and in his "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," in 1853. Mr. Millais was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1853, and became R.A. in Dec., 1863. He exhibited "The Order of Release" and "The Proscribed Royalist" in 1853; "The Rescue," in 1855; "Peace Concluded," "Autumn Leaves," and "L'Enfant du Régiment," in 1856; "A Dream of the Past—Sir Isumbrus at the Ford," in 1857; "The Heretic," in 1858; "Vale of Rest," and "Spring Flowers," in 1860; "The Black Brunswicker," in 1861; "My First Sermon," in 1863; "My Second Sermon," and "Charlie is my Darling," in 1864; "Joan of Arc," and "The Romans leaving Britain," in 1865; and "Sleeping," "Waking," and "Jephthah," in 1867; "Sisters," "Rosalind and Celia," "Stella," "Pilgrims to St. Paul's," and "Souvenir of Velasquez" (his diploma work), in 1868; "The Gambler's Wife," "Vanessa," "The End of the Chapter," and "A Dream at Dawn," in 1869; "A Flood," "The Knight Errant." "The Boyhood of Raleigh" and "A Widow's Mite," in 1870; "Chill October," "Joshua fighting with Amalek," "A Somnambulist," and "Yes or No?" in 1871; "Flowing to the River," and "Flowing to the Sea," in 1872; "Early Days," "New Laid Eggs," and "Lalla Rookh," in 1873; "Scotch Firs," "Winter Fuel," "The Picture of Health," "The North-West Passage," "Still for a Moment," and "A Day-Dream," in 1874; "The Fringe of the Moor," "The Crown of Love," and "No!" in 1875; "Forbidden Fruit," "Over the Hills and Far Away," and "Getting Better," in 1876; "A Yeoman of the Guard," "The Sound of Many Waters," and "Yes!" in 1877; "The Princes in the Tower," "A Jersey Lily" (Mrs. Langtry), and "St. Martin's Summer," in 1878. In 1878, Mr. Millais also exhibited "A Good Resolve," in the Grosvenor Gallery; and "The Bride of Lammermoor," in King Street, St. James's. He exhibited at the Royal Academy "The Tower of Strength," and a portrait of Mr. Gladstone, 1879; a portrait of himself (painted by invitation for the Collection of Portraits of Artists painted by themselves in the Uffizü Gallery, Florence), "Cuckoo," and a portrait of Mr. Bright, 1880; portrait of Principal Caird, D.D., "Cinderella," and portraits of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and of Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, 1881; a portrait of Cardinal Newman, 1882; "Une Grande Dame," "The Grey Lady," a portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury, and "Forget-me-not," 1883. For colour this artist has shown a faculty which is the most striking characteristic of the English school. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1878. In 1881, he was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, in the place of the late Dean Stanley; and in 1882, he was elected a Foreign Associate of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, in the place of the Italian sculptor Dupré. Mr. Millais is married to Euphemia-Chalmers, daughter of George Gray, Esq., of Bowerswell, Perth, N.B.

MILLER, Joaquin, an American poet, whose real name is Cincinnatus Heine Miller, was born in the Wabash district, Indiana, Nov. 10, 1841. When he was thirteen years old his father emigrated to Lane county, Oregon, whence the boy went three years later to try his fortune in California. After a wandering life of seven years, he returned home in 1860, and entered a lawyer's office at Eugene, Oregon. The next year he was an express messenger in the gold-mining districts of Idaho, which he left to take charge of the *Democratic Register*, a weekly newspaper at Eugene, afterwards suppressed by the authorities for its political sentiments. In 1863 he opened a law office in Cañon City, Oregon. From 1866 to 1870, he

served as county judge of Grant county, and during this time began to write his poems. He published first a collection in paper covers called "Specimens," and next a volume with the title "Joaquin *et al.*," from which he derived his pseudonym. In 1870 his wife, whom he had married in 1863, obtained a divorce, and he went to London, where he published, in the following year, his "Songs of the Sierras," and "Pacific Poems." In 1873 appeared "Songs of the Sun Lands" and a prose volume entitled "Life among the Modocs: Unwritten History." His later works are "The Ship in the Desert," 1875; "First Fam'lies in the Sierras," 1875 (republished in 1881, under the title of "The Danites in the Sierras"); "The One Fair Woman," 1876; "Songs of Far Away Lands," 1878; "Songs of Italy," 1878; and "Shadows of Shasta," 1881. His wife, Minnie Theresa (Dyer) Miller, has also published verses under the pseudonym of "Minnie Myrtle."

MILNE, Admiral Sir Alexander, Bart., G.C.B., is the second and youngest son of the late Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B. (who died in May, 1845), by his marriage with Grace, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Purves, of Marchmont, Berwickshire. He was born in 1806, and educated at the Royal Naval College. The early part of his naval career was a distinguished one, and as Lieutenant and as Captain he saw active service on the North and South American, Brazilian, West Indian, and Home Stations, and was Flag-Captain to his father at Devonport, and to Sir Charles Ogle at Portsmouth. In 1847 he was appointed one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty, and he held a seat on that Board from that date down to 1859, and again from 1866 to 1868 and from 1872 to 1876, when he was created a baronet. He attained flag-rank in 1858, and became a full Admiral in 1870. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1858, and promoted to the dignity of Grand Cross in 1871. He held the command in chief of the North American and West Indian station in 1860-64, and on the Mediterranean station in 1869-70, and in the latter year he was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. He was appointed Admiral of the Fleet in 1881. Sir Alexander Milne is a magistrate for Berwickshire. He married, in 1850, Euphemia, daughter of the late Mr. Archibald Cochrane.

MINGHETTI, Marco, an Italian statesman and diplomatist, born at Bologna, Sept. 8, 1818, of a family which had accumulated wealth by commercial pursuits. When very young he had the misfortune to lose his father, but his mother gave him a good education, which was supplemented by a tour through Italy, France, Germany, and England. He became an earnest advocate of economic reforms, and at the commencement of the pontificate of Pius IX., when liberty was announced to Italy, he founded at Bologna, in conjunction with some friends, a journal called *El Felsinco;* and being summoned to Rome at the close of the year 1847 as a member of the Council of Finance, he entered the lay ministry of March 10, 1848, as Minister of Public Works. When the hopes of the Liberals were crushed by the Encyclical of the 29th of April, Signor Minghetti entered the military service of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, made the campaign of 1848, and for his services at Goito and Custozza received the rank of major, and was decorated with the order of San Maurizio; but after the peace of Milan he quitted the army, and, retiring to his native city, applied himself to study, the result being the publication in 1859 of his treatise "Della Economia Pubblica e delle sue attenenze con Diritto." About this time Count Cavour, whose intimate friend he

had been for some years, appointed him secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which post he retained till the peace of Villafranca. Being elected a member and president of the Assembly of the Romagna, he superintended, with General Fanti, the military organisation of the province of Æmilia, and gave a great impulse to the annexation movement. When the annexation was accomplished he was returned by the electors of his native city as deputy to the Italian Parliament. He was appointed Minister of the Interior in Cavour's last cabinet in Oct., 1860, and retained his portfolio in the administration of Ricasoli; but on his scheme for the internal organisation of the new kingdom on the basis of provincial liberties being rejected by the Chambers, he resigned his office, and was elected Vice-President of the Parliament for the session of 1861. After the fall of the Rattazzi ministry, however, he again accepted office in March, 1863, as President of the Council, with the portfolio of Finance. On quitting the cabinet, he was nominated, in July, 1868, ambassador of the court of St. James's. Subsequently he was for a short time Minister of Agriculture under Signor Menabrea, and more recently he was ambassador at Vienna, but was recalled, at his own request, in Nov., 1870, being replaced by General Manabrea. On July 10, 1873, a new Italian ministry, under the presidency of Signor Minghetti, was sworn in at Rome. He was at first Minister of Finance and afterwards of Foreign Affairs. His ministry resigned March 19, 1876, when it was replaced by a Ministry of the Left under Signor Depretis. Signor Minghetti's minor writings have been collected and published in one volume in Florence, with the title of "Opusculi Letterari ed Economici di Marco Minghetti," 1872. Since his retirement he has written "Le Donne Italiane nelle Belle arti al secolo XV. e XVI.," published in 1877, and "La Chiesa e lo Stato,' Milan, 1878.

MIOLAN-CARVALHO, Madame Marie Caroline, vocalist, born at Marseilles, Dec. 31, 1827, was educated at a school in the neighbourhood, and shortly afterwards entered the Conservatoire of Paris, where she remained for two years, under Duprez. Having carried off the first prize at the Conservatoire, she made a tour through the principal cities of France, in which she sang in concerts in company with her master, and on her return to Paris made her *début* at the Grand Opéra with brilliant success, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the second act of "La Juive." She was immediately afterwards engaged at the Opéra Comique, where she appeared in Auber's "Ambassadrice," and, later, in "Le Caïd" and "Giralda," the latter having been composed expressly for her by Adolphe Adam. She sang in "Actéon," "Les Mystères d'Udolpho," "La Cour de Célimène," "Les Noces de Jeanette," and "Le Nabab," all written for her. In 1853 Mdlle. Miolan was married to M. Léon Carvaille, called Carvalho, director of the Théâtre Lyrique, of which establishment she at once became the prima donna, singing in "Fanchonette," "Margot," "La Reine Topaze," "La Marguérite," "Les Noces de Figaro," and other new operas. On the death of Madame Bosio, in 1859, Mr. Gye was recommended by M. Meyerbeer to supply her place with Madame Miolan-Carvalho, who appeared, July 26, in the character of Dinorah, and at once became a favourite. During her second season in London, she was completely established as one of the first operatic singers of the day. She was the original Marguérite in Gounod's opera of "Faust," and appeared at the Royal Italian Opera of London in that character with great success in 1863.

MITCHELL, Donald Grant, LL.D., born at Norwich, Connecticut, in April, 1822. He graduated at Yale College in 1841, studied law, travelled in Europe, and, in 1847, published "Fresh Gleanings, or a New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe," under the pseudonym of "Ik Marvel." In 1848 he was again in Europe, and wrote, under his former pseudonym, "The Battle Summer," 1849. Returning to New York, he published, anonymously, "The Lorgnette," a series of satirical sketches of society, 1850. In the same year appeared "The Reveries of a Bachelor," followed in 1851 by "Dream Life." In 1853 he was appointed United States Consul at Venice, where he remained two years, and made collections for a "History of the Venetian Republic." Returning to America in 1855, he purchased a fine farm at Edgewood, near New Haven, Connecticut, where he now resides. From 1869 to 1870 he was editor of *Hearth and Home*. In 1873 he was a U. S. Commissioner at the Paris Exposition. He has published, "Fudge Doings," 1854; "My Farm at Edgewood," 1863; "Wet Days at Edgewood," 1864; "Seven Stories, with Basement and Attic," 1864; "Dr. Johns," 1866; "Rural Studies," 1867; "Pictures of Edgewood," 1869; and "About Old Story-Tellers," 1878.

MITCHELL, Maria, born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, Aug. 1, 1818. For astronomy and its cognate branches she had a strong predilection, and at an early age became an active assistant of her father, who was himself a teacher and an astronomer of some note, and carried on a series of independent observations. In 1847 she discovered a telescopic comet, for which she received a gold medal from the King of Denmark. She calculated the elements of this comet, and communicated them to the Smithsonian Institution; and was subsequently employed on the Coast Survey and in the compilation of the American Nautical Almanac. She visited Europe and the principal observatories of Great Britain and the Continent in 1857, and in 1865 was appointed Professor of Astronomy in the Vassar College, a collegiate institution for women at Poughkeepsie, New York.

MITCHELL, The Hon. Peter, born Jan. 4, 1824, at Newcastle, Miramichi, province of New Brunswick, and educated at the same place, was in 1856 elected a representative for his native county to serve in the Provincial Parliament, and was subsequently re-elected. After serving as representative for five years, he was appointed Life Member of the Legislative Council, and was a member of the Executive Government of New Brunswick from 1858 till 1865, when his government was defeated on the question of the confederation of the British American provinces. He was three times appointed delegate to Canada and England, with the view of obtaining the construction of the Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and the confederation of the provinces. In 1865 he was called upon, in connection with the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, to form an administration to test the province on confederation, and was appointed President of the Executive Committee. Having dissolved, they were sustained by a majority of 33 to 8, and confederation was carried. Mr. Mitchell, who was an ardent advocate of union, did much by his writings and speeches in and out of parliament to promote British connection. On the organisation of the Dominion government in July, 1867, Mr. Mitchell was called to the cabinet as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which post he held until the resignation of the Macdonald Administration in 1873. Mr. Mitchell took an active part in the settlement of the Fisheries dispute between the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the United

States, and has lately given important aid in operations connected with the Canada Pacific Railway. In 1882 Mr. Mitchell was elected representative in the Dominion Parliament for Northumberland County, New Brunswick.

MIVART, St. George, F.R.S., was born at 39, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, Nov. 30, 1827, and educated at Clapham Grammar School, Harrow School, King's College, London, and finally at St. Mary's College, Oscott, being prevented from going to Oxford (as intended) through having joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1844. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1851; appointed Lecturer of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in 1862; elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1867; Vice-President of the Zoological Society in 1869 and 1882; Secretary of the Linnæan Society in 1874; and Professor of Biology at University College, Kensington, in 1874; created a Ph.D. (Rome) in 1876. Mr. St. George Mivart is the author of various papers in the publications of the Royal, the Linnæan, and the Zoological Societies, from 1864 to 1878, "On the Zoology, Anatomy, and Classification of Apes and Lemurs, especially on the Osteology of the Limbs compared with the Limbs of Man" (Phil. Trans.); "The Myology of the Echidnæ, Agouti, Hyrax, Iguana, and certain Tailed-Batrachians;" "The Osteology of Birds;" "The Sciatic Plexus of Reptiles;" "The Structure of the Fins of Fishes, and the Nature and Genesis of the Limbs and Limb-Girdles of Vertebrate Animals generally;" "A Memoir on the Insectivora," published in the *Cambridge Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, and translated in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles;* sundry papers in the *Popular Science Review*, and articles in the *Quarterly, Fortnightly, Dublin*, and *Contemporary Reviews* from 1870. He has also published the following books:—"Genesis of Species," 1871 (two editions); "Lessons in Elementary Anatomy," 1872; "Man and Apes," 1873; "Lessons from Nature," 1876; "Contemporary Evolution," 1876; "Address to the Biological Section of the British Association," 1879; "The Cat" (an introduction to the study of back-boned animals), 1881; "Nature and Thought" (an introduction to a natural philosophy), 1883. Mr. St. George Mivart also wrote the article "Apes," in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Defence of Freedom and Liberty of Conscience" in the *Dublin Review*, 1876; and "Examination of Mr. Herbert Spencer's Psychology," in the *Dublin Review*. He has delivered lectures at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park; at the London Institution; at Leeds, Birmingham, Hull, Bradford, Halifax, Leicester, and elsewhere. He is known through the "Genesis of Species" as Mr. Darwin's principal opponent —an opponent who, while fully asserting evolution generally, denies that it is applicable to the human intellect, as also that "natural selection" is in any instance its cause. He represents the formation of new species as due to one mode of action of that plastic innate power manifest on all hands in organic nature, as evidenced by the many instances cited. The author brings strongly forward the independent origin of similar structures, insistence upon which is perhaps his principal contribution to physical philosophy. In his "Lessons from Nature" the author has pointed out the fundamental distinction between men and animals, distinctly defining wherein the human intellect differs from the highest psychical actions of brutes. To this exposition no reply has as yet been made.

MOBERLY, The Right Rev. George, D.C.L., Bishop of Salisbury, son of Edward Moberly, Esq., merchant of St. Petersburg, by Sarah, daughter of John Cayley, Esq., Consul-General in Russia, was

born at St. Petersburg in 1803. He was educated at Winchester School, whence he went to Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, obtaining first class honours *in literis humanioribus*. In the following year he gained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay, the subject being, "Whether a Rude or a Refined Age is the more favourable to the Production of Works of Fiction?" He graduated M.A. in 1828 and D.C.L. in 1836. In 1830, and again in 1833, he acted as one of the public examiners in the Classical Schools; and, during some years, he was Tutor as well as Fellow of Balliol College. In 1835 he was appointed to the headmastership of Winchester School, from which he retired in 1866, when the Bishop of Winchester conferred on him the Rectory of Brighstone or Brixton, in the Isle of Wight. The Bishop of Chester gave him a canonry in his cathedral in 1868. Dr. Moberly was also on several occasions one of the Select Preachers at Oxford. In Sept., 1869, he was nominated by the Crown to the Bishopric of Salisbury on the decease of Dr. Hamilton. He is the author of "A Few Remarks on the Proposed Admission of Dissenters into the University of Oxford," 1834; "Practical Sermons," 1838; "A Manual of Prayers for the Use of the Scholars of Winchester College," 1840, with a memoir of Bishop Ken; "The Sayings of the Great Forty Days between the Resurrection and Ascension, regarded as the Outlines of the Kingdom of God; in five Discourses: with an Examination of Mr. Newman's Theory of Developments," 3rd edit., 1846; 5th edit., 1875. (The "Examination" is not contained in the 1st edit., published in 1844). "Sermons Preached at Winchester College," 1844; second series, with a preface on "Fagging," 1848; "Sermons on the Beatitudes," 1860, to the second edition of which was added a preface relating to the recent volume of "Essays and Reviews;" "Five Short Letters to Sir W. Heathcote on the Studies and Discipline of Public Schools," 1861; "The Administration of the Holy Spirit in the Body of Christ," 1868, being the Bampton Lectures for 1868; "Brighstone Sermons," 1869; 2nd edit., 1870; "Plain Sermons preached at Brighstone," new edit., 1874; and a great number of single sermons and charges to the clergy. Dr. Moberly was one of the "five clergymen" who published revised versions of the Epistle to the Romans (1858), Epistle to the Galatians, Epistle of St. James (1870), the Gospel according to St. John (1857), the Epistle to the Corinthians, and other books of the New Testament.

MODJESKA, Helena, an actress, born at Cracow about 1843. Her childhood was passed in the exciting atmosphere of Polish revolution and patriotic enthusiasm. She early manifested a desire for the stage, and after her marriage, at the age of seventeen, with her guardian, a man much older than herself (whose name she still bears on the play bills), her aspirations were fulfilled, and a humble beginning was made with a company of strolling players. It was not, however, until after her husband's death in 1865, and her marriage three years later to M. Chlapowski, a Polish patriot and journalist, that she became the theatrical star and favourite of Warsaw, a position which she held until about 1876, when she and her husband emigrated to America. Their experiences on a Californian farm were highly unprofitable. Mdme. Chlapowski soon began to suffer from stage nostalgia, and as her funds did not allow of her return to Warsaw, the only course open to her was the apparently wildly impossible one of acting in English, her only knowledge of the language being at that time derived from one of Ouida's novels, which it had taken her three months to get through.

Nevertheless she elected, we are gravely told by her biographer, either to succeed on the American stage or to destroy herself, and having chosen the "lovely spot" on the seashore where, in the case of failure, she would end her days, she proceeded to take lessons in English. After six months of study, she actually made her appearance, in Aug., 1877, in an English version of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" at a theatre in San Francisco. She won the American public almost immediately, and achieved various triumphs on the other side of the Atlantic, and also in England.

MOLESWORTH, Guilford Lindsay, civil engineer, son of the Rev. John Edward Nassau Molesworth, D.D., vicar of Rochdale, was born at Millbrook, Hants, in 1828; educated at the college of Civil Engineers, Putney, afterwards served an apprenticeship to civil engineering under Mr. Dockray on the London and North-Western Railway, and also in mechanical engineering under Sir William Fairbairn at Manchester. Subsequently he was employed in various railway and other engineering works in connection with iron-works in South Wales. In 1852 he was chief assistant-engineer on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, which he left in order to superintend the construction of buildings and machinery in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich during the Crimean war. Afterwards he practised as a Consulting Engineer in London for some years. In 1858 the Institution of Civil Engineers awarded to him the "Watt" Medal and the "Manby" premium, for a paper read before the Institution on the subject of "Conversion of Wood by Machinery." In 1859 he went out to the Ceylon railway as mechanical and locomotive engineer, and he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Ceylon Government railway in 1862; Director-General of the railway in 1865; Director of Public Works in 1867; and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India in 1871. His "Pocket-book of Engineering Formulæ" passed through six editions in the first year, and is now a standard work in the profession.

MOLESWORTH, The Rev. William Nassau, M.A., son of the Rev. John Edward Nassau Molesworth, D.D., was born at Millbrook, near Southampton, Nov. 8, 1816, and educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and at St. John's and Pembroke Colleges, Cambridge, graduating, as a member of the latter, B.A. in 1839, and M.A. in 1842. Taking orders, he became incumbent of St. Andrew's, Manchester, in 1841, and vicar of St. Clement Spot and Rochdale, in 1844. Mr. Molesworth's works are: "An Essay on the Religious Importance of Secular Instruction," 1857; "Plain Lectures on Astronomy;" "England and France," 1860, being a prize essay on the importance of a close alliance between the two countries; of which Lords Brougham, Clarendon, and Shaftesbury were the adjudicators. "A History of the Reform Bill of 1832," 1864, 2nd edition 1865; "A New System of Moral Philosophy," 1867; "Prize Essay on Education," 1867; and "The History of England from the year 1830," 3 vols. 1871-73. An abridged edition, in one volume, was published in 1877. His "History of the Church of England from the year 1660" was published in 1882. Mr. Molesworth has taken a warm and active interest in many social questions, and especially in the co-operative movement, which he supported at a time when it was very unpopular, and with which he was connected almost from its commencement. He is a strong supporter of the Liberal party.

MOLTKE, Hellmuth, Count Von, Chief Marshal of the German Empire, Chief of the General Staff,

is descended from a well-known Mecklenburg family, and was born at Parchim, Oct. 26, 1800, in the neighbourhood of which place his father, a former officer of the Mollendorf regiment, possessed the estate of Gnewitz. Soon after Hellmuth's birth his parents settled down in Holstein; and thus the boy, in his twelfth year, went to Copenhagen, in order to devote himself, in the barracks there, to the military profession. In 1822 he entered the Prussian service, as a lieutenant in the 8th infantry regiment, and studied in the Military Academy. The war had nearly ruined his parents, and the young officer was thrown entirely on his own resources. After having spent some time in the School of Division of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Moltke was entered into the General Staff. In 1835 he undertook a tour in Turkey, which brought him under the notice of the Sultan Mahmoud, who advised with the young Prussian officer on the reorganization of the Turkish army. Moltke remained several years in Turkey, and in 1839 took part in the campaign of the Turks in Syria against the Viceroy Mehemed Ali of Egypt and his adopted son Ibrahim Pasha. In 1845, having returned to Prussia, and published an account of his Turkish experiences, he became adjutant to Prince Henry of Prussia, then resident in Rome, and after his death, in 1847, was engaged in connection with the general command on the Rhine, becoming, in 1848, a member of the Grand General Staff, and, in 1849, Chief of the Staff of the 4th Army Corps, in Magdeberg. In 1858 he was advanced to the rank of Chief of the Grand General Staff of the Prussian Army, and in 1859 became a lieutenant-general. In the Austro-Italian war Moltke was present in the Austrian head-quarters. After the conclusion of peace, he spared no pains that he might fully develop the capacities of the Prussian General Staff and the Prussian Army. When the war of 1864 against Denmark broke out Moltke sketched the plan of the campaign, and assisted in its execution, acting similarly in the case of the war of 1866. The whole plan of the Bohemian campaign was due to the Lieutenant-General, who was personally present in the battle of Königgrätz, which he led, and in like manner arranged the bold advance of the Prussian columns against Olmutz and Vienna, and negotiated the armistice and the preliminaries of peace. For these services he received the Order of the Black Eagle, and a national dotation. To "Father Moltke" (Vater Moltke), as he is familiarly termed in the German army, and his brilliant strategy are ascribed the splendid victories of the German arms in the Franco-German war. He was the Commander-in-Chief. The whole plan of the campaign was due to him. In recognition of his unrivalled services, Moltke, who was already a baron, was created a count (Oct. 28, 1870), made the Chief Marshal of the German Empire (Sept., 1871), and again received a national dotation. The illustrious Marshal, who is generally regarded as the first strategist of the day, received from the Czar the Order of St. George, the highest military decoration of Russia, in Oct., 1870; and from his own sovereign the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross, March 22, 1871. An English translation of his "Observations on the Influence that Arms of Precision have on Modern Tactics," was published at London in 1871.

MOMMSEN, Theodòr, born at Garding, in Schleswig, Nov. 30, 1817, studied at the University of Kiel, and travelled from 1844 till 1847. On his return he wrote numerous articles for the *Schleswig-Holstein Journal*, which he conducted, and was made Professor of Law at Leipsic. Having been dismissed on

account of the part he took in political affairs, he was made Titular Professor of Law at Zurich in 1852, at Breslau in 1854, and at Berlin in 1858. In 1875 he was appointed Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Leipsic. On June 15, 1882, he was tried at Berlin for having in an election speech slandered Prince Bismarck, but was acquitted. The decision was appealed against, and on April 7, 1883, the Imperial High Court of Appeal at Leipsic finally acquitted Professor Mommsen of the charge. He has written numerous learned works, has edited a magnificent work on Latin inscriptions, published by the Prussian Academy of Sciences, and a work on Roman Coins, and is best known in England by his "Earliest Inhabitants of Italy" of which a translation by Robertson appeared in London in 1858, and "History of Rome," translated by W. P. Dickson, and published in London in 1862-3. In 1878 the King of Italy conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus.

MONCK (Viscount), The Right Hon. Charles Stanley Monck, born at Templemore, co. Tipperary, Oct. 10, 1819, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the bar in Ireland in 1841. He was returned one of the members for Portsmouth, in the Liberal interest, in July, 1852, was re-elected in March, 1855, was defeated at the general election in March, 1857, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Dudley in April, 1861. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1855 till 1858; was appointed a Commissioner of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland in 1851, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Canada, and Governor-General of British America, Oct. 28, 1861. His lordship was formerly reappointed, under a fresh Act of Parliament, Governor of the United Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in June, 1867, but resigned in Nov., 1868. In 1871 he was appointed a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland. On the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1871 he was appointed a Commissioner to carry into effect the provisions of the Act; the other Commissioners being Mr. Justice Lawson and the late Mr. G. A. Hamilton. He succeeded his father as fourth viscount in the peerage of Ireland, April 20, 1849, and was made a peer of the United Kingdom, July 12, 1866,

MONCREIFF (Lord), The Right Hon. James Moncreiff, second son of the late Sir James Wellwood Moncreiff, ninth baronet, of Tulliebole, Kinross-shire (a Lord of Session in Scotland, by the title of Lord Moncreiff), by Ann, daughter of Captain George Robertson, R.N., was born at Edinburgh, Nov. 29, 1811. He was educated at the high school and at the University of Edinburgh, and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar in 1833. He was Solicitor-General for Scotland from Feb., 1850, till April, 1851, when, on the elevation of Lord Rutherford to the bench, he was appointed the Lord Advocate, and continued to hold that office until the change of ministry in March, 1852. Soon after being appointed Lord Advocate he was returned to Parliament as member for the Leith district, as a Liberal, and in favour of free trade. He retained his seat for the Leith district till April, 1859, when he was elected for Edinburgh, which city he continued to represent till 1868, when he was returned to Parliament as representative for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. He became Lord Advocate a second time in Dec., 1852, and occupied that position till March, 1858; a third time from June, 1859, till July, 1866; and a fourth time from Dec., 1868, till Nov., 1869, when he was appointed Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland.

On this occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council, and took the courtesy title of Lord Moncreiff. It may be mentioned that in 1852 he brought in a Bill to abolish religious tests in the Scotch Universities, which was lost on the second reading. In 1853, however, he successfully introduced and carried the Bill, and among other measures of which he was the promoter may be enumerated the "Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Act," passed in 1854, and the "Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act," in 1856. Previous to his elevation to the judicial bench, Lord Moncreiff was a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for the county of Edinburgh, Dean of the Faculty of Scotch Advocates, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh in the early part of the year 1859; was created a baronet May 17, 1871; and was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Moncreiff of Tulliebole, Kinross-shire, Jan. 1, 1874. A novel published in 1871, under the title of "A Visit to my Discontented Cousin," is said to have been written by Lord Moncreiff. In Aug., 1878, he was appointed one of the Royal Commissioners under "The Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act, 1878."

MONTAGU, The Right Hon. Lord Robert, second son of the sixth duke of Manchester, born Jan. 24, 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1848, was returned, in April, 1859, one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for Huntingdonshire, which county he represented till Feb., 1874, when he was returned for the county of Westmeath, as a "Conservative, but in favour of Home Rule." He withdrew from the Home Rule organisation in Dec., 1878. He ceased to be a member of Parliament in March, 1880. He was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, sworn a Privy Councillor and nominated Fourth Charity Commissioner in March, 1867, and held these offices till Dec., 1868. He joined the Catholic Church in 1870. Lord Robert Montagu has written "Naval Architecture and Treatise on Shipbuilding," 1852; "Mirror in America," 1861; "Words on Garibaldi," 1861; "Four Experiments in Church and State, and the Conflict of Churches," 1864; "Arbitration instead of War, and a Defence of the Commune," 1872; "Register, Register, Register," in 1873; "Some Popular Errors concerning Politics and Religion," 1874, forming vol. i. of "St. Joseph's Theological Library;" "Expostulation in Extremis: Remarks on Mr. Gladstone's Political Expostulation on the Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance," 1874; "Foreign Policy: England and the Eastern Question," 1877.

MONTEFIORE, Sir Moses, Bart., son of the late Joseph Montefiore, Esq., born Oct. 24, 1784, served the office of Sheriff of London in 1837, and was knighted on the visit of Her Majesty to the Guildhall, Nov. 9. He has been High Sheriff of Kent, in which county he resides, and was raised to a baronetcy in 1846, in recognition of his high character and public services. He went, about 1840, on a mission to the East, in order to secure certain rights for his Jewish brethren at Damascus; and, after his return, having accomplished his object, was presented by the Jews of the metropolis with a handsome piece of plate as a token of their regard. In 1864 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council for the signal services he had rendered by missions to various countries for the relief of persons oppressed for their religious convictions, and more especially by a journey to Morocco, undertaken to solicit the emperor to relieve his Jewish and Christian subjects from all civil and religious disabilities. In 1867 he

was successful in a mission to Roumelia in favour of his oppressed brethren in that country. Sir Moses founded, in 1867, a Jewish college at Ramsgate, in memory of his wife, Judith, Lady Montefiore. There were great rejoicings at Ramsgate in Oct. and Nov., 1883, on the occasion of Sir Moses Montefiore entering on the hundredth year of his age.

MONTGOMERY, Sir Robert, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., LL.D., son of the late Rev. S. Montgomery, born in Londonderry in 1809, and educated at Foyle College, in that city, was appointed to the Bengal Presidency, and entered the service of the East India Company in 1828. Having served in various posts, in 1849 he was selected by the late Lord Dalhousie as one of the commissioners for the newly annexed province of the Punjaub, and on the dissolution of the Board in 1853, was appointed Judicial Commissioner, Superintendent of Prisons, and Director-General of Police for the whole province. During the mutiny in May, 1857, he adopted measures for disarming the large native force stationed at Lahore, was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude in 1858, and for his services in aiding the armies under Lord Clyde and restoring tranquillity to the province, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. In 1859 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, from which he retired in 1865, after service in India of upwards of thirty-six years. He is LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, and received the Grand Cross of the Star of India, Feb. 20, 1866. He was appointed a Member of the Council of India in 1868.

MONTPENSIER (Duc de), Antoine-Marie-Philippe-Louis-d'Orléans, born at Neuilly, July 31, 1824, fifth son of the late King Louis-Philippe and Queen Marie Amélie, was educated at the College Henri IV., and, after a special examination, was appointed Lieutenant of Artillery in 1842. He was sent to Africa in 1844, where he took part in the expedition against Biskara, and was wounded in the face during the campaign of Ziban. His services were rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour and promotion to the rank of Major. Having accompanied his father on his visit to the Queen of England in 1845, he rejoined the army in Africa, and distinguished himself against the Kabyles, after which he made a tour in Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, and Greece. On his return he married, at Madrid, Oct. 10, 1846, the Infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande de Bourbon, sister of Queen Isabella II. of Spain. This marriage was regarded as a master-stroke of policy by Louis-Philippe, and will long be remembered for the excitement and the irritation it caused, which nearly led to a rupture between France and England. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, the Duc de Montpensier, with the rest of his family, took refuge in England, and having remained a short time in this country, went to Holland, where he embarked for Spain, and afterwards resided at Seville, occasionally making excursions abroad, or visiting his relatives at Claremont. H.R.H. received the title of Infante of Spain, and was made Captain-General of the Spanish army, Oct. 10, 1859. During the political events which preceded the flight of Queen Isabella, the Duke left Spain at the request of the minister Gonzales Bravo, and before doing so renounced his rank in the army, his title of Infante, and sent back to the Queen the decorations he had received from her. After the triumph of the revolution of Sept., he recognised the provisional Government, obtained permission to return to Seville, and became a candidate for the vacant throne. All chance, however, of his being

elected King of Spain was destroyed by his fatal duel with his cousin, the Infante Don Enrique de Bourbon. The ill-blood between the combatants was of long-standing, and had been added to not a little by Don Enrique's letter to the Regent, dated Jan. 14, soliciting restoration to his naval rank and pay, of which the Government of Narvaez had despoiled him years previously, for his avowal of liberal sentiments. In that letter he remarked :—"If Alfonso comes to the throne, I will neither be his enemy nor his courtier. Retired from all politics, I will end my days on a foreign soil. If Espartero should be brought to Madrid upon the shoulders of the nation, which does not wear the livery of Montpensier, I will salute him, for I love what is noble and honourable. When suborned villains are ready to proclaim Montpensier, my liberal and Spanish heart will cry out, 'Espartero!' If the Duke of Montpensier should carry out his menace to be king or regent by secret conspiracy, I will join those who combat him, and shed my last drop of blood against such treason." To this strong language Enrique added an offensive letter, addressed "to the Montpensierists." The Duke de Montpensier, galled beyond measure, sent a challenge to his cousin, and a hostile meeting took place on March 12, 1870, at the artillery ground near Carabanchel, about three miles from Madrid. The combatants stood at ten paces from each other. Enrique fired his first shot in the air; Montpensier imitated the example. Somewhat wildly Enrique fired his second shot, which went past Montpensier's head by the right side, so close that he distinctly heard the whizz of the ball. Montpensier's second shot struck the butt-end of Enrique's pistol and split it in two, one portion striking the collar of Don Enrique's coat, and the other his left shoulder, but without piercing the cloth. Enrique fired a third time, but failed to strike his adversary, who, with deliberate coolness, took deadly aim at his cousin. The ball entered his head, and in three minutes Don Enrique expired. The Duke was greatly agitated, and, after being removed from the scene by his friends, was obliged instantly to take to his bed, where he remained for some days in a high state of fever from over-excitement. On the 12th of April he was tried by a court martial, which sentenced him to one month's banishment from the capital, and to pay 6,000 dollars by way of indemnification to the family of the deceased. By his marriage with the Infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande de Bourbon, he has had three sons and four daughters. His eldest daughter, the Princess Marie Isabelle François d'Assise Antonia Louisa Fernanda, born at Seville, Sept. 21, 1848, was married to the Comte de Paris, May 30, 1864; and his third daughter, the Princess Maria de las Mercedes, born at Madrid, June 24, 1860, was married to her cousin, Alfonso XII., King of Spain, Jan. 23, 1878. (She died June 26, 1878.)

MONTREAL, Bishop of. (*See* Bond, Dr.)

MOODY, Dwight Lyman, born at Northfield, Massachusetts, Feb. 5, 1837. He worked on a farm until the age of seventeen, when he became a clerk in a shoe-store in Boston. In 1856 he went to Chicago, and while engaged in active business there entered zealously into missionary work among the poorer classes. During the Civil War he was in the service of the Christian Commission, and afterwards became a lay-missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. In 1873, accompanied by Mr. Sankey, an effective singer, he went to England, and the two instituted a series of week-day religious services, which attracted large and enthusiastic audiences. They returned to America in 1875, where

they organized similar meetings all over the country. They again visited England in 1883. In addition to the many printed accounts of his meetings and reports of his addresses, Mr. Moody has published "Arrows and Anecdotes," 1877; "Heaven," 1880; "Secret Power," 1881.

MOORE, The Rev. Daniel, M.A., a native of Coventry, was educated in the Grammar School of that city, and entered at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, in 1837 (B.A. 1840; M.A. 1844). He gained the Norrisian Prize in 1837 and 1839, and the Hulsean Prize in 1840. He was perpetual curate of Camden Church, Camberwell, from 1844 to 1866, when he was presented to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, Paddington. In several years he has been a Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge, and in 1864 he filled the office of Hulsean Lecturer. He was appointed Lecturer at St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in 1856; a chaplain in ordinary to the Queen in 1870; and Prebendary of Oxgate, in St. Paul's Cathedral, in 1880. Among his works we may mention "Romanism as set forth in its own acknowledged Formularies;" "Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge;" "Discourses on the Lord's Prayer;" "Thoughts on Preaching;" "The Divine Authority of the Pentateuch;" "The Age and the Gospel," being the Hulsean lectures for 1864; "Aids to Prayer;" and "Sermons on special Occasions."

MOORE, Thomas, F.L.S., botanist and horticulturist, born at Stoke-next-Guildford, May 29, 1821, was appointed, in 1848, curator of the ancient Botanic Garden of the Society of Apothecaries at Chelsea, which office he still holds. He was Secretary to the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society from its establishment in 1859 till 1865, when he was named Floral Director of the same Society; was the principal acting Secretary of the Great International Horticultural Exhibition, London, 1866; and was Examiner in Floriculture to the Society of Arts and the Royal Horticultural Society, while those bodies continued to hold examinations. He is the author of "Cultivation of the Cucumber and Melon," published in 1844; "Handbook of British Ferns," in 1848 (3rd edit. in 1857); "Ferns and Allied Plants," in 1851; "Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland—Nature-printed," in 1856; "Illustrations of Orchidaceous Plants," and "Index Filicum," in 1857; "Nature-printed Ferns," 2 vols., in 1859-60; the "Field Botanist's Companion: British Isles," in 1862; and "Elements of Botany," in 1865. He was, in 1850-52, joint editor of the *Gardener's Magazine of Botany*, in 1861 editor of the *Floral Magazine*, and in 1866 of the *Treasury of Botany*, of which latter a new edition was brought out by him in 1874; contributed many of the botanical and horticultural articles to the new edition of *Brande's Dictionary of Science* in 1865-66; is editor of the *Florist and Pomologist*; edited the new edition of *Thompson's Gardeners' Assistant*, 1877; contributed the article "Horticulture" to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" is author of an "Epitome of Gardening," 1881, and editor of *The Orchid Album*.

MOORHOUSE, The Right Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Melbourne, in Australia, son of Mr. James Moorhouse, a merchant of Sheffield, was born in that town in 1826. He received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1853; M.A., 1860; D.D., *jure dignitatis*, 1876). He became Vicar of St. John's, Fitzroy Square, in 1862; Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1865; Vicar of Paddington and rural dean in 1868; Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen in 1874; Prebendary of St. Paul's and Warburtonian Lecturer in 1875. In

May, 1876, he was appointed Bishop of Melbourne, in succession to Dr. Perry, resigned. He is the author of "Nature and Revelation," four sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, 1861; "Our Lord Jesus Christ the Subject of Growth in Wisdom," being the Hulsean Lectures for 1865; "Jacob," three sermons before the University of Cambridge; and various single sermons.

MORAN, The Right Rev. Patrick Francis, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, born at Leighlinbridge, co. Carlow, Ireland, Sept. 16, 1830, was educated at the Irish College of St. Agatha, Rome. He was appointed Vice-president of the College in 1856, and Professor of Hebrew in the College of Propaganda, Rome. Returning to Ireland in 1866, he was private secretary to his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin; was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Ossory on March 5, 1872, and succeeded, a few months later, to that see. Dr. Moran has laboured a great deal to promote the study of Irish history and antiquities. Among other works he has published:—"Memoir of the Most Rev. Oliver Plunkett," 1861; "Essays on the Origin, &c., of the Early Irish Church," 1864; "History of the Catholic Archbishops of Dublin," 1864; "Historical Sketch of the Persecutions, &c., under Cromwell and the Puritans," 1865; "Acta S. Brendani," 1872; "Monasticon Hibernicum," 1873; "Spicilegium Ossoriense, being a Collection of Documents to illustrate the History of the Irish Church from the Reformation to the year 1800," 1874.

MORAY, ROSS, and CAITHNESS, Bishop of. (*See* Eden.)

MORIER, Sir Robert Burnett David, K.C.B., was born about 1827, and graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, taking his Bachelor's degree as a second class in classics in 1849. He served in the Educational Department of the Privy Council Office in 1851-52, and was afterwards successively unpaid Attaché at Vienna, and paid Attaché at Berlin. In 1859 he accompanied Mr. (now Sir Henry) Elliot's special mission to Naples, and in 1860 he acted as assistant private secretary to Lord John (afterwards Earl) Russell at Coburg, when his Lordship was in attendance on Her Majesty. Mr. Morier was appointed a second secretary in the diplomatic service in 1862. He was nominated British member of the Mixed Commission at Vienna to inquire into the Austrian tariff in March, 1865, and was promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Athens in September of the same year. He was shortly after transferred to Frankfort, where he subsequently acted as Chargé d'Affaires. In 1866 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Darmstadt, he was nominated Chargé d'Affaires at Stuttgardt in 1871, and was transferred to Munich in 1872. He was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal in 1876, and held that post till 1881, when he was transferred to Madrid.

MORISON, James Cotter, M.A., was born in London April 20, 1831, and educated at Cholmondely Grammar School, Highgate, and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the dégree of M.A. He is the author of "Life and Times of St. Bernard," 1863, several times reprinted; "Irish Grievances shortly stated," 1868; "Gibbon" (in "English Men of Letters" series), 1878; "Macaulay," in the same series, 1882; and several essays in the *Fortnightly* and other reviews.

MORLEY, Henry, son of Henry Morley, Esq., of Midhurst, Sussex, born in London in 1822, was educated at the Moravian School, Neuwied-on-the-Rhine, and at King's College, London, of which college he has since been made an honor-

ary Fellow. He practised medicine at Madeley, Shropshire, from 1844 till 1848; tried successfully, during two years, at Liscard, Liverpool, the method of school-keeping described by him in No. 200 of *Household Words*, and gave up the project somewhat unwillingly in 1851, offers having been made that led him to settle in London as a journalist, in association with *Household Words* and the *Examiner*, of which paper he afterwards was editor. He has written "How to make Home Unhealthy," published in 1850; "A Defence of Ignorance," in 1851; "Life of Palissy, the Potter," in 1852; "Life of Jerome Cardan," in 1854; "Life of Cornelius Agrippa," in 1856; "Life of Clement Marot," in 1870; essays in *Household Words*, reprinted as "Gossip," and "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair," in 1857; two volumes of Fairy Tales," in 1859 and 1860; "English Writers before Chaucer," vol. i. in 1864, vol. ii. part 1, from Chaucer to Dunbar, in 1867; and "Journal of a London Playgoer from 1857 to 1866," in 1866. He edited, with notes, Steele and Addison's "Spectator" in 1868, and published "Tables of English Literature" in 1870; "A First Sketch of English Literature," in 1873 (ninth edition, 1882); "A Library of English Literature," in five volumes, 1874-80; and "A Library of English Literature in the Reign of Victoria," being vol. 2,000 of the Tauchnitz Collection, 1881. He was English Lecturer at King's College from 1857 till 1865, with duty confined to direction of the English department in the evening classes. Since 1865 he has been Professor of the English Language and Literature at University College, London; he was Examiner in English Language, Literature, and History to the University of London, from 1870 to 1875, and was reappointed to that office in 1878; since 1878 he has been also Professor of the English Language and Literature at Queen's College, London. In 1879 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. In 1882 he became Principal of University Hall, London.

MORLEY, JOHN, M.P., is the eldest son of the late Mr. Jonathan Morley, of Blackburn, Lancashire, where he was born in Dec., 1838; was educated at Cheltenham College and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1859, and M.A. in 1874. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859. He was for some years editor of the *Literary Gazette*, the title of which was subsequently altered to the *Parthenon*. Mr. Morley was editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, from 1867 to Oct., 1882. He was also editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* from May, 1880, till Aug., 1883. He unsuccessfully contested the borough of Blackburn in 1869, in the Liberal interest, and the City of Westminster in 1880; but in Feb., 1883, at a bye-election, he was returned as an advanced Liberal by the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, defeating his Conservative opponent, Mr. Gainsford Bruce, by a majority of 2,256 (9,443 votes against 7,187). Mr. Morley presided over the great Conference of Liberals held at Leeds in Oct., 1883. His works are—"Edmund Burke, a Historical Study," 1867; "Critical Miscellanies," 1871, 2nd series, 1877; "Voltaire," 1872; "On Compromise," 1874; "Rousseau," 1876; "Diderot and the Encyclopædists," 2 vols., 1878; "Life of Richard Cobden," 1881. Mr. Morley is an honorary LL.D. of the University of Glasgow.

MORLEY, SAMUEL, M.P., youngest son of the late Mr. John Morley, of Hackney, by Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. R. Poulton, of Maidenhead, was born in Wells Street, Hackney, in 1809. He received his education at a private school, and was introduced early

into business. He is now head of the firm of J. & R. Morley, wholesale hosiers, of Wood Street, City. An earnest dissenter, Mr. Morley has been throughout his public career, both in and out of Parliament, a leading champion of the cause of Protestant Nonconformity, which he has promoted by munificent donations for building new chapels. He is Treasurer of the College at Homerton, and of the Home Missionary Society. Many years ago, in order to forward the work of the last-named society, he, in conjunction with the Rev. J. H. Wilson, visited most of the counties in England and Wales, held conference meetings, and introduced a new order of agency, consisting of "lay evangelists" and *colporteurs*. Towards defraying the cost of the Congregational or Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street, Mr. Morley contributed £6,000, and his portrait, painted by Mr. Wells, R.A., has been placed in the library of that institution, which was founded as a memorial of the two thousand clergymen of the Church of England who resigned their benefices in the reign of Charles II., because they could not conscientiously subscribe to the Act of Uniformity. Mr. Morley represented Nottingham in the advanced Liberal interest from July, 1865, till May, 1866, when he was unseated on petition. He first came forward as a candidate for Bristol, on the retirement of Sir Morton Peto, in May, 1868. He lost the election by 196 votes, the numbers being 5,173 for Mr. Miles, and 4,977 for Mr. Morley. Mr. Miles was unseated on petition in the ensuing June, and Mr. Morley again presented himself as a candidate. At the general election of Dec., 1868, he defeated his old opponent, Mr. Miles, by more than 2,000 votes, and he has continued to be one of the representatives of Bristol down to the present time. Mr. Morley married in 1841 Rebekah Maria, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hope, banker, of Liverpool.

MORRIS, The Rev. Francis Orpen, B.A., eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Henry Gage Morris, of Beverley, Yorkshire, and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Roger Morris, of York, was born March 25, 1810, and educated at Bromgrove School and Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated a second class in classics in 1833. He holds the living of Nunburnholme, Yorkshire; was chaplain to the late Duke of Cleveland; and has written "A History of British Birds," published in 1851-7; "A Bible Natural History," "A Book of Natural History," 1852; "A Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of British Birds," and "A Natural History of British Butterflies," 1853; "Anecdotes in Natural History," "Natural History of British Moths," 1859-71; "Records of Animal Sagacity and Character," in 1861; "The County Seats of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland;" "The Humanity Series of School Books;" "Plain Sermons for Plain People" (200); "A Guide to an Arrangement of Birds;" "An Essay on Scientific Nomenclature;" "Difficulties of Darwinism," 1870; "Dogs and their Doings," 1871; "All the Articles of the Darwin Faith," 1877; "Letters to *The Times* about Birds," 1879; and several smaller works on religious, scientific, and social questions. Mr. Morris is a justice of the peace for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

MORRIS, The Rev. John, was born in India, at Ootacamund, in the Madras Presidency, July 4, 1826. While pursuing his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, he became a Catholic, and repairing to Rome entered the English College. After receiving orders he spent three years in the diocese of Northampton and was made Canon. He then returned to Rome, and for three years held the office of Vice-

Rector of the English College; at the expiration of this period he entered the arch-diocese of Westminster, was made Canon Penitentiary of the Metropolitan Chapter, and acted as Secretary to Cardinal Wiseman, and his successor, Cardinal Manning. He left the arch-diocese in 1867 to join the Society of Jesus. He has spent a year in Malta as Rector of a College of the Society newly established there, he has been for some years Professor of Canon Law and Church History at St. Beuno's College, near St. Asaph; and, since 1879, he has been Rector and Master of Novices at Roehampton. Father Morris has published a "Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury;" "Cardinal Wiseman's Last Illness;" "Condition of Catholics under James I.;" "The Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers," three series; "The Letter-Books of Sir Amias Poulet, Keeper of Mary Queen of Scots;" and "The Life of Father John Gerard."

MORRIS, Lewis, M.A., was born in Carmarthen, being the eldest son of the late L. E. Williams Morris, Esq., of Carmarthen, formerly of Blannant, Breconshire, by Sophia, daughter of the late John Hughes, He was educated at Cowbridge and Sherborne Schools and Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1855 as first-class in classics and Chancellor's Prizeman; M.A., 1858; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Nov., 1861, when he obtained a Certificate of Honour of the First Class; practised chiefly as a conveyancing counsel until 1880; was elected an Honorary Fellow of Jesus College in 1877. In 1879 he was appointed a Knight of the Order of the Saviour (of Greece). In the same year he accepted the office of Honorary Secretary of the University College of Wales. In 1880, he was appointed on the Departmental Committee, charged by the Government to inquire into Intermediate and Higher Education in Wales, and, in the same year, a Justice of the Peace for Carmarthenshire, in which county, at Penrhyn House, he resides. He was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Political Committee of the Reform Club, in the place of the late Mr. W. P. Adam, M.P.; and was a candidate, in December 1881, for the Carmarthen burghs, but retired; Mr. Morris is perhaps best known for his contributions to the poetical literature of the time. In 1871-1874-75, appeared the 3 vols. of "Songs of Two Worlds," now collected, and in an eighth edition. In 1876 appeared Book II., and in 1877, Books I. and III., of "The Epic of Hades," now in a fourteenth edition. In December, 1878, appeared "Gwin, a Drama, in Monologue," and, in March, 1880, "The Ode of Life," both of which are now in a fourth edition. The above works have hitherto appeared anonymously as the work of "A New Writer," but a new and choice collected edition is announced for immediate publication under the author's name. Mr. Morris is the great-grandson of the well-known Welsh antiquary and poet, Lewis Morris, of Penrhyn, in Cardiganshire.

MORRIS, The Right Hon. Michael, eldest son of Martin Morris, Esq., of Spiddle, co. Galway, by Julia, daughter of Dr. Charles Blake, of Galway, was born at the latter place in 1827. He received his education at Erasmus Smith's College, Galway, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1847, and was First Senior Moderator and gold medallist. He was called to the bar in Ireland in June, 1849, and made a Queen's Counsel in 1863. Mr. Morris, who was High Sheriff in 1849-50, held the office of Recorder of Galway from 1857 till 1865. The representative of one of the old families known as the "Tribes of Galway," he was first elected as one of the

members in Parliament of the borough of Galway, on Independent principles, in July, 1865, having polled 90 per cent. of the electors; was subsequently twice re-elected without opposition, on his appointment as Solicitor-General for Ireland (July, 1866), and as Attorney-General (Nov., 1866), in Lord Derby's Government; and retained the seat until he was raised to the bench, as one of the judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland, in March, 1867, when he was succeeded in the representation of Galway by his brother. He served as a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into Primary Education in Ireland in 1868, 1869, and 1870; and became a Commissioner of National Education in 1868.

MORRIS, Philip Richard, A.R.A., was born at Devonport, Dec. 4, 1838. The son of an engineer and ironfounder, he pursued his early artistic studies in the hours won with some difficulty from the working day. He owed his first regular training to Mr. Holman Hunt, and by the advice of that eminent artist, studied the Elgin Marbles at the British Museum. He next entered the schools of the Royal Academy, where his first success was made by gaining the silver medal for the best drawing from the life. In the following year he achieved double honours by obtaining the silver medal for the best painting from the nude figure, and a second similar prize for the best painting from the dressed figure. In 1858 he won the gold medal for the best historical picture, the subject being "The Good Samaritan," and subsequently competed successively for the Travelling Studentship. While he was yet a student in the schools of the Royal Academy his first publicly exhibited picture appeared on its walls under the title of "Peaceful Days," since when Mr. Morris's work has become celebrated for a certain tender and poetic rendering of scenes of humble life, and a peculiarly delicate management of colour. Among his best known pictures are "The Shadow of the Cross," "Prison Fare," and the large picture of a "Procession at Dieppe," exhibited in 1877. Mr. Morris was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, June 18, 1877.

MORRIS, The Rev. Richard, M.A., LL.D., was born Sept. 8, 1833, at Bermondsey, Southwark, and educated at St. John's College, Battersea. He was appointed lecturer on the English language and literature in King's College School (Modern Department) in April, 1869; ordained by the Bishop of Winchester, and licensed as curate of Christ Church, Camberwell, on Trinity Sunday, 1871. He was created Doctor of Laws in 1870 by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Morris is a Member of the Council of the Philological and Early English Text Societies. He was elected President of the Philological Society in 1874, and in the same year received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Oxford. In July, 1875, he was elected head master of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. His works are:—"The Etymology of Local Names," 1857; "Specimens of Early English," 1867; and "Historical Outlines of English Accidence," 1872; "Elementary Lessons in Historical English Grammar," 1874; and "Primer of English Grammar," 1875. He is also the editor of "Liber Cure Cocorum," 1862; "Hampole's Pricke of Conscience," 1863; "Early English Alliterative Poems," 1864; "Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight," 1864; "The Story of Genesis and Exodus," 1865; "The Ayenbite of Inwyt," 1866; "Old English Homilies," 1867-68; "Chaucer's Boethius," 1868; "Legends of the Holy Rood," 1871; "An Old English Miscellany," 1872; "Old English Homilies" (second series), 1873; "Cursor Mundi," 1874-75; "Chaucer's Poeti-

cal Works," 1866; "Spenser's Works," 1869; and "Selections from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales," 1867.

MORRIS, WILLIAM, was born near London in 1834. He is the eldest son of a merchant, who died in 1844, leaving a large estate. He was educated at Forest School, Walthamstow, at Marlborough, and at Exeter College, Oxford. He studied painting, but did not succeed in that profession. In 1858 he published a small volume entitled "The Defence of Guenevere," and other Poems. In 1863, with several partners, he started in London an establishment for the artistic designing and manufacture of various articles, especially wall paper, stained glass, tiles, and household decorations. At this business Mr. Morris has ever since wrought as a designer, devoting his leisure to the composition of poetry. He published "The Life and Death of Jason," a narrative poem, in 1867, and "The Earthly Paradise" (4 parts), 3 vols., 1868-70. The latter poem is made up of twenty-four legendary and romantic tales in verse, recited by a company of travellers who had sailed westward from Norway to find the earthly paradise. He has also published a poem entitled "Love is Enough, or the Freeing of Pharamond: a Morality," 1873. His later publications are, "The Æneids of Virgil, done into English verse," 1876, and "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung, and the Fall of the Niblungs," a poem, 1877. In collaboration with Mr. Eirikr Magnusson, he has translated the following works from the Icelandic:—"The Story of Grettir the Strong," 1869; "The Story of the Volsungs and the Niblungs," 1870; and "Three Northern Love Stories," 1875. His "Hopes and Fears for Art: Five Lectures, delivered in Birmingham, London, and Nottingham, 1878-81," appeared in 1882.

MOULE, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE EVANS, D.D., Bishop of Mid-China, son of the late Rev. Henry Moule, vicar of Fordington, Dorset, was born at Gillingham vicarage in that county, Jan. 20, 1828, and received his education at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (B.A. 1850; D.D., *jure dignitatis*, 1880). He was curate of Fordington, Dorset, from 1851 to 1855; chaplain of the Dorset County Hospital from 1855 to 1857; missionary, Church Missionary Society, from 1857 to 1880; and on leave, and curate of West Stafford from 1878 to 1880. In the latter year (Oct. 28) he was consecrated Bishop of Mid-China, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. His lordship has published translations of the Book of Common Prayer, and the Gospel of St. John (1878) and St. Matthew (1879) in the Chinese language.

MOULTON, THE REV. WILLIAM FIDDIAN, M.A. (Lond.), D.D. (Edin.), born at Leek, Staffordshire, March 14, 1835, was educated at Woodhouse Grove School, and graduated at the London University in 1856, and gained the Gold Medal in Mathematics. He was Prizeman in the Scriptural Examinations, and Biblical Criticism. Mr. Moulton having entered the Wesleyan ministry, was appointed Classical Tutor in the Wesleyan Theological College, Richmond, in 1858. After having laboured there for sixteen years, he was designated Head Master of the New Wesleyan School at Cambridge, in 1874. Previously, in 1872, he had been elected a member of the Legal Hundred at the earliest election at which the laws of the Wesleyan connection admitted into that body. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University in 1874; and the hon. degree of M.A. from the University of Cambridge, April 19, 1877. Mr. Moulton is a member of the New Testament Revision Company; translator and editor of Winer's "Grammar of New Testament Greek;" and a

contributor to Professor Plumptre's "Bible Educator." His "History of the English Bible" appeared in 1878.

MOUNT TEMPLE (Lord), The Right Hon. William Francis Cowper-Temple, is the second son of the fifth Earl Cowper, by Emily Mary, eldest daughter of the 1st Viscount Melbourne. (She married, secondly, the celebrated Viscount Palmerston.) He was born Dec. 13, 1811, and entering the army as Cornet in the Horse Guards in Dec. 1827, he became Lieutenant in 1832, and Captain in 1835, when he retired upon half-pay. He was promoted to the rank of Brevet-Major in 1852. After leaving the army he was private secretary to Lord Melbourne, 1835; a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, 1839; a Lord of the Treasury, 1841; a Lord of the Admiralty, July, 1846—Mar. 1852, and Dec. 1852—Feb. 1855; Under-Secretary for the Home Department, Feb. to Aug. 1855; and President of the Board of Health from Aug. 1855, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor, till Feb. 1857, when he was appointed to the newly-created office of Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. Whilst holding this post he presided over the Board of Health until the resignation of the Ministry in 1858. In Aug. 1859, he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in Feb. 1860, First Commissioner of Public Works, which office he resigned on the fall of the Russell administration in 1866. Mr. Cowper represented the borough of Hertford in the Liberal interest from 1835 till 1868, when he was returned for South Hampshire, which constituency he continued to represent in the House of Commons till 1880. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855. Under his administration the parks were greatly improved. In Nov. 1871, he obtained Her Majesty's licence to use the surname of Temple in addition to and after that of Cowper, in compliance with a clause in the will of the late Lord Palmerston. Mr. Cowper-Temple promoted and passed "The Medical Bill," 1858, by which the Medical Council was established; "The Thames Embankment Bill," 1862-3; "The Courts of Justice Building Bill," 1863; and "The Metropolitan Commons Bill," 1866. In 1870, when the Elementary Education Bill was under consideration, Mr. Cowper-Temple brought forward a proposal to exclude from all rate-built schools every catechism and formulary distinctive of denominational creed, and to sever altogether the relation between the local School Boards and the denominational schools, leaving the latter to look solely to the central grants for help. On June 30, 1870, by a majority of 252 to 95 votes, the Commons rejected Sir S. Northcote's proposal to eliminate from the Education Bill Mr. Cowper-Temple's proviso against distinctive religious catechisms or formularies, and to leave the whole question of religious teaching to the discretion of each School Board. Subsequently the Government accepted the amendment, which was added to the Bill. For some years Mr. Cowper-Temple endeavoured to remove the obstacles which stand in the way of women obtaining licences to practice medicine. In May, 1880, he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Mount-Temple, of Mount-Temple, county Sligo.

MOWAT, The Hon. Oliver, Q.C., LL.D., M.P.P., Premier and Attorney-General in the Province of Ontario, Canada, was born at Kingston, U.C., on the 22nd July, 1820. He was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1842. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1856, and a Bencher of the Law Society for the Province in the same year. He is a member of the Senate, and an LL.D. of Toronto University. From

1856 to 1859 he was a Commissioner for consolidating the Public General Statutes of Canada and Upper Canada. He entered political life in 1858, as representative of South Ontario; was Provincial Secretary in the same year; Postmaster-General in 1863-64; and from Nov., 1864, until Oct., 1872, was Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada. He left the Bench at the latter period to form a new administration in Ontario, and became Premier and Attorney-General for the Province, and representative of North Oxford in the Legislature, positions he still holds. He is the author of many important legislative measures in the Provincial Parliament, among which is the Judicature Bill, an Act passed for the fusion of Law and Equity in the Courts of Ontario. He is a Liberal in politics.

MOWBRAY, The Right Hon. Sir John Robert, Bart., M.P., of Warennes Wood, Berkshire, is the only son of the late Mr. Robert S. Cornish, of Exeter, by his marriage with Marianne, daughter of Mr. John Powning, of Hill's Court, near Exeter. He was born at Exeter in 1815; was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A., and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1869; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and went the Western circuit. He was elected, in 1853, one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the city of Durham, which he continued to represent until 1868, when he was returned for the University of Oxford. He was appointed Judge-Advocate General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and again in Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866. He was Second Church Estates Commissioner from Aug., 1866, to Dec., 1868. He is an honorary Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford; and in 1877 he was elected an honorary Fellow of Christ Church. He married, in 1847, Elizabeth Gray, only child of George Isaac Mowbray, Esq., of Bishopwearmouth, co. Durham, and Mortimer, Berks, on which occasion he assumed the name of Mowbray in lieu of his patronymic. He was created a baronet in April, 1880.

MOZLEY, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., brother of the late Rev. James Bowling Mozley, D.D., born in Lincolnshire, in 1806, was educated at the Charterhouse and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828; was elected, in 1829, to a Fellowship at Oriel College, which he held till his appointment, in 1836, to the rectory of Cholderton, Wilts. From 1838 till 1842 he wrote for the *British Critic*, and in 1843 became a contributor of leading articles to the *Times*, and is understood to be still a member of the staff. In 1848 he resigned his living to reside in London, and some years after, removed to Finchampstead, Berks. In 1868 he was presented by Oriel College to the rectory of Plymtree, Devon, where he now resides. From the opening of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, in 1869, to its third public session at Easter, 1870, he wrote the letters in the *Times* "from our Special Correspondent" at Rome. His "Reminiscences, chiefly of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement," appeared in 2 vols., 1882.

MUELLER (Baron) Sir Ferdinand von, K.C.M.G., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., son of the late Frederick Mueller, of Rostock, Germany, by Louisa, daughter of George Mertens, of Aschergleben, was born at Rostock, 1825, was educated, after the early death of his parents, in Schleswig, studied also in Kiel, examined extensively the vegetation of Schleswig and Holstein from 1840 to 1847, when, on account of hereditary inclination to phthisis, he emigrated to Australia. He travelled through the extensive territory of South Australia mainly for researches on plants from 1848 till 1852, at his

private expense. In 1852 he accepted the newly-created office of Government Botanist for Victoria; explored there till 1855, examining also the whole mountain vegetation of Australia, previously utterly unknown, ascended and named Mount Hotham, the Barkly Ranges, and many other mountains; joined, as Phytographic Naturalist, the expedition, sent out under Augustus Gregory, by the Duke of Newcastle, to explore the River Victoria, and other portions of the north parts of the Australian continent; was one of the four who reached Termination Lake in 1856: went throughout the whole other parts of the same expedition, conducted overland by Gregory to Moreton Bay; accepted the Directorship of the Botanical Garden of Melbourne in 1857, which office he held till 1873, raising that institution to high fame, and establishing scientific relations with all parts of the globe, in order to introduce useful plants into the colony, and to make known Australian plants abroad. He was one of the Commissioners for the Industrial Exhibitions in Melbourne in 1854, 1862, and 1867; has issued eight volumes of his "Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ;" two volumes, largely illustrated, on the "Plants of Victoria," irrespective of several other publications; contributed to the "Flora Australiensis," of which six volumes have appeared. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1861; was included in the first nominations for the Order of SS. Michael and George; nominated a Commander of the Order of St. Iago of Portugal, and of Isabella of Spain; and created a hereditary Baron by the King of Würtemberg, in 1871. Many mountains, rivers, and lakes are named in Australia in honour of Baron von Mueller, also a glacier and river in New Zealand, and a mountain in Spitzbergen. The Baron still continues his researches in Melbourne. In 1879 he was rewarded for his colonial services as a naturalist with the Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

MUIR, Sir William, K.C.S.I., LL.D., son of Mr. William Muir of Glasgow, was born in 1819. He was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1837; has been secretary to the Government of India in the foreign department; was appointed provisional member of the Governor-General's Council in India in Dec., 1867, and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in 1868; was invested with the Order of the Star of India in 1867; appointed an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in 1847; and retired in 1876. He was created an honorary D.C.L. of the University of Oxford in 1882. His works are, "The Life of Mahomet and History of Islam, to the Era of the Hegira," 4 vols., Lond., 1858-61, new edit., abridged, 1 vol., 1877; "The Corân, its Composition and Teaching, and the Testimony it bears to the Holy Scriptures," 1878; "Extracts from the Corân, with English Rendering," 1880; and "The Early Caliphate and Rise of Islam," being the Rede Lecture for 1881, delivered before the University of Cambridge.

MUKHTAR-PACHA, Ghazi Ahmed, springs direct from a family engaged in trade, and some members of it still continue in the paternal employment. His grandfather was Hadji Ibrahim Agha, head of the guild of silk merchants of Broussa, of Asia Minor. His father, Hadji Halil Agha, died young, and Ahmed Mukhtar, who was born in 1837, was brought up by his grandfather, who sent him in 1849 to the preparatory military school of his native city. Young Katyrdschy Oghlu—for such is the family name, which, in accordance with Eastern custom, is seldom if ever used—manifested a remarkable

aptitude for military studies, and at the expiration of five years he passed from the school first of his class. Entering the Military Academy at Constantinople, he remained four years as pupil, when, in consequence of his progress, he was promoted, while still pursuing his studies, to the grade of lieutenant. When he left, as a further reward of merit, he was made captain on the staff, and in that capacity he, in 1860, joined the headquarters of the Serdar Ekrem Omer Pacha, in Montenegro. Nor was he long here before he found occasion to distinguish himself. Towards the close of the campaign he found himself one day with some cavalry near the defile of Ustruck, then in the possession of a considerable force of the enemy. Seeing an opportunity, he went at the Montenegrins, drove them out of the defile, and although twice wounded managed to hold it for some hours until reinforcements arrived. For this feat Omer Pacha conferred on him the Fifth Class of the Medjidie and the rank of coulasse, or adjutant-major. After peace was temporarily made Ahmed Mukhtar returned to the Military Academy, where he was appointed to the post of Professor of Astronomy, Military Architecture, and Fortification. In this somewhat mixed capacity he remained until 1863, when he was sent as binbashi or major and chief of the staff of the division of Islaheye—a division of organisation—at Alexandretta, under the command of Dervish Pacha, now Mushir at Batoum. At the end of 1864 the young soldier was appointed caimakam, or lieutenant-colonel, and tutor to Prince Youssouf Issedin, the eldest son of Sultan Abdul Aziz, who was believed to be anxious that his son should succeed to the throne instead of the eldest male of the family, as the Ottoman rule is. In order to qualify this rather wilful young Prince—whom some flatterers called "the Prince Imperial"—for this position it was resolved that he should make the grand tour, and under the charge of Lieut.-Colonel Ahmed Mukhtar the youth visited England, France, Germany, and Austria. During this trip European Sovereigns showered honours on the "Governor" of Yousseuf Issedin. He received the Legion of Honour, the Red Eagle, and the Crown of Iron among other decorations, and in 1867 returned to Constantinople. At that time Prince Yousseuf became colonel of the Imperial Guard, and was emancipated from the trammels of pupilage. Ahmed Mukhtar was appointed one of the Commissioners for regulating the frontier of Montenegro, in which capacity he served until 1869, by his policy saving to Turkey the strategical point of Veli Malou Berdu, between Spitz and Podgoritza, while as the ex-professor of fortifications he made the *tête du pont* of Vezir Keupri. So enraged were the Montenegrins at this last moment that a party of them fired on the young colonel—for now he had the full rank—killing another officer of the same grade at his side. For these services he was promoted to the Third Class of the Medjidie, and returning to Stamboul was made a member of the Council of War. Three months later he was nominated general of brigade, under Redif Pacha, then commanding the Yemen expedition against the Arabs. Soon after Mukhtar's arrival Redif fell ill, and the command fell into the hands of the young liwa, or major-general. He took the city of Yedy, and was promoted for that achievement to the grade of ferik, or general of division, and chief of all the corps in Yemen, Redif becoming Governor, until he was superseded, on the ground of illness, by Essad Pacha. When Ali Pacha, the Minister of War, died, Essad Pacha became Seraskier, and Mukhtar was promoted to mushir (or full general) and the

Governorship of Yemen, in 1871, at the age of 33. As if honours could not be heaped upon him fast enough, he also received the Osmanli of the First Class in brilliants. After the taking of Sana he was further decorated with the First Class of the Medjidie. In 1873 he returned to Stamboul, where he was appointed Minister of Public Works, but he did not take up the post, as a few days afterwards he was named Governor of Crete. He was not destined, however, to rule the people whom St. Paul describes as "always liars," for the command of the Shumla army corps fell vacant, and it was conferred on the young mushir. He remained at Shumla for 13½ months, during which time he constructed the existing fortifications. Next, appointed Governor and Military Commandant at Erzeroum, he served in the Armenian capital for another 13½ months, when, for yet a third period of 13½ months, he took the command of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, where his friends claimed for him that he gained twenty battles and only lost one. Now named Governor of Candia, he was at the end of ten days about to leave Constantinople when the Government detained him to have his advice on the questions affecting Montenegro, giving him the nominal command of the 4th or Erzeroum army corps. On the 25th March, 1877, while in his bureau at Stamboul, he learnt that for the first time the prospects of peace were judged hopeless by Turkish statesmen, and making an immediate application for a ship he left in a man-of-war on the 26th for Trebizonde, where he arrived on the 30th, proceeding, after three days' hard work in the organisation of land transport, &c., to Erzeroum and Kars. He had only three weeks to provide for the defence of Armenia when the war broke out, and in less than a week from his arrival in Kars that fortress was invested, and Mukhtar retired on the Soghanly Dagh. His gallant conduct has become a matter of history. On the evening of the 1st of October, 1877, he received the news that the Sultan had conferred on him the title of Ghazi, one of the greatest honours that can be given to an Ottoman. The word originally means fanatic, but in its modern acceptation it is both Defender of the Faith and Conqueror. Besides this title, the First Class of the Medjidie in diamonds, two fine Arab horses, and a sword in brilliants, marked his Ottoman Majesty's sense of Ahmed Mukhtar's services. In April, 1878, he was appointed Grand Master of Artillery, and in November the same year, Commandant of Janina. In Sept., 1883, he was chosen to proceed to Berlin to attend the German autumn military manœuvres. He also had several interviews with Prince Bismarck with reference to the entrance of Turkey into the Austro-German alliance. His Excellency is the author of an astronomical work called "Fenni Bassite, on La Science du Quadrant Solaire pour le Temps Turque," the hours in Turkey depending upon the moment of sunset, and consequently varying from day to day.

MÜLLER, Baron Ferdinand Von. (*See* Mueller.)

MÜLLER, Frederick Max-. (*See* Max-Müller.)

MÜLLER, George, founder of the Orphanage at Bristol, was, according to his own "Narrative" of the "Lord's Dealings" with himself, born at Kroppenstaedt, near Halberstadt, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1805. In 1810, his parents removed to Heimersleben, where his father was appointed collector in the Excise. Between the ages of ten and eleven he was sent to Halberstadt, to the Cathedral Classical School, there to be prepared for the university, his father's desire being that he should become a clergyman,

although he confesses to many youthful delinquencies indicative of unfitness at that time for a sacred calling. At the age of fourteen he lost his mother, and at fifteen left school and lived with his father, reading the classics with Dr. Nagel. At the close of 1821 and the beginning of 1822 he was in custody several days for living at hotels without the means of paying for his board and lodging. He afterwards spent two years and a half at the gymnasium of Nordhausen. He became a member of the University of Halle, with honourable testimonials, and thus obtained permission to preach in the Lutheran establishment. In 1825, with others, he travelled forty-three days in Switzerland, on foot. Attendance at a devotional meeting at a private house produced a change in his thoughts and life. In 1826, he was fired with a missionary zeal, first damped by a courtship and then fanned by conversation with missionaries. He began preaching in August, 1826, and lived for two months in free lodgings provided for poor students of divinity. Then he joined another divinity student. He wrote to a titled lady of Frankfort, of reputed liberality, for a small temporary loan; no answer came, as expected; but still he did receive the amount from some one who had heard of his application; and the money, which was sent in silver by parcel, was accompanied by an anonymous letter written in a very religious tone. This incident is mentioned because Mr. Müller's lifework is therein foreshadowed and epitomised; he has received and applied the spontaneous gifts of unsolicited donors for a period so protracted and on a scale so stupendous that the Home at Bristol, carried on without the usual organization and advertisement, is one of the marvels of a country and an age distinguished by the inscription "Supported by voluntary contributions." In June, 1828, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews invited him to London on a six months' probation; but the Prussian law required from him three years' military service. He failed to obtain exemption; but an illness came on and left him in a condition unfit for military service; and in March, 1829, he reached London. He studied Hebrew and Chaldee; but he fell ill again, and by medical advice, went to Teignmouth, where he formed the acquaintance of his "beloved brother, friend, and fellow-labourer, Henry Craik." He could not conform to the disciplinary conditions of the Jews' Society, and he ceased to be one of its missionary students in Jan., 1830. Ultimately he consented to settle down at Teignmouth, as the minister at Ebenezer Chapel; he also laboured in Bristol. In 1830, he married Mary Groves; and the same year gave up pew rents and threw himself on voluntary gifts, for which a box was set up in the chapel. He was often reduced to a few shillings, but he made known his wants "to the Lord only," and they were usually supplied. In 1834 he and his colabourers established "The Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad," to assist day schools, Sunday schools, and adult schools, to supply cheap Bibles, and aid missionary societies; and it was not to ask for worldly patronage, nor to contract debt. In Dec. 1835, after a visit to the Continent, and after much consideration, he printed a proposal for the establishment of an Orphan House for destitute children bereaved of both parents. A second statement is dated Jan. 16, 1836. That said, "It is intended to receive the children from the seventh to the twelfth year, and to let them stay in the house till they are able to go to service." The work progressed through spontaneous offers of

money and service; and a third statement announcing the opening of the Home is dated May 18, 1836. Admission had then been accorded to the youngest children who were orphans. By May, 1837, there were sixty-four children in two houses; and at the end of that year Mr. Müller wrote and published the first part of his "Narrative." He continued it in 1841, 1844, and 1856. At the end of 1838 there were 86 orphans in three houses. At the end of 1856 the orphans numbered 297; and Mr. Müller wrote, "Without any one having been personally applied to for anything by me, the sum of £84,441 6*s.* 3½*d.* has been given to me for the orphans, as the result of prayer to God." He states how this has been expended, and he also acknowledges separately gifts sent to him for his own personal use. Expansion, the addition of house to house, increase in the number of orphans, have been the history of this undertaking, until, in 1875, 2,000 children were lodged, fed, and educated, without a shilling of endowment, without a committee, without organization, by funds drawn from all parts of the world. Besides all this, through the agency of the Institution named, Mr. Müller supports numerous foreign and home missonaries and schools, and provides for the circulation of vast numbers of the Scriptures and religious tracts, and he refuses to issue any appeals or to hold any meetings, relying, as he says, on the efficacy of faith and prayer. He will not allow any advertisements or handbills of any of his services to be issued; his distinctive belief being that he is an instrument in God's hand working by faith and prayer. The town of Orphan Houses on Ashley Downs, with their well cultivated kitchen gardens, is in many senses the grandest institution which Bristol boasts. Their founder has courted no publicity he could avoid, and many who have gazed upon the results of his work have failed to get a glimpse of the man, and have discovered that even a photographic portrait of him was not to be had. But his "Narrative" and other books or pamphlets, published under his auspices, find a large sale, and are among the means by which the Home is brought to the knowledge of unsolicited donors.

MULOCK, Miss Dinah Maria, born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, in 1826, published her first novel, "The Ogilvies," in 1849, followed by "Olive," a novel, which supported the promise of its predecessor, in 1850; "The Head of the Family," a story of Scottish Life in the middle classes, and a fairy tale called "Alice Learmont," in 1851; "Agatha's Husband," in 1852; "John Halifax, Gentleman," in 1857; "A Life for a Life," "Christian's Mistake," "Two Marriages," and "A Noble Life," in 1866. She has also published collections of fugitive papers, entitled "Romantic Tales," "Domestic Tales," "Nothing New," "Studies from Life," "A Woman's Thoughts about Women," and a volume of Poems; the following books for young people: "How to Win Love, or Rhoda's Lesson;" "Cola Monti, or The Story of a Genius;" "A Hero: Philip's Book;" "Little Lycetts;" "Our Year;" and "Bread upon the Waters;" "The Unkind Word and other Stories," 1869; "Fair France: Impressions of a Traveller," 1870, but incorrectly dated 1871; "Little Sunshine's Holiday; a picture from Life," 1871; "Hannah," 2 vols., 1871; "Adventures of a Brownie," 1872; "My Mother and I," 1874; and "The Little Lame Prince and his Travelling Cloak," 1874. Her latest works are: "Sermons out of Church," 1875; "A Legacy: being the Life and Remains of John Martin, Schoolmaster and Poet," 2 vols., 1878; and "Plain Speaking," 1882. In 1864 she obtained a literary pension of £60 a year, and in 1865

was married to Mr. George Lillie Craik.

MUNK, William, M.D., F.S.A., born Sept. 24, 1816, was educated at University College, London, and the University of Leyden, where he graduated Doctor of Medicine, June 23, 1837. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1844, and a Fellow in 1854; elected Harveian Librarian of the College in 1857; was formerly connected with the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital as demonstrator of morbid anatomy, and for many years was physician to the Royal Hospital for Asthma, Consumption, and Diseases of the Chest. He now holds the office of physician to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, and of consulting physician to the Royal Hospital for Incurables. In addition to numerous contributions to the medical journals relating chiefly to diseases of the lungs and heart, he is the author of a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of J. A. Paris, M.D.," 1857; and of a valuable biographical work, entitled "The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London, compiled from the Annals and from other Authentic Sources," 2 vols., 1861. Dr. Munk was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1863.

MUNRO, Hugh Andrew Johnstone, M.A., born at Elgin, Scotland, Oct. 14, 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1843. In June, 1869, he was elected Professor of Latin in the University of Cambridge, being the first occupant of that chair. He resigned the professorship in 1872. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, June 18, 1873. Mr. Munro has published editions of Lucretius in 1860, 1864, and 1866; and a new edition, with a literal translation, and notes critical and explanatory, in 2 vols., 1870. He also edited in 1867 the poem of "Ætna," and in 1869 the works of Horace. His "Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus" appeared in 1878. He was created an honorary D.C.L. of the University of Dublin in July, 1882.

MURE, David, called by courtesy Lord Mure, a Scotch Judge of Session, third son of the late Col. Mure, of Caldwell, and brother of the eminent historian of Greece, born in 1810, was educated at Westminster and the University of Edinburgh. Having been called to the Scoth bar in 1831, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1858, Lord Advocate in April, 1859, and was raised to the Scotch Bench in Jan., 1865. He represented Buteshire, in the Conservative interest, from April, 1859, till he was made a judge; is a Deputy Lieut. for Buteshire, and was Sheriff of Perthshire in 1853-8.

MURRAY, The Right Hon. Sir Charles Augustus, K.C.B., second son of the fifth earl of Dunmore, born Nov. 22, 1806, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, and was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls College. He was appointed June 6, 1838, Master of the Royal Household, and Dec. 31, 1844, extra Groom in Waiting on the Queen. In 1844 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Naples; in 1846 British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, where he remained some years; in 1853 British Minister in Switzerland; was sent in 1854 as Envoy to Teheran; in 1859 was appointed British Minister in Saxony; in 1866 was sent as Envoy to Denmark; and in 1867 to Portugal. He was in attendance upon the Viceroy of Egypt on his visit to England in June and July, 1862; was made a C.B. April 27, 1848, and a K.C.B. in June, 1866. He has written the popular Indian story, "The Prairie Bird," published in 1844; "Travels in North America," in 1854; and "Hassan; or, The Child of the Pyramids," in

1857. He was sworn of the Privy Council, May 13, 1875.

MURRAY, David Christie, was born at West Bromwich, Staffordshire, April 13, 1847, and educated at a private school there. He began press life as a reporter on the *Birmingham Morning News*, under the editorship of his friend George Dawson; came to London in 1873, served on the *Daily News*, and was on the staff of the *World*. He acted as special correspondent to the *Scotsman* and the *Times* in the Russo-Turkish War. On his return he abandoned journalism for fiction. In 1879 he published his first long work of fiction in *Chambers's Journal* —"A Life's Atonement." "Joseph's Coat" appeared in 1880; "Val Strange" and "Coals of Fire," a collection of short stories, in 1881; "Hearts," and "By the Gate of the Lea," in 1882, the latter being the latest serial published in the original series of the *Cornhill Magazine*. In 1883 Mr. Murray published "The Way of the World."

MUSGRAVE, Sir Anthony, K.C.M.G., is third son of the late Mr. Anthony Musgrave, M.D., treasurer of Antigua, and was born in 1828. He entered as a student at the Inner Temple in 1851, and in the following year was appointed Treasury Accountant at Antigua. He was nominated Colonial Secretary there in 1854. In Oct., 1860, he was appointed Administrator of the Colony of Nevis, and in the following April he was transferred to the Island of St. Vincent in a similar capacity. Sir A. Musgrave held the Governorship of Newfoundland from 1864 till 1869, when he was appointed Governor of British Columbia. In 1872 he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, but was shortly after transferred to the Governorship of South Australia; this post he held till 1877, when he was transferred to the Island of Jamaica. In March, 1883, he was appointed to succeed Sir Arthur J. Kennedy in the Governor-Generalship of Queensland. Sir A. Musgrave was nominated a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1871, and was promoted for his long official services to a Knight Commandership of that Order in 1875.

MUSGRAVE, The Rev. George, M.A., eldest son of the late G. Musgrave, Esq., of Shillington Manor, Beds, and Borden Hall, Kent, was born in Marylebone in 1798, and graduated in high honours, from Brasenose College, Oxford. On his return from extensive European travel he became the first curate of All Souls, Marylebone, and subsequently of the mother church in that parish; and in 1838 was inducted into his patrimonial benefice of St. Peter and St. Paul, Borden, which, after fourteen years' residence, he vacated in favour of his son-in-law. Mr. Musgrave was the first scholar who rendered the Hebrew Psalter into English blank verse, published in 1833, and subsequently wrote several works adapted to the capacity of farm labourers' children, one of them entitled "The Bird-Scarer." His "Interpreter of the Four Gospels," and a companion volume written exclusively for the enlightenment of agricultural populations, were widely circulated: but he is more generally known as the author of some twelve or thirteen volumes of travels in France. Among these are "The Parson, Pen, and Pencil" (he is his own illustrator), 3 vols., 1847; "A Ramble in Normandy," 1855; "A Pilgrimage into Dauphiné," 1857; "By-roads and Battle-fields in Picardy," 1861; "Ten Days in a French Parsonage," 1863; "Nooks and Corners in Old France," 1867; "A Ramble in Brittany," 1870; and a little brochure (anonymous), entitled "Viator Verax," exposing the impositions and indecencies of Continental travelling. In 1865 Mr. Musgrave produced a translation in blank verse of Homer's "Odyssey," which became a pendant in that metre to the

Earl of Derby's "Iliad," and enrolled the name of the author in the Institute of France. Resuming residence in London, Mr. Musgrave devoted his energies to ecclesiastical and literary subjects; became a Fellow of the Royal Institution and of the Archæological Society, and President at two or three Institutes, where he was a frequent lecturer.

MUSURUS PACHA, Constantine, diplomatist, was born at Constantinople, Feb. 18, 1807, his father, Paul Musurus, having been a native of Retimo, in Crete, and a descendant of an ancient patrician family. He received, at Constantinople, a very careful education, comprising the classical literature of Greece and Rome, the sciences, and several European languages. In 1832 he was appointed Secretary to the prince of Samos (Stephen Vogorides), and in 1833 accompanied the commissioners of France, England, and Russia, sent to exhort the Samians to make their submission to the Porte. The commissioners having failed, M. Musurus, in 1834, undertook the pacification of Samos, which he accomplished without using coercion; and having organized the internal administration upon a liberal constitutional basis, he governed the island for four years to the satisfaction of the people. On his return to Constantinople, in 1839, he married the Princess Anne, second daughter of Prince Vogorides, born in 1819. She was seized with an attack of disease of the heart, at the ball given to the Sultan at the Foreign Office, London, July 19, 1867, and died the same night. In 1840 he was sent to Athens as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, a difficult mission for an Ottoman diplomatist. It was signalized by a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two courts, by the triumph of Ottoman policy, and by an attempted assassination of M. Musurus. At the end of 1848 he was recalled from Athens to represent Turkey at the Austrian court, where his able management of the delicate matters connected with the demand for the surrender of the Hungarian refugees increased his well-earned reputation. He was rewarded for the ability displayed by him in these delicate negotiations by being appointed, in April, 1851, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London; received the rank of Ambassador, Jan. 30, 1856, and the rank of Muchir, with the title of Pacha, on the Sultan's visit to London, in July, 1867. He is decorated with the Order of the Osmanié of the first class, and the Order of the Medjidie of the first class, besides many other foreign Orders.

MYLNE, The Right Rev. Louis George, D.D., Bishop of Bombay, son of Major Charles David Mylne, H.E.I.C.S., was born at Paris in 1843, and educated at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, at the University of St. Andrews, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A. 1st class in classics, 1866; M.A., 1870; D.D., 1876). He was curate of North Moreton, Berkshire, from 1866 to 1870, and senior tutor of Keble College from 1870 to 1876. He was appointed Bishop of Bombay in succession to the late Dr. Douglas, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, May 1, 1876.

N.

NACHTIGAL, Gustav, a German traveller, born Feb. 23, 1834, at Eichstädt, near Stendal, in Prussia, studied medicine at Berlin, Halle, Würzburg, and Greifswald, became an army-surgeon at Cologne in 1859, and went to Algeria for the benefit of his health in 1863. Subsequently he removed to Tunis, where he was appointed second physician to the Bey. Dr. Nachtigal, who was the bearer of presents from the King of

Prussia to the ruler of Bornou, started from Tripoli in February, 1869, and in the following summer pushed his way from Fezzan into the mountainous country of Tibessi, being the first European to penetrate so far southwards. After incurring great dangers and almost incredible privations, he returned to Fezzan, and in July, 1870, reached Bornou, accomplished his mission, went through Kanem once more into the Sahara, and reached Bornou (being again the first European to do so). In Jan., 1872, being back again at Kouka, in Bornou, he undertook a journey to Begharmi and the heathen slave-dealing regions south of it, all entirely unknown ground, and returned in autumn with very valuable scientific material. In the spring of 1873 he set out for Wadai, his chief aim, where Dr. Vogel, the first and only European who had reached it before, had been put to death by the King. The dominions of this cruel despot were crossed by Dr. Nachtigal from west to east, and from north to south, after which the traveller arrived in Darfur (until that time an almost inaccessible country) in the spring of 1874, just when Egypt had prepared for war against it. The doctor, however, succeeded in making his escape before the outbreak of hostilities, travelled through Kordofan to Khartoum, and arrived in Nov., 1874, at Cairo. Dr. Nachtigal collected an enormous amount of linguistic, historical, and ethnographical details, worked up with great precision and skill in a work entitled "Sahara und Sudan Ergebnisse sechsjähriger Reisen in Afrika" ("Sahara and Soudan, Results of six years wanderings in Africa,") Vol. I., 1879. Dr. Nachtigal was elected President of the German African Society in 1876, and in the same year he received the gold medal of the French Geographical Society. He is President of the Geographical Society of Berlin. In March, 1882, he was appointed Interim German Consul at Tunis.

NAPIER AND ETTRICK (Baron), The Right Hon. Francis Napier, K.T., eldest son of the 8th baron, born Sept. 15, 1819, succeeded his father Oct. 11, 1834. He was made Attaché to the Embassy at Vienna in 1840, and held diplomatic posts at Teheran and Constantinople, to which place he returned as Secretary of Embassy in 1854, after having been Secretary of Legation at Naples and St. Petersburg. In 1857 he was appointed British Minister at Washington, whence he was removed, Dec. 13, 1858, to the Hague; going Dec. 11, 1860, to St. Petersburg; and Sept. 15, 1864, to Berlin. He was Governor of Madras from Jan. 31, 1866, till Jan., 1872, and was then acting Viceroy of India, *pro tempore*, after the assassination of Lord Mayo. Having returned to England he acted as President of the Social Science Association at the meeting held at Plymouth in the autumn of 1872. He also presided over the education section of the same Association at the meeting held at Glasgow in Oct., 1874. After his return to this country Lord Napier and Ettrick took an active part towards bringing about a reform in the municipal government of the metropolis, and he became an energetic worker in the London School Board, of which he was a member.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA (Baron), The Right Hon. Sir Robert Cornelius Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., son of Major C. F. Napier, Royal Artillery, by Catherine, daughter of Codrington Carrington, Esq., of Blackmans, Barbados, was born in Ceylon in 1810. He received his education at the Military College, Addiscombe, entered the corps of Bengal Engineers in 1828, and served with distinction in the Sutlej campaign, at the conclusion of which, having attained the rank of Major, he was selected by the late Sir Henry Lawrence for the

responsible post of Engineer to the Durbar of Lahore. He was by this position enabled to acquire that special knowledge of the Punjaub and its resources so essential to a judicious development of the latter, should the tide of events necessitate the undertaking of such a task by the Indian Government. He was constantly referred to when Moolraj rebelled, on all questions connected with the reduction of Mooltan, at the siege of which he was present as senior Engineer; and at its fall accompanied Gen. Wish's force to the fords of the Chenaub, where, after the junction with the main army under Lord Gough, he served as one of Sir John Cheape's "right-hand men" at the battle of Goojerat. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and named Chief Engineer under the new Punjaub administration, when he was enabled to carry out his long-cherished plans for covering that almost trackless country with arteries of military and commercial highways, after constructing magnificent canals destined to fertilize the arid Dooab, and eventually to cause the construction of numerous public buildings, barracks, &c., requisite to the efficient administration of the province. He was engaged in the discharge of these onerous duties for some years, until summoned to Calcutta to assume the post of Chief Engineer of Bengal. During the mutiny of 1857 he served in the capacity of Chief Engineer with the army of Sir Colin Campbell, and the part he played in the suppression of the rebellion greatly enhanced his previous high reputation. It was he who at the siege of Lucknow planned that bridging of the Goomtee river which exercised so great an influence on the operations for the overthrow of the enemy, and he was afterwards appointed to the command of the force employed to destroy the rebels reunited under Tantia Topee; but on Sir Hugh Rose claiming the execution of this task, Col. Napier acted as his second in command. His services in China as second in command under Sir Hope Grant are well known, and he was rewarded by being made Major-Gen., a K.C.B., and successor to the late Sir J. Outram, as a Military Member of the Council of India. This post he resigned in Jan., 1865, when he was nominated to succeed Sir W. Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, with the local rank of Lieut.-Gen.; and in 1867 he received the appointment to command the expedition intended to rescue the Abyssinian captives, and was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. He achieved a brilliant success. King Theodore was thoroughly defeated in an engagement on the heights of Islamgie, April 10, 1868, and soon afterwards released his prisoners. The English commander followed up this victory by the storming of Magdala on the 13th, when Theodore, in despair, committed suicide. On Sir Robert Napier's return to England in July, he received the thanks of Parliament; the sum of £2,000 per annum was settled on him and his next heir, in consideration of his services; he was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Napier of Magdala (July 14); was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of the value of 200 guineas (July 21); and received other marks of honour. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, Dec. 16, 1869. In Jan., 1870, he was appointed to succeed Sir Wm. Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, with the local rank of General; and in May following he was nominated fifth ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. He was appointed Governor of Gibraltar in June, 1876. In Feb., 1878, he was selected by the Government to be the Commander-in-Chief of the English

expeditionary force in the event of this country declaring war against Russia—a contingency which was averted by the Treaty of Berlin.

NAPLES, EX-KING OF. (*See* FRANCIS II.)

NAPOLEON, PRINCE NAPOLEON-JOSEPH-CHARLES-PAUL-BONAPARTE, cousin to the emperor Napoleon III., the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, by his second marriage with the Princess Frederika of Würtemburg, was born at Trieste, Sept. 9, 1822. His youth was passed at Vienna and Trieste, Florence and Rome, occasionally in Switzerland, England, Spain, and in 1845 he obtained permission to visit Paris under the name of the Comte de Montfort, but was soon afterwards compelled to leave on account of his intrigues with the extreme democrats. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, Prince Napoleon returned, and the Corsicans elected him a member of the Constituent Assembly, in which he became leader of the extreme republican party known as the Mountain. His views, however, underwent a change, and in 1849 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, but was shortly recalled for having quitted his post without authority. He was made a French prince, with a seat in the Senate and Council of State, Dec. 23, 1853, and at the same time received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and the rank of General of Division. In 1854 he was appointed to a command in the expedition to the Crimea, and commanded an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkermann. On account of his sudden retirement from this post, ill-health being the excuse, the sobriquet of *Plon-plon* was given him by his countrymen. Prince Napoleon is said to have furnished information for a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of the war, and commenting somewhat too freely on the deliberations of the council of war which decided upon the Crimean expedition. Though it was immediately suppressed by order of the French Government, it was published at Brussels, and was forthwith translated into English. In 1855 he was named President of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, and proved himself a zealous and efficient member. In June, 1858, he was placed at the head of the new ministry for Algiers and the colonies, but speedily resigned his appointment. He married the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, late king of Italy, Jan. 30, 1859, by whom he has two sons, Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederick, born July 18, 1862, and Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome, born July 16, 1864, and one daughter, Marie Létitia Eugénie Catherine Adelaide, born Dec. 20, 1866. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he commanded the French army of reserve in the south of Italy, but was not engaged in any of the great battles. In the Senate in 1861 he made an attack upon the Orleans family, which was answered with spirit by the Duc d'Aumale. Prince Napoleon, to the disgust of a great portion of the French army, declined to accept the challenge sent him by the duke on that occasion. He was president of the French Commission to represent France in the Great Exhibition at Kensington in 1862. In 1865 Prince Napoleon was appointed President of the Commissioners for the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1867, but resigned the post in consequence of a reprimand which he received from the emperor for a speech delivered in Corsica at the inauguration of a statue of the emperor Napoleon I., May 27, 1865. At the same time he gave up his appointments as member and vice-president of the Privy Council. This disgrace, however, was only of temporary duration, the prince being soon admitted again into the councils of the emperor, and intrusted with important and delicate

missions. It is well known that the prince urged the emperor to inaugurate a liberal policy, and it is understood that, after the message of 1869, announcing the Senatus-Consultum which revived ministerial responsibility and the system of parliamentary government, he recommended that the members of the cabinet should be replaced by new men, who would thoroughly carry out the new policy. Prince Napoleon has travelled much, and made many voyages in his steam yacht the *Jerome Napoleon* to distant parts of the world. He has often visited England, Corsica, Algeria, and Italy; and in 1861 he went to America while the civil war was raging, and formed the acquaintance of President Lincoln, of Mr. Seward, and of several of the Federal and Confederate generals. In June, 1863, he visited Egypt, in order to ascertain from personal observation the progress that was being made with the canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and in the following year he delivered a speech in which he spoke in most hopeful and flattering terms of M. de Lesseps' celebrated scheme, and of the company that had been formed for carrying it out. In 1868 he visited, it is believed with a political object, Southern Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, the Danubian Principalities, and Turkey in Europe. On war being declared with Prussia, in July, 1870, Prince Napoleon implored his cousin to appoint him to a military command. The emperor, however, declined to do so, on the plea that he might render more efficient service to France by accepting a confidential mission to Italy, where he could bring his personal influence to bear on his father-in-law, King Victor Emmanuel. Accordingly he proceeded to Florence, but failed to obtain the co-operation of Italy. These latter facts are stated on the authority of a justificatory pamphlet published by Prince Napoleon in 1871, under the title of "La Vérité." After the fall of the empire he spent some months in Brussels and in other continental cities, but ultimately he fixed his residence in England. In Sept. 1872, he ventured to France on a visit to M. Richard, an ex-Minister of the Empire, but on the 12th of that month he was banished from France, but after May 24, 1873, he obtained permission to return. Subsequently Prince Napoleon claimed to be the chief representative of his family, and endeavoured, though without success, to organize a party of his own in opposition to the adherents of the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial. The *Volonté Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, published the following extraordinary declaration, May 13, 1875:—"If the son of Napoleon III. were to die, Prince Napoleon would never seek to restore the Empire for his own benefit. * * * A third Empire, which might aim at the restoration of Prince Napoleon, or his nephew, would probably end in the St. Martin's Canal. It would be the end of the country. Moreover, we have never doubted that France, even if directly consulted, would energetically pronounce in favour of the Republican form, the most compatible with the very principle of Universal Suffrage." At the general election of Feb. 20, 1876, Prince Napoleon came forward as a candidate in the arrondissement of Ajaccio, against M. Rouher, with a profession of his political faith, in which he said:—"The form of government is not in question: it exists; I accept it frankly," and which concluded thus:—"Choose between the son of Jerome, nephew of Napoleon I., and a stranger to your island." He was earnestly opposed by the leaders of the Bonapartist party and by the Prince Imperial, who addressed to M. Franceschini Pietro a letter in which he exhorted his friends to support M. Rouher.

Prince Napoleon was defeated on the second ballot, but the Chamber invalidated the election of his adversary, and on May 14 the Prince was elected. He took his seat on the benches of the Left, though he did not identify himself with any particular group. On Dec. 24, 1876, he delivered a speech in which he made a violent attack on the clerical party. He was listened to in silence by the Left, while he was violently interrupted by the Bonapartists. After the act of May 16, 1877, he was one of the 363 deputies of the reunited sections of the Left who refused a vote of confidence to the De Broglie Cabinet. At the election of Oct. 14, he was defeated in the arrondissement of Ajaccio by Baron Hausmann. From this period he held aloof from party politics until the unexpected death of the Prince Imperial again brought him into prominence. He was recognised as head of the family of Bonaparte and of the Imperialist party by the majority of the adherents of the party of the "Appeal to the People," though not without the opposition of M. Amigues and M. Paul Granier de Cassagnac, who, after having in his journal denounced him as a "Communard" (May 24, 1876), proposed as the head of the party, his son Victor, a "young man with an ardent heart," who, in point of fact, had been designated by the Prince Imperial, in his last will and testament, as his successor. Prince Napoleon was present at the funeral of his cousin at Chislehurst, but he returned to Paris immediately afterwards without having had an interview with the Empress. Thenceforward he maintained an attitude of absolute reserve until shortly after the promulgation of the decrees of March 29, 1880, respecting the religious congregations. In a letter published by the *Ordre* and the *Estafette*, he applauded that measure, as being a "renewal of the prescriptions, too long neglected, of the Concordat," and he treated as a "fiction" the Conservative union, and declared that he and his friends could not be supporters "of a retrograde policy, hostile to civilization, to science, and to true liberty" (April 5, 1880). On Jan. 16, 1883 a manifesto by the Prince appeared in the *Figaro*, and was extensively placarded on the walls of Paris. In this document, which was an indictment against the Republic, he posed as champion of the Church, and advised the nation to have recourse to a *plebiscite*. A meeting of the Cabinet was immediately convened, and the Prince was arrested and imprisoned. The Chambre des Mises en Accusation unanimously decided, however, that the Prince had in reality committed no offence, and accordingly after a month's illegal detention he was set at liberty,

NARES, Sir George Strong, K.C.B., F.R.S., is a son of the late Captain William Henry Nares, R.N., of Danestown, Aberdeen, by his marriage with a daughter of Mr. E. G. Dodd, and a great grandson of Sir George Nares, formerly one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He was born in 1831, and was educated at the Royal Naval College, New Cross, where he gained the naval cadetship which is given annually to the most promising pupil by the Lords of the Admiralty. He saw some service in H.M.S. *Canopus*, forming part of the Channel squadron, and afterwards in H.M.S. *Havannah*, on the Australian station. He was a mate on board the *Resolute* in the Arctic Expedition of 1852-54, when he took an active share in the winter amusements, and did his part manfully as a sledge-traveller. He acted in the theatricals, and gave a series of lectures to the men on winds and on the laws of mechanics. In the travelling he was away 25 days in the autumn of 1852, and travelled over 184 miles. In the spring of 1853 he was auxiliary to

Lieut. Mecham, and travelled over 665 miles in 69 days. In 1854 he started in the intense cold of March, and went over 586 miles in 56 days. On the return of this Arctic Expedition he served in H.M.S. *Glatton* during the last year of the Crimean war; afterwards in H.M.S. *Conqueror* on the Mediterranean station. On the commencement of the present system of training for naval cadets, he served as Lieutenant in charge of cadets under the late Captain Robert Harris, in H.M. ships *Illustrious* and *Britannia*. In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, being attached also to the training-ship *Boscawen*. In 1866-67 we find him employed at the Antipodes in command of the *Salamander* in surveying the eastern and north-eastern coasts of Australia and Torres Straits. In 1869 he was sent in H.M.S. *Shearwater* to survey and report upon the Gulf of Suez. From 1872 down to the end of 1874 Captain Nares was in command of H.M.S. *Challenger*, employed in making extensive soundings on the coast of China, in the Eastern and South Pacific Oceans, and in other parts of the world. He was then ordered home, and appointed to the command of the Arctic Expedition. The two ships composing the expedition, H.M.S. *Alert* and H.M.S. *Discovery*, commanded respectively by Captains Nares and Stephenson, left England in May, 1875, with the hope of reaching the North Pole. Tie expedition reached the mouth of Lady Franklin Bay on Aug. 27. Here Captain Nares left the *Discovery* to take up her quarters for the winter, while the *Alert* continued her course along the western shore of Robeson Channel. This course she held until, on Sept. 1, the *Alert* herself attained the highest latitude, and was made fast to some grounded bergs of ice, within 100 yards of a tolerably level beach, in lat. 82° 27′ and long. 61° 22′. Lieut. Rawson, of the *Discovery*, with his sledge-crew of eight men, had accompanied the advance ship with the object of returning to the *Discovery* during the autumn with news of the *Alert's* progress. This journey, however, he was never able to accomplish, the snow being too deep, and the ice too treacherous and too frequently in motion to render sledge-travelling possible for a distance of 70 or 80 miles at so late a period of the year. The *Discovery* therefore knew nothing of her consort's position until the ensuing spring. On Oct. 12 the sun finally disappeared, leaving the *Alert* in total or partial darkness for 142 days, and the *Discovery* for almost the same period. After the return of daylight sledge expeditions were arranged. A party, numbering in the aggregate 53 persons, led by Commander Markham and Lieut. Parr, made a most gallant attempt to reach the Pole. They were absent 72 days from the ship, and on May 12 succeeded in planting the British flag in lat. 83° 10′ 26″ N. From this position there was no appearance of land to the northward, but, curiously enough, the depth of water was found to be only 72 fathoms. The men suffered intensely from the extreme cold, many were attacked by scurvy, and it was with great difficulty that the sledging party made their way back to the ship. Captain Nares now resolved to return home, as, with the whole resources of the expedition he could not hope to advance more than about 50 miles beyond the positions already attained. The expedition arrived at Valentia, Oct. 27, 1876. In reward for his services Captain Nares was appointed a K.C.B. (Dec 1). He was afterwards again placed in command of the *Alert*, which sailed from Portsmouth Sept. 24, 1878, for a two years' survey of the South Pacific. He is the author of "The Naval Cadet's Guide, or Seaman's Companion; containing Complete Illustrations of all the

Standing Riggings, the Knots in Use, &c.," 1860, afterwards published under the title of "Seamanship," 2nd edit., 1862; 3rd edit., 1865; 4th edit., 1868; "Reports on Ocean Soundings and Temperature" [in the *Challenger*], printed by direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, 6 parts, 1874-5; "The Official Report of the Arctic Expedition," 1876; and "Narrative of a Voyage to the Polar Sea during 1875-6 in H.M. ships *Alert* and *Discovery*," 2 vols., 1878. He married in 1858 Mary, daughter of the late Mr. W. G. Grant, of Portsmouth.

NASMYTH, JAMES, engineer, born at Edinburgh, Aug. 19, 1808, son of Alexander Nasmyth, a well-known landscape painter. He was the youngest of a family of eleven, the eldest being Patrick, also a well-known artist. James gave very early evidence of a decided taste for mechanical pursuits. His education was importantly stimulated by the advantage of listening to the conversation of many of the most intelligent men of science and artists who, in his early days, were constant visitors at his father's house. From his earliest years his love of mechanism led to his acquiring the art of handling tools and performing all the processes in practical mechanics with such effectiveness as to enable him to pay the fees for his attendance at the chemistry, mathematical, and natural philosophy classes at the Edinburgh University from the proceeds of the sale of steam-engine and other models which he constructed in a small workroom in his father's house. In 1829 he came to London to offer his services to Henry Maudslay, the founder of the celebrated engineer firm in London. The evidences of his efficiency as a workman were so satisfactory to Mr. Maudslay that he appointed him his assistant in his beautiful private workshop. Here he remained till Mr. Maudslay's death in 1831, after which he returned to Edinburgh for the purpose of constructing a set of engineering tools, wherewith he commenced business in Manchester in 1834. The extent of work that came to him soon outgrew the capacity of the premises. He then removed to a twelve-acre plot of land which he secured at Patricroft, four miles west of Manchester. This site was soon covered by an extensive series of workshops, and the establishment was named the Bridgewater Foundry, from the circumstance that the land in question was bounded by the Bridgewater Canal. Here many mechanical tools were invented and manufactured which are now doing good service in the workshops of the world. Conspicuous among them is the Steam Hammer, which, since its invention in 1839, has had no small influence in advancing the progress of the mechanical arts. The application of his steam hammer as a means of driving piles for the foundation of bridges and great dock works was one of his most successful inventions, and was hailed as a most valuable agent in carrying out such great works as the High Level Bridge at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Borders Bridge at Berwick-upon-Tweed, the Great Copper Dam for the Docks at Keyham, near Devonport, with monster bridge, and many other such works at home and abroad. Among other inventions of his which have been extensively adopted owing to their high practical utility may be named his Safety Foundry Ladle, by which the most ponderous castings can be poured with perfect security to the workmen; a Suction Fan for effecting the perfect ventilation of mines; a Reversible Rolling Mill in which all need of a fly-wheel is dispensed with; a form of Steam Engine derived from that of his Steam Hammer, and now almost universally adopted for screw steam-ships; and a Spherical Seated Safety Valve, which is absolutely perfect in its

action. Having realised an ample fortune, he retired in 1857 from the firm, which he had founded, of Nasmyth, Gaskell, and Co., and he has since resided at Penshurst, in Kent. There he finds occupation in the use of powerful telescopes of his own making, chiefly in investigations into the structure and surface of the sun and moon. He is the author of "Remarks on Tools and Machinery," in T. Baker's "Elements of Mechanism," 1858; and "The Moon considered as a Planet, a World, and a Satellite" (in conjunction with James Carpenter).

NASSAU, Bishop of. (*See* Roberts.)

NASSAU (Duke of), Adolph William Charles Augustus Frederick, born July 24, 1817, assumed the sovereignty Aug. 20, 1839. The Duke married in 1844 the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who died Jan. 28, 1845; and took, as a second wife, April 23, 1851, Adelaide Marie, daughter of Prince Frederick, of Anhalt-Dessau, by whom he has two children. A constitutional government had existed for many years before his accession to the throne, the nation being represented not in Chambers elected by popular suffrage, but by the States of the dukedom. In 1848, a new constitution, upon a more liberal basis, was proclaimed; the Duke declared his intention of governing in a constitutional manner, and for a time the experiment promised to succeed. The Duke was one of the sovereigns who joined the union of German States under the presidency of the king of Prussia, formed after the failure of the Frankfort constitution. This union was soon dissolved, and the Duke joined the Austrian party in 1850, and voted with it in the Diet. The constitution was annulled in Nov., 1851. This state was joined to Prussia by decree, Sept. 20, 1866, and the Prussians took possession Oct. 8.

NASSER-ED-DEEN, Shah of Persia, son of the late Mehemet Shah, by Queen Velliat, of the Kadjar tribe, and grandson of Abbaz Mirza, born in 1829, was called to the throne in 1848. The Shah is well versed in Persian and Turkish, is acquainted with history, and has a correct idea of the relations in which he stands to each of the European Powers. Although endowed with considerable energy of character, he is mild and gentle in manners, and simple in the habits of his private life. At the beginning of the war between Russia and Turkey he declared his neutrality, but shortly before its close, entered into a treaty with Russia. In the following year, in consequence of the occupation of Herat by Persian troops, the Government of India declared war against him (Nov. 1, 1856). After a few months of hostilities, during which General Outram captured Kurrach, Bushire, and other places, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris by Lord Cowley and the Persian ambassador, in which ample satisfaction was given to England. Subsequently the Shah had wars with several neighbouring States, and was successful in an expedition against the Turcomans. Of late years he has acted in the most friendly manner towards England, and in 1866 a treaty for establishing telegraphic communication between Europe and India through Persia was signed at Teheran. The Shah's visit to Europe in 1873 is a strong argument as to the moderation and popularity of his rule, for although he was absent from his kingdom from May 12 till Sept. 6, not one breath of sedition disturbed the political calm that reigned there. In four months the Shah crossed the Caspian to Astrakhan, ascended the Volga, visited Moscow and St. Petersburg, crossed by rail to Berlin and Cologne, ascended by rail to Wiesbaden and Frankfort, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, and Baden, turned northward to Biberich, descended

the Rhine to Bonn, took the rail to Spa, went on to Brussels, crossed from Ostend to Dover, visited London, Portsmouth, Liverpool, Trentham, Manchester, Windsor, Woolwich, and Richmond; crossed to Cherbourg, visited Paris, Geneva, Turin, Milan, and Verona; crossed the Brenner to Salzburg and Vienna, returned to Italy, crossed from Brindisi to Constantinople, and from Constantinople to Poti, took rail to Teflis and carriage to Bákú, and thence returned by steamer to Enzeli, the Persian port at which His Majesty had first embarked in May. During this journey the Shah kept a diary, which, on his return, was published in the original Persian. A verbatim English translation, by Mr. J. W. Redhouse, appeared at London in 1874. The Shah has since paid a visit to Russia, entering the capital of that country in state May 23, 1878. The "Diary kept by His Majesty the Shah of Persia during his Journey to Europe in 1878, translated from the Persian by Albert Schindler and Baron Louis de Norman," was published at London in 1879.

NAST, Thomas, born at Landau, in Bavaria, Sept. 27, 1840. In 1846 his parents emigrated to America, and when very young he found employment in the office of Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*. With only six months' art-instruction under Theodor Kaufmann, he began to furnish acceptable sketches and drawings for the engravers. In 1860-61 he was in Europe, employed as a travelling artist for British and American illustrated periodicals. Returning to America, he formed a connection with *Harper's Weekly*, which has continued to the present time. During 1873 he lectured in a number of cities in the United States, illustrating his lectures by caricatures drawn on the platform. He has illustrated, among other books, Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," and "Pictures from Italy," Nasley's "Swingin' Round the Cerkle," &c. As a political caricaturist, or rather, satirist, he has few equals, and his productions have been of great service to the Republican party.

NELSON, Bishop of. (*See* Suter.)

NEMOURS, Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans, Duc de, one of the Orleans princes, is the second son of King Louis Philippe, and was born at Paris, Oct. 25, 1814. He received his education in the Collége Henri IV., and was still a child when Charles X., in accordance with ancient custom, appointed him colonel of the first regiment of Chasseurs de Cheval, at the head of which he made his entry into Paris, Aug. 3, 1830. In Feb., 1831, he was elected King of the Belgians, but his royal father declined, on his behalf, this offer of the National Congress, as he did also at a later period a similar offer of the throne of Greece. Subsequently the Duc de Nemours served with distinction in the two Belgian campaigns, and in Algeria, being in 1837 promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. The premature decease of his elder brother, the Duc d'Orléans (July 13, 1842), placed the Duc de Nemours in a position of great importance. Contrary to the traditions of the old monarchy, which were in favour of the mother of the heir presumptive being declared Regent, a bill was introduced, conferring the regency on the Duc de Nemours, and carried in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 216 votes, and afterwards in the Peers by 163 to 14 votes. Public opinion, however, did not appear to ratify this law, which the general apprehension of danger caused to be abandoned in 1848. After the revolution of Feb. the Duc de Nemours quitted France, and joined the other members of the exiled family at Claremont; and he did not return to his native country until after the downfall of the empire in 1870. He married,

April 27, 1840, Victoire-Auguste-Antoinette, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (born Feb. 14, 1822; died Nov. 10, 1857), by whom he has issue two sons, Prince Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston d' Orléans, comte d'Eu (*q.v.*); and Prince Ferdinand Philippe Marie d'Orléans, duc d'Alençon, born July 12, 1844; and two daughters, the eldest of whom, the Princess Marguerite Adelaide Marie d'Orléans, born Feb. 16, 1846, was married at Chantilly to Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, Jan. 15, 1872.

NETHERLANDS, King of the. (*See* William III.)

NEVILL, The Right Rev. Samuel Tarratt, D.D., Bishop of Dunedin, was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1866, obtaining a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, and M.A. in 1869. After taking orders he was collated to the rectory of Shelton, Staffordshire, which he held till his election by the diocesan synod, in 1871, to the see of Dunedin. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Church, Otago, July 10, 1871.

NEVILLE, Henry, born at Manchester, June 20, 1837, became an actor at an early age, and performed in the provinces for five years before coming to London, where he appeared as Percy Ardent in Boucicault's "Irish Heiress" at the Lyceum Theatre in Oct., 1860. Afterwards he played for a short season at the Operetta House in Edinburgh, and he next accepted an engagement at the Olympic, where he attracted attention by his impersonations of the hero in "Jack of all Trades," and "Camilla's Husband." He achieved a still greater success as Brierly in "The Ticket of Leave Man," which was produced in May, 1863, and played for 409 nights without intermission. After his engagement at the Olympic had expired, Mr. Neville again returned to the Adelphi, where he once more made a decided hit in Mr. Charles Reade's "Dora." Subsequently he went back to the Olympic Theatre, not alone as actor, but also as lessee and manager. At an early age he used to write pieces for his father's theatres, but his only dramas produced in London were "The Yellow Passport" and "The Violin Maker of Cremona." Mr. Neville has also published a work entitled "The Stage, its past and present, in relation to Fine Art."

NEWCASTLE, Bishop of. (*See* Wilberforce.)

NEWCASTLE (Australia), Bishop of. (*See* Pearson.)

NEWCOMB, Simon, LL.D., born at Wallace, Nova Scotia, March 12, 1835. While a youth he went to the United States, and was for several years engaged as a teacher. In 1857 he was employed on the computations for the "National Almanac." In 1858 he began his original investigations in astronomy, and in 1861 was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. Navy, and was stationed at the Naval Observatory. He negotiated the contract for the great telescope ordered by Congress, and supervised its construction. He was made Secretary of the Commission created by Congress in 1871, to observe the transit of Venus (Dec. 9, 1874). In 1872 he was elected an associate of the Royal Astronomical Society, and in 1874 received its gold medal for his tables of Neptune and Uranus. In the same year he was chosen a corresponding member of the Institute of France; and in 1875 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics from the University of Leyden. In 1878 the Haarlem Society of Sciences awarded its biennial medal to Professor Newcomb. He is now Superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac," and he went to the Cape of Good Hope to observe the transit of Venus on Dec. 6, 1882. He has published: "On the Secular Variations,

etc., of the Asteroids," 1860; "Our Financial Policy during the Southern Rebellion," 1865; "Investigation of the Solar Parallax," 1867; "On the Action of the Planets on the Moon," 1871; "Tables of the Planet Neptune," 1865; "Tables of Uranus," 1873; "Planetary Motion," 1874; "The A. B. C. of Finance," 1877; "Popular Astronomy," 1878; "Algebra," 1881; "Geometry," 1881; "Trigonometry," 1882; and, in connection with E. S. Holden, "Astronomy," 1879.

NEWFOUNDLAND, Bishop of. (*See* Jones, Dr.)

NEWMAN, Francis William, son of John Newman, a member of the banking firm of Ramsbottom, Newman, & Co., and younger brother of Cardinal Newman, born in London in 1805, was educated at a private school at Ealing, and in 1822 was admitted a commoner of Worcester College, Oxford. In 1826 he took his B.A. degree as a double first-class, was Fellow of Balliol from 1826 till 1830, when he resigned, because he was unable conscientiously to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles for the Master's degree. He left England the same year, and resided abroad, visiting the chief countries of the East, and having in 1834 returned, he became Classical Tutor at Bristol College, and held a similar post in 1840 at Manchester New College. In 1846 he was appointed Latin Professor in University College, London, but resigned in 1863. He has written "Lectures on Logic," 1838; "Difficulties of Elementary Geometry," 1841; "History of Hebrew Monarchy," 1847; "The Soul: its Sorrows and Aspirations," 1849; "Phases of Faith: Passages from my own Creed," 1850; "Collection of Poetry, for Elocution," 1850; "Lectures on Ancient and Modern History," 1851; "Lectures on Political Economy," 1851; "Introduction to Roman History," 1852; "Crimes of the House of Hapsburg," 1853; "Catholic Union," 1854; "Essay towards a Church of the Future," 1854; "Theism, Doctrinal and Practical," 1858; "Homeric Translation in Theory and Practice," 1861; "Text of the Iguvine Inscriptions," 1864; "English Institutions and their Reforms," 1865; "Handbook of Modern Arabic," 1866; "Miscellanies, Academical and Historical," 1869; "The Cure of the Great Social Evil, with special reference to recent laws, delusively called Contagious Diseases Acts;" "Orthoëpy, or a simple Mode of Accenting English, for the advantage of Foreigners and of all Learners," 1869; and "Europe of the near Future; with three Letters on the Franco-German War," 1871. He has contributed to several reviews, especially to the *Westminster, Eclectic*, and *Fraser's Magazine*, on classical and political subjects. He has written a mathematical paper on the third Elliptic Integral. We understand that he has in hand, already far advanced, an English-Arabic Dictionary, in European type, on an entirely new plan. The books published by him have a miscellaneous aspect, which is explained by the violent interruption in his original career, as detailed in his "Phases of Faith."

NEWMAN, His Eminence John Henry, Cardinal Deacon of the Holy Roman Church, elder brother of Francis Willam Newman, was born in London in 1801, and educated at Ealing School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, taking classical honours, and was elected Fellow of Oriel College. In 1825 he became Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall, then under the late Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) Whately, and in 1826 Tutor of his College, which post he held until about 1831. In 1828 he accepted the incumbency of St. Mary's, Oxford, with the outlying chaplaincy of

Littlemore; and in 1842 he quitted Oxford, and established at Littlemore an ascetic community on a mediæval model, over which he presided for three years. He held St. Mary's from 1828 till 1843, where, by his preaching, he gained such influence over the younger members of the university, that he became, in conjunction with Dr. Pusey, the recognised leader of the High Church party. He took a leading part in the publication of the "Tracts for the Times," to which he contributed the final tract, No. 90, which was severely censured by the university authorities as practically annulling the broad lines of demarcation between the English and Roman Catholic Churches. In Oct., 1845, he seceded from the Established Church, was received into the Roman communion, and was, after being ordained priest, appointed head of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri at Birmingham. In 1854 he was appointed Rector of the newly-founded Catholic University in Dublin, but resigned that post in 1858, and established a school for the sons of Roman Catholic gentry at Edgbaston, near Birmingham. Dr. Newman was elected an honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, Dec. 28, 1877. It has been frequently asserted that Dr. Newman did not believe in the doctrine of the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff when speaking *ex cathedrâ* to the Universal Church on questions of faith or morals. In reply to a criticism to this effect made by a Mr. Capes, Dr. Newman wrote as follows (Sept. 13, 1872): "He assumes that I did not hold or profess the doctrine of the Pope's Infallibility till the time of the Vatican Council, whereas I have committed myself to it in print again and again from 1845 to 1867. And on the other hand, as it so happens—though I held it, as I ever have done—I have had no occasion to profess it, whether in print or otherwise, since that date. Any one who knows my writings will recollect that in so saying I state a simple fact." Dr. Newman was created and proclaimed a Cardinal Deacon by Pope Leo XIII. in 1879. His Eminence has written "Lectures on Romanism and Popular Protestantism," 1837; "Letter to J. Faussett on certain Points of Faith," 1838; "Parochial Sermons," 8 vols., 1838-44; "Lectures on Justification," 1840; "Church of the Fathers," 1840; "Essay on the Miracles of the Middle Ages," 1843; "Annotated translation of St. Athanasius," 1842-44; "Sermons on the Subjects of the Day," 1844; "Sermons on Theory of Religious Belief," 1844; "Development of Christian Doctrine," 1846; "Discourses addressed to Mixed Congregations," 1850; "Life of Apollonius Tyanæus," 1824; "Loss and Gain, or the Story of a Convert," 1848; "Lectures on the History of the Turks as to Christianity," 1854; "Arians of the Fourth Century," "Callista, Sketch of the Third Century," "Discourses on the Nature of Universities," and essays on the "Office and Work of Universities," in 1854-56; "Sermons preached on Various Occasions," 1857; "Lectures and Essays on University Subjects," 1859; and "Letter to Dr. Pusey on his recent Eirenicon," 1866. He published an autobiographical record of his life, entitled "Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ," in 1864; a "Collection of Poems," in 1868; an "Essay on Assent," in 1870; and "A Letter addressed to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, on occasion of Mr. Gladstone's recent Expostulation," 1875.

NEWPORT AND MENEVIA, Bishop of. (*See* Hedley.)

NEWTON, Charles Thomas, C.B., D.C.L., son of the Rev. N. D. H. Newton, Vicar of Bredwardine, Herefordshire, born in 1816, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a faculty student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1837, taking

second-class honours, and M.A. in 1840. In May, 1840, he was appointed one of the assistants in the department of Antiquities at the British Museum, which post he held until 1852, when, being anxious to rescue from oblivion some of the ancient sculptures on the coasts of Asia Minor and in the islands of the Ægean, he obtained the appointment of Vice-Consul at Mitylene. After having spent several years in exploring the Archipelago, he discovered at Budrum (the ancient Halicarnassus) the site of the Mausoleum erected by Artemisia, and carried on extensive excavations at Cnidus and at Branchidæ, between Oct., 1856, and April, 1859. The results of his discoveries consist of a fine collection of sculptures from the Mausoleum and other places, deposited in the British Museum, which is indebted to Mr. Newton for a most interesting collection of Greek inscriptions, vases, coins, and other antiquities, acquired in Asia Minor and the Archipelago, by purchase or in the course of excavation. In May, 1860, he was appointed British Consul at Rome; in 1861 Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum; and in 1880 Professor of Archæology at University College, London. Mr. Newton was elected an honorary fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, Nov. 28, 1874. He was made an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1875; a Companion of the Bath in the same year; and an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge in 1879. He is also a member of the Roman Accademia dei Lincei; a corresponding member of the French Institute; has received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of Strasburg; and holds the honorary post of Antiquary to the Royal Academy. His wife, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Severn, was a celebrated artist. She died Jan. 2, 1866. Mr. Newton has published "Notes on the Sculptures at Wilton House," printed for private circulation, 1849; "A History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidæ," 2 vols., 1862, &c.; "Travels and Discoveries in the Levant," 2 vols., 1865; a description of the Castellani Collection, 1874; "A Guide to the Blacas Collection of Antiquities;" "Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum" in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, and "Essays on Art and Archæology," 1880. He has also translated from the German "Panofka's Manners and Customs of the Greeks," 1849; and edited "The Collection of Ancient Greek Inscriptions in the British Museum."

NEW WESTMINSTER (Bishop of). *See* Sillitoe.

NICHOL, John, LL.D., only son of J. P. Nichol, late Professor of Astronomy, was born at Montrose, Forfarshire, Sept. 8, 1833, and educated in the University of Glasgow (1848-55), and at Balliol College, Oxford (1855-59). He graduated B.A. at Oxford, with first class in classics and philosophy (and honours in mathematics) in 1869, but did not proceed to the degree of M.A. until 1874, after the abolition of the tests. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews, Feb. 25, 1873. In 1861 he was appointed, by the Crown, Professor of English Literature in the University of Glasgow, and still occupies that Chair. In addition to teaching his classes, Dr. Nichol has been much engaged as a private tutor at Oxford, and in delivering popular lectures, especially to ladies' classes, in various parts of Scotland and England. He has taken some part in political questions, as an advocate of the North in the American Civil War, of Secular Education, and of Broad Church theology. Professor Nichol is the author of the following works: "Fragments of Criticism," a volume of essays, 1860; "Hannibal," a classical drama, 1872; "Tables of European Litera-

ture and History, A.D. 200-1876," published in 1876;" "Tables of Ancient Literature and History," 1877; "English Composition," a literature primer, 1879; "Byron" (English Men of Letters series), 1880; "The Death of Themistocles, and other Poems," 1881; "Robert Burns, a Sketch of his Career and Genius," 1882; and "American Literature, an Histori-Review," 1882. He has also written numerous essays for the *Westminster, North British,* and other reviews; articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" and several pamphlets on educational and other questions.

NICHOLAS (Grand Duke) Nicolaievitch, third son of the Czar Nicholas I., and brother of the Czar Alexander II., was born July 27 (Aug. 8), 1831. Being destined for a military career he received a suitable education, and entered into active service at the age of sixteen. The Grand Duke spent a few days in Sebastopol, when that fortress was besieged in 1855; he was attached for a period of two years to the general staff of the army of the Caucasus, and in that capacity he was present at several skirmishes with the Tcherkesses. Nominated a General and Inspector-General of Engineers, he commanded-in-chief all the army, having General Todleben as his assistant. He was also appointed Commander of the Royal Body Guard, and President of the chief commission for the organisation and instruction of the troops. In the recent war against Turkey he received the command-in-chief of the army of the Danube, which, after a council of war held some days previously at Kicheneff, invaded Roumania April 24, 1877. The Grand Duke himself arrived at Bucharest on the 25th of May, and was received at the railway station, with great ceremony, by the reigning Prince Charles I., and the Metropolitan. In April, 1878, he resigned the command-in-chief of the Russian Army before Constantinople, and was succeeded by General Todleben. He married, Feb. 6, 1856, the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Peter of Oldenburg (she was born June 2, 1838), and has two sons.

NICHOLSON, Henry Alleyne, M.D., F.G.S., was born at Penrith, Cumberland, Sept. 11, 1844, and educated at the Universities of Göttingen and Edinburgh. He was Baxter Scholar in Natural Science (1866), Ettles Scholar in Medicine, and Gold Medallist of the University of Edinburgh (1867). He was appointed Lecturer on Natural History in the Medical School of Edinburgh in 1869; Professor of Natural History and Botany in the University of Toronto in 1871; Professor of Biology and Physiology in the University of Durham (College of Physical Science, Newcastle) in 1874; Professor of Natural History in the University of St. Andrews in 1875; and Swiney Lecturer on Geology to the British Museum in 1877. In 1882 he was appointed Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen, which appointment he now holds. He is the author of original scientific works, principally geological and palæontological, comprising "Essay on the Geology of Cumberland and Westmoreland," 1866; "Monograph of the British Graptolitidæ," 1872; "Reports on the Palæontology of the Province of Ontario," 1874-75; "Report on the Fossil Corals of the State of Ohio," 1875; "The Structure and Affinities of the Tabulate Corals of the Palæozoic Period," 1879; "The Structure and Affinities of the Genus Monticulifura," 1881; and numerous memoirs in various scientific publications. He is also the author of various educational works, such as "Manual of Zoology;" "Manual of Palæontology;" "Introduction to the Study of Biology;" and "Ancient Life-History of the Earth."

NICOL, Erskine, A.R.A., was born at Leith, Scotland, in 1825, and received his art-education in the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, under Sir William Allan and Mr. Thomas Duncan. In 1846 he went to reside in Ireland, where he remained three or four years. It was this residence in the sister isle which decided the painter's choice of his peculiar field of representation, for most of his subsequent pictures have been Irish in subject. From Ireland he returned to Edinburgh, and after exhibiting for some time, he was ultimately elected a member of the Royal Scottish Academy. In 1862 he settled in London, and since that date he has contributed regularly to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, of which body he was elected an Associate in June, 1866. His principal pictures are "Notice to Quit," 1862; "Renewal of the Lease Refused," 1863; "Among the Old Masters," and "Waiting for the Train," 1864; "A Deputation," 1865; "Both Puzzled," "Paying the Rent," and "Missed It," 1866; "A Country Booking-Office," and "Kiss an' make it up," 1867; "A China Merchant," and "Waiting at the Cross-roads," 1868; "A Disputed Boundary," 1869; "How it was she was delayed," "On the Look Out," "The Fisher's Knot," and "The Children's Fairing," 1871; "His Bá-bees," "The Play Hour," and "Bothered," 1872; "Pro Bono Publico," "Steady, Johnnie," and "Past Work," 1873; "A Dander after the Rain," and "When there's nothing else to do," 1874; "The New Vintage," "Always Tell the Truth," and "The Sabbath Day," 1875; "A Storm at Séa," and "Looking out for a Safe Investment," 1876; "His Legal Adviser," and "Unwillingly to School," 1877; "A Colorado Beetle," "The Lonely Tenant of the Glen," "Under a Cloud," and "The Missing Boat," 1878; and "Interviewing their Member," 1879.

NIGER TERRITORY, Bishop of. (*See* Crowther, Dr.)

NIGHTINGALE, Florence, a lady whose name has been rendered illustrious by her philanthropic efforts to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers in the Crimean War, is younger daughter and coheiress of Mr. William E. Nightingale, of Embley Park, Hampshire, and Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, and was born at Florence in May, 1820. She enjoyed all the advantages which fall to the lot of the children of the affluent and refined, and attained remarkable efficiency in some branches of female education. It was not long before her philanthropic instincts, previously restricted in their exercise to casual ministrations among the poorer neighbours of her English home, led her to the systematic study of the ameliorative treatment of physical and moral distress. Not satisfied with the investigation of the actual working of English schools, hospitals, and reformatory institutions, she conducted on the Continent inquiries in the same spirit, and in 1851 took up her abode in an institution of Protestant Sisters of Mercy established at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine. Nor was it long before an opportunity presented itself for applying the practical lessons she there learned, for having heard that the Governesses' Sanatorium, in Harley Street, languished for the want of supervision and pecuniary support, she generously devoted both her personal energies and private means to its restoration and its thorough organization. This work had scarcely been accomplished, when, before Miss Nightingale had time to recover her over-taxed strength, new demands were made upon her spirit of self-sacrifice. The inefficiency and mismanagement of our military hospitals in the Crimea led to such severe condemnation, that various plans were suggested for their reform, the most popular of which

was the formation of a select band of lady-superintendents and of nurses to direct and minister in the hospital ward. At the request of the late Lord Herbert, then Secretary-at-War, Miss Nightingale undertook the organization and conduct of this body. No eulogy can do justice to the talent, energy, and devotion she constantly displayed in her self-imposed task. Suffice it to say that, by instituting order where confusion had before reigned, and by affording care and consolation, she alleviated the sufferings of all, saved the lives of many, and earned the blessings of the sick and wounded, as well as the gratitude of her country. A testimonial fund amounting to fifty thousand pounds, subscribed by the public in recognition of her noble services, was at her special request devoted to the formation and maintenance of an institution for the training and employment of nurses. Though debarred by impaired health from active participation in charitable enterprises, Miss Nightingale assists the cause by her writings, intended to disseminate practical knowledge on the subjects in which she is so well versed. "Notes on Hospitals," a valuable work which had a very large circulation, appeared in 1859; "Notes on Nursing," of which nearly a hundred thousand copies have been sold, in 1860; and "Observations on the Sanitary State of the Army in India," in 1863. It is understood that, at the request of the War Office, she drew up a very voluminous confidential report on the working of the army medical department in the Crimea, and this benevolent lady has a further claim on the gratitude of her countrymen for the active interest she has displayed in the Volunteer movement. Her latest publications are: "Notes on Lying-In Institutions, together with a Proposal for Organizing an Institution for Training Midwives and Midwifery Nurses," 1871; "Life or Death in India: a paper read at the Meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, Norwich, 1873. With an Appendix on Life or Death by Irrigation," 1874.

NIGRA (Count) Constantino, an Italian diplomatist, born at Castellemonte June 12, 1827, studied law at the university of Turin, and took part, as a volunteer, in the war against Austria in 1848. Being severely wounded at the battle of Rivoli, he abandoned the military career, entered the diplomatic service, and acted as secretary to Count Cavour at the Congress of Paris in 1856. He took part in the negotiations between Piedmont and France which preceded the war of 1859, at which he was present with the general staff of Napoleon III. He was secretary to the Italian plenipotentiaries at the Zurich Congress, after which he was nominated, on Cavour's recommendation, Minister Plenipotentiary, first of Sardinia, and afterwards of the kingdom of Italy, at Paris. On the war of 1870 breaking out, he was among those who made real efforts to prevent it, and then showed himself to the end, at least personally, devoted to the Emperor and Empress. He was one of the few persons who, on Sept. 4, were by the side of the menaced and fugitive sovereigns. After having represented Italy at Paris for fifteen years as Minister Plenipotentiary, he was in May, 1876, appointed to fill the same post at St. Petersburg. He was nominated Italian Ambassador in London in Nov., 1882, on which occasion King Humbert conferred upon him the title of Count, in attestation of His Majesty's recognition of the eminent services he had rendered to his country. Count Nigra has published several works on the dialects and popular poetry of Italy.

NILSSON, Christina, daughter of a labouring man, born at Wederslöf, near Wexiö, in Sweden, Aug. 3, 1843, at an early age evinced

great taste for music. She became quite proficient on the violin, learned the flute, and attended fairs and other places of public resort, at which she sang, accompanying herself on the violin. While performing in this manner at a fair at Ljungby, in June, 1857, her extraordinary powers attracted the attention of Mr. F. G. Tornérhjelm, a gentleman of influence, who rescued her from her vagrant life, and placed her at school first at Halmstad, and afterwards at Stockholm, where she was instructed by M. Franz Berwald. She made her first appearance at Stockholm in 1860, went to Paris, continued her musical education under Masset and Wurtel, and came out at the Théâtre Lyrique, Oct. 27, as Violetta in the "Traviata," with such success that she was engaged for three years. She made her first appearance in London at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1867, proved the great operatic attraction at that establishment during the season, and has since performed here with constantly increasing success. More recently she paid a visit to the United States (1870), where, within less than a year, she is said to have cleared £30,000. After a Transatlantic trip of two years she reappeared at Drury Lane Theatre, May 28, 1872, in "La Traviata." She was married at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 27, 1872, to M. Auguste Rouzoud, the son of an eminent French merchant. (He died at Paris Feb. 22, 1882.) Madame Nilsson made a farewell appearance in New York, April 16, 1883, before a crowded audience, thus closing the most successful concert tour ever conducted in the United States.

NINA, His Eminence Lorenzo, Cardinal Deacon of the Holy Roman Church, was born at Recanati, near Ancona, May 12, 1812. He was a member of a middle-class family, his father being a notary. From his earliest years he manifested decided ability. He commenced his studies in literature and philosophy in the seminary of his native town, and afterwards took his Doctor's decree in theology and law in the University of Rome. In 1835 he was ordained, and from that time followed the regular course of the Curial Prelature, rising steadily and rapidly, confining himself chiefly to the study of the canon law. Monsignor, afterwards Cardinal, di Pietro, who was then Auditor of the Rota, chose him for his Secretary. The Cardinal Prefect of the Congregation of the Council also appointed him his auditor, and he distinguished himself so notably in that capacity that he was shortly afterwards made Under-Secretary of that Congregation. About the same time he also became Auditor to Cardinal Amat, Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church. Later he was made a member of the Congregation of the Advocates of St. Ivo, and inscribed among the Prelates of the Parco Maggiore, one of the principal colleges into which the Vatican Prelature is divided. He received a Canon's stall in the Basilica of St. Peter's, and was employed by Pius IX. in many delicate matters requiring ability and judgment. In these he acquitted himself so much to the late Pope's satisfaction that his Holiness named him Assessor of the Holy Office. In 1869 he was appointed member of the preparatory commission for the ecclesiastical discipline of the Vatican Council, Referendary of the Segnatura, and Apostolic Protonotary and Consul of the Holy Congregation of Rites. He was numbered among the domestic Prelates of Pius IX., and finally was elected Prefect of the Pontifical Lyceum of Santa Appollinare. At the Consistory, held on March 12, 1877, Pius IX. created him Cardinal, conferring upon him the title of St. Angelo in Pescheria. In Aug. 1878, Pope Leo XIII. appointed him Pontifical Secretary of State. His Eminence also became Prefect of

the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Administrator of the Property of the Holy See.

NISARD, Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré, journalist, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, March 20, 1806, was educated at Sainte Barbe, joined the staff of the *Journal des Débats* in 1826, and afterwards became connected with the *National*. He was appointed to a post in the École Normale, which he filled till 1844, and held other important posts, succeeded M. Villemain in the chair of French eloquence, and was made director of the École Normale Supérieure in 1857. This latter position he retained till 1867, when he was raised to the dignity of a Senator. He has written, amongst other works, "Les Poëtes Latins de la Décadence," published in 1834; "Histoire et Description de la Ville de Nîmes," in 1835; "Mélanges," in 1838; "Précis de l'Histoire de la Littérature Française depuis ses Premiers Monuments jusqu'à nos Jours," in 1840; "Histoire de la Littérature Française," in 1844-63; he contributed articles to the *Revue de Paris*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue Contemporaine*, and the *Revue Européenne;* has translated some of the plays of Shakspeare, and written some novels. He was made a member of the Académie Française in 1850; Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1845, and Commander, June 16, 1856. He superintended the publication of a collection of Latin Classics, with a translation in French, commenced in 1839, and completed in 27 volumes.

NISARD, Marie Edouard Charles, brother of M. Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré Nisard, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, Jan. 10, 1808, was brought up to commercial pursuits, which he relinquished for a literary career. His "Épître aux Antiromantiques," appeared in 1829, and from 1831 till 1848 he was attached to the family of Louis Philippe, and assisted in the direction of several journals devoted to the support of the cause of the revolution of July, 1830. Amongst his numerous works are "Camera Lucida," published in 1845; "Le Triumvirat Littéraire au XVIe Siècle," in 1852; "Les Ennemis de Voltaire," and "Les Mémoires de Huet," in 1853; "Histoire des Livres Populaires depuis le XVe Siècle jusqu'en, 1852," in 1854; "Les Gladiateurs de la République des Lettres aux XVe, XVIe, et XVIIe Siècles," in 1860; and "Curiosités de l'Etymologie Française," in 1863. He was elected a member of the Académie des Sciences in 1867.

NOAILLES, Paul, Duc de, a French historian, born Jan. 4, 1802, inherited the title of Peer of France from a great-uncle, who died in 1823. He did not take his seat at the Palace of the Luxembourg till 1827, and after the revolution of July he remained at his post and delivered many speeches, which have been published in a collected form. In 1848 he retired into private life, and has since devoted himself to literary research. In March, 1871, he was offered by M. Thiers the post of French Ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, but he declined the appointment, on the ground of ill health. The Duke, who was elected a member of the French Academy in 1849, is the author of an essay on Saint-Cyr, under the title of "Histoire de la Maison Royale de Saint Louis," published in 1843, and republished with additions in 1856; and of "Histoire de Madame de Maintenon," 2 vols., 1848.

NORDENSKIÖLD (Baron), Adolf Erik, a Swedish naturalist and explorer, was born at Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, Nov. 18, 1832. Descended from a Swedish family long eminent in scientific pursuits, he had his inherent tastes developed alike by his surroundings at his home at Frugärd, which contains a magnificent mineral and natural history collection, and by

his journeys with his father, Nils Gustaf, who was chief of the Finland Mining Department. Thus the lad cared more for practical than for theoretical learning when he first went to the Gymnasium at Borgo, and on entering the University of Helsingfors in 1849 devoted himself almost entirely to scientific studies, spending his vacations in excursions to the rich mineral localities of Finland. He soon became eminent in this particular branch of science, and was nominated to several appointments, but he unluckily incurred the suspicion of the Russian authorities by participation in various students' meetings, and time after time lost his appointments, and was obliged to leave the country. Indeed, at last, for some years he was unable to obtain a passport to return to Finland. He therefore settled in Sweden, and in 1851 first entered on his Arctic travels by accompanying Torell to Spitzbergen. On his return to Stockholm, Nordenskiöld was nominated Director of the Riks Museum, but in 1861 he went again to Spitzbergen with Torell, to obtain the measurement of an arc of the meridian. The work was not then finished, and accordingly, three years later, Nordenskiöld headed an expedition which successfully completed the measurement, and mapped the southern part of Spitzbergen. The explorers, however, met with some shipwrecked walrus hunters, and were obliged to return, their provisions being inadequate to maintain so large an addition to the party. Thus disappointed, Nordenskiöld now endeavoured to organise a fresh expedition, and he eventually started in 1868 in the Government steamer *Sofia*, which managed to attain the high latitude of 81°42′—a latitude only exceeded by Hall's American and Nares's British Arctic Expeditions. This success convinced Nordenskiöld that he could reach a much higher latitude by wintering in Spitzbergen and utilising sledges. Accordingly, after an interval—during which he sat in the Swedish Diet, and travelled in Greenland to ascertain the respective values of dogs and reindeer as beasts of burden for sledge journeys—Nordenskiöld sailed in the *Polhem* in 1872, accompanied by two tenders. The winter was unusually early, and the ice shut in the tenders, which were to have returned home, thereby straitening the provisions through extra mouths; the reindeer were lost, and the men suffered greatly from scurvy. Nevertheless Nordenskiöld and Lieutenant Palender successfully surveyed part of North-East Land, and in the following July the vessels were extricated from their winter quarters, Mussel Bay, on the north coast of Spitzbergen, and returned home. Nordenskiöld now turned his attention to Siberian exploration, and in 1875 sailed through the Kara Sea to the Yenissei, and ascended the river in a small boat, returning home overland. He repeated this voyage in the following year, after a flying visit to the Philadelphia Exhibition, but this time came back from the Yenissei by sea. These experiences gave Nordenskiöld a reasonable hope of accomplishing the North-East Passage. The King of Sweden, Mr. Oscar Dickson, and Mr. Sibiriakoff at once lent their aid to the project, and in July, 1878, Professor Nordenskiöld started in the *Vega*. She was the first vessel to double the most northern point of the Old World, Cape Tchelyuskin; she wintered in Behring's Straits; and once more free in July, 1879, reached Japan on Sept. 2. On his arrival in Europe Nordenskiöld was enthusiastically welcomed, and laden with honours. He was created a Baron (April, 1880); and appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour and a foreign Knight of the Prussian Ordre pour le Mérite for Arts and Sciences.

NORFOLK (Duke of), His

GRACE, HENRY FITZALAN HOWARD, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, Premier Duke and Earl, Hereditary Earl-Marshal, and Chief Butler of England, is the eldest son of the seventeenth duke by his wife Augusta Mary Minna Catharine, second daughter of Edmund, first Lord Lyons. He was born in Carlton Terrace, London, Dec. 27, 1847, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Nov. 25, 1860. His Grace, who is a zealous Roman Catholic, takes great interest in all matters relating to his Church, and frequently presides over public meetings of his co-religionists. He is President of the Catholic Union of Great Britain. It was to the Duke of Norfolk that Dr. Newman addressed, in 1875, his reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Political Expostulation." He married at the Oratory, Brompton, on Nov. 21, 1877, Lady Flora Hastings, eldest daughter of Charles Frederick Abney Hastings, Esq., of Donington Park, Leicestershire, and the late Countess of Loudon.

NORMANBY (THE MARQUIS OF), THE MOST NOBLE GEORGE AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE PHIPPS, only son of the first Marquis, born July 23, 1819, entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1838, and was Controller and subsequently Treasurer of the Queen's Household from 1853 till 1858, when he was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia. As Lord Mulgrave, he was member for Scarborough in the Liberal interest from 1847 till 1851, and from 1852 till 1857. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1851, and succeeded to his father's title July 28, 1863, when he resigned his foreign appointment and returned to England. He was appointed Captain of the corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, Dec. 17, 1869, and held that office till April 8, 1871, when he was nominated Governor of Queensland. He succeeded Sir James Fergusson as Governor of New Zealand in 1874. In Dec. 1878 he succeeded Sir G. F. Bowen as Governor of Victoria.

NORTH, THE HON. SIR FORD, Judge of the High Court of Justice, is son of Mr. John North of Liverpool, and was born there Jan. 10, 1830. He was educated at Winchester School, and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. in 1852, taking a second class in classics. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1856, was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1877, and obtained a large practice in the Equity Courts, and at the Lancaster Chancery and Palatine Courts. He was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice in 1881, on the removal of Mr. Justice Lindley to the Court of Appeal.

NORTHBROOK (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS GEORGE BARING, eldest son of the first baron, who was long known as Sir Francis Baring, was born in 1826, and received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated (second class in Classics) in 1846. He was successively private secretary to Mr. Labouchere at the Board of Trade, to Sir George Grey at the Home Office, to Sir Charles Wood at the India Board, and at the Admiralty till 1857, when he was returned to the House of Commons for Penryn and Falmouth, which constituency he continued to represent in the Liberal interest till he became a peer on the death of his father in 1866. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from May, 1857, to Feb. 1858; Under-Secretary of State for India from June, 1859, to Jan. 1861; and Under-Secretary for War from the latter date till June, 1866. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in Dec., 1868, Lord Northbrook was again appointed Under-Secretary for War; and after the assassination of the Earl of Mayo he was appointed to succeed that nobleman as Viceroy

and Governor-General of India, in Feb. 1872. He resigned in Feb., 1876, and was succeeded by Lord Lytton. In recognition of his distinguished services he was created Viscount Baring of Lee in the county of Kent, and Earl of Northbrook in the county of Southampton. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet in May, 1880, his lordship was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty.

NORTHCOTE, The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry, Bart., G.C.B., M.P., F.R.S., eldest son of the late Henry Stafford Northcote, Esq., by his first wife, Agnes, only daughter of Thomas Cockburn, Esq., of Portland Place, London, was born in London Oct. 27, 1818. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford (B.A., first class in Classics, and third in mathematics, 1839; M.A., 1842; Hon. D.C.L., 1863). He was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone while that statesman was President of the Board of Trade (1843—45), and on being called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1847 he became Legal Secretary to the Board of Trade. On the death of his grandfather, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, the seventh baronet, in 1851, he succeeded to the family title and estates. In acknowledgment of his services as one of the Secretaries to the Great Exhibition he was created a (Civil) Companion of the Bath. For several years he was engaged with Sir C. E. Trevelyan in inquiring into the condition of the civil establishments of the Crown, and they eventually drew up a report, presented in 1854, which led to the Civil Service being thrown open to public competition. He represented Dudley in the Conservative interest from March, 1855, till April, 1857; and sat for Stamford from July, 1858, till May, 1866, when he was first elected for North Devon, which constituency, though it had rejected him a few years previously (in 1857) has since returned him at every succeeding general election. He was Financial Secretary to the Treasury during the first half of the year 1859, and he was appointed President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's third administration, in June, 1866, when he was sworn of the Privy Council. From March, 1867, till Dec. 1868, he was Secretary of State for India. He was a member of the Joint High Commission, whose labours resulted in the Treaty of Washington in 1871. When Mr. Disraeli formed his Cabinet in Feb. 1874, Sir Stafford Northcote was nominated Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he became also the leader of the Lower House, after the elevation of the Premier to the peerage as Lord Beaconsfield. Just previous to the resignation of the Conservative Government in April, 1880, he was created a G.C.B. It may be added that Sir Stafford Northcote was elected Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Jan. 12, 1869; presided over the Congress of the Social Science Association held at Bristol the same year; was appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the law relating to Friendly Societies, Nov. 2, 1870; and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in April, 1875. He is the author of "The Case of Sir Eardley Wilmot, considered in a letter to a friend," 1847, being a vindication of Mr. Gladstone, who had been charged with recalling Sir Eardley Wilmot, Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, on account of rumours which had reached him with respect to that gentleman's private character; "A Statement of Facts connected with the election of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone as Member for the University of Oxford in 1847, and on his re-election in 1852 and 1853," 8vo, Lond. 1853; "Twenty Years of Financial Policy: A Summary of the chief financial measures passed between 1842 and 1861, with a table of Budgets," 1862; "Speech in the House of

Commons on moving the Vote for the Purchase of the Khedive's Shares in the Suez Canal, Feb. 14, 1876. With a note on the Financial Condition of the Country." Sir S. Northcote, who is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Devonshire, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, married in 1843 Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Farrer, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Duke of), The Most Noble Algernon George Percy, is the eldest surviving son of George, late Duke, by his marriage with Louisa Harcourt, third daughter of the late Hon. James Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, and sister of the first Lord Wharncliffe. He was born in 1810, and was educated at Eton and at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which University he was created a Doctor of Laws in 1842. He served for some years in the Grenadier Guards, from which he retired with the rank of Captain. He first entered Parliament as M.P. for the borough of Beeralston (disfranchised under the first Reform Act), and represented the northern division of Northumberland in the Conservative interest from 1852 down to 1865. He held office in 1858-9, first as a Lord of the Admiralty, and afterwards as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. He was appointed Lord Privy Seal, on the Earl of Beaconsfield resigning that office, in Feb. 1878. In Aug. of that year he was appointed to preside over the Royal Commission, which had been charged with conducting an inquiry into the Parochial Charities of the City of London. He went out of office with his party in April, 1880. His Grace is President of the Royal Institution, and Hon. Colonel of the Northumberland Militia; and he was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870. He married in 1845 Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., of Albury-park, Surrey.

NORTON (Lord), The Right Hon. Sir Charles Bowyer Adderley, K.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Charles Clement Adderley, Esq., of Hams Hall, Warwickshire, and Norton, Staffordshire, by Anna Maria, daughter of the late Sir Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, was born in Aug. 1814, and educated at Christ's Church, Oxford, of which he was a gentleman commoner, and where he graduated B.A. in 1838. He was elected in the Conservative interest in 1841, to represent the Northern division of Staffordshire. Mr. Adderley was President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education under Lord Derby's second administration of 1858-9, and Under-Secretary for the Colonies under Lord Derby's third administration (July 1866 to Dec. 1868). He is a Trustee of Rugby School and Chairman of the Royal Sanitary Commission. In 1869 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On the return of the Conservatives to power in Feb. 1874, he was appointed President of the Board of Trade. Sir Charles Adderley took an active part in the establishment of colonial self-government and in the introduction of reformatory institutions, and is the author of pamphlets on education and penal discipline, and of works on other subjects connected with colonial interests. He resigned the office of President of the Board of Trade in April, 1878, when he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Norton, of Norton-on-the-Moors, in the county of Stafford. His lordship presided at the meeting of the Social Science Association held at Cheltenham in Oct. 1878. He married, in 1842, Julia Anne Eliza Leigh, eldest daughter of Chandos, first Lord Leigh.

NORWICH, Bishop of. (*See* Pelham, Dr.)

NOTTINGHAM, Bishop of. (*See* Bagshawe; Trollope.)

NOVA SCOTIA, Bishop of. (*See* Binney, Dr.

NOVELLO, Clara Anastasia (Countess Gigliucci), fourth daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, musical composer, born in London, June 10, 1818, at an early age displayed so much musical talent as to induce her father to give her a thoroughly professional education. Her progress repaid the care bestowed upon her, for at the early age of eleven years she won, by competition, her admission as a pupil into the Conservatoire de Musique Sacrée at Paris, where, for two years, she studied assiduously, and at one of the public examinations of the pupils was complimented by Charles X. and his court. On the closing of the institution, in the revolution of 1830, she returned home fitted to take a prominent part among the singers of the day, at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society and other leading musical entertainments. When only seventeen years of age she was elected an Associate of that Society; and soon afterwards accepted an invitation from Mendelssohn to take part in the Leipsic Gewand-Haus Concerts. In Berlin and Vienna she was equally well received; and so great was her success at the first-mentioned place, that the late king presented her with introductions to his sister, the Empress of Russia, and to the court of Vienna. Before this time Malibran and Rubini advised her to go to Italy, and study for the stage. Her success at Vienna induced her to take part in the musical festivals in Lombardy, and she felt disposed to follow their advice, but, owing to engagements at St. Petersburg and in Germany, could not carry out this plan until 1839-40. She appeared at Padua in 1841 in the character of Semiramide with such success, that engagements at Bologna, Modena, and Genoa followed, and in 1842 both Rome and Genoa endeavoured to secure her for the *fêtes* of the carnival. In 1843 she returned to England, and sang in London and Manchester; and having contracted a matrimonial alliance with Count Gigliucci, she withdrew from the stage in 1844. Circumstances, however, induced her return in 1850, to the arena of her earlier triumphs; and she constantly appeared in concerts, oratorios, and operas, on the Continent and in London, until 1860, when she finally retired.

NOVELLO, Joseph Alfred, son of Vincent Novello, organist and composer, was born in 1810. He followed his father's footsteps in devoting himself to the propagation of good music in England, and at the early age of nineteen established himself in London as a musical publisher. Some years after he devised a system of printing cheap music, and succeeded in introducing this beneficial novelty, notwithstanding the general opposition of fellow music-sellers. To his efforts is due the abolition of a vexatious printers' guild law, which had hampered the trade since 1811. A friend and admirer of Felix Mendelssohn, Mr. Alfred Novello eagerly introduced to English auditors the works of that great master, and aided him in translating "St. Paul," "Lobegesang," and other compositions. In 1849 he associated himself with the energetic men who relieved England from "taxation on knowledge," and for years was the active treasurer of their society, the object of which was the repeal of the advertisement duty (accomplished in 1853), the repeal of the newspaper stamp (accomplished in 1855), duties on paper and foreign books, and the repeal of the security system. Ever ardent in promoting the progress of art, science, and social advancement, he materially assisted the inventive genius of his friend, Mr. Bessemer, in his scientific discoveries in glass, &c., and especially that of producing the metal now known as Bessemer steel.

In 1856 he retired from business and established himself in Italy, the birthplace of his paternal ancestors.

NUTTALL, The Right Rev. Enos, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Jamaica in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Oct. 28, 1880.

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OAKELEY, Sir Herbert Stanley, Mus. D., second son of the late Sir Herbert Oakeley, Bart., was born at Ealing, Middlesex, in July, 1830. His mother, Athole Murray, the third Lady Oakeley, was daughter of Lord Charles Murray, youngest son of John, third Duke of Athole. He was educated at Rugby School, and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1853, M.A. 1855). After having graduated he went abroad to complete his studies in music, for which, from earliest childhood, he had shown a marked predilection. At Leipzig he studied pianoforte-playing under Professor Moscheles and Plaidy, and at Bonn organ-playing under Dr. Breidenstein, Professor of Music in that University, and later under the great organist Dr. Johann Schneider of Dresden. While resident in London he acted for some years as musical critic and correspondent to a well-known periodical, to which and to other journals he still contributes notices of musical festivals at home and abroad. In 1865, on the death of Professor Donaldson, he was elected Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh. In 1871 he received *ex officio* the degree of Doctor of Music. In recognition of musical services for Scotland, the honour of knighthood was conferred on him in Aug. 1876. In 1879 his own University, Oxford, conferred on him the degree *honoris causâ*, of Mus. Doc.; and in 1881 that of LL.D. was presented to him by the University of Aberdeen. In the same year he received the appointment of Composer to Her Majesty in Scotland. He has written for the Church, for chorus, orchestra, organ, and pianoforte, and has published vocal quartets, &c. To Sir Herbert Oakeley's influence may be in great measure attributed the increase in appreciation of the organ and the orchestra which has taken place since his appointment at Edinburgh; and also the foundation of a Students' Musical Society at each of the four Scottish universities.

OAKES, John Wright, A.R.A., born in 1822 at Sproston House, near Middlewich, Cheshire, was educated at a private school in Liverpool. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy, with one exception, since 1848. A few of his later pictures are:—"The Warren;" "Maldreath Sands;" "Aberfraw Bay;" "The Common;" "A Solitary Pool;" "A Carnarvonshire Glen;" "Early Spring," 1869, purchased for the Public Gallery, Glasgow; "Autumn," 1870, purchased for the Public Gallery, Liverpool; "Bay of Lucerne;" "Linn of Muick;" "Glen Derry;" "A Sandy Bit of the Road;" "The Fallow Field;" "Sheltered;" "Fording a Creek;" "The Border Countrie," 1877; "Dirty Weather on the East Coast;" "The Dee Sands;" "In the Meadows," 1878; "Disturbed" and "Early Spring Twilight," 1879, purchased by the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Oakes was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in April, 1876.

O'BRIEN, Lucius Richard, President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, was born at the family residence on Lake Sincoe, Ontario, Canada, in 1832, and educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto. At an early age he developed a taste for Art. In 1872 he took an active part in founding the Art School of the Ontario Society of Artists, and for six years he held the Vice-Presidency of that institution. In 1880, the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts was founded, and Mr. O'Brien was elected Presi-

dent. To the exhibitions he has been a large contributor. He is Art Director of "Picturesque Canada," a publication now being issued in Toronto, elaborately illustrated.

O'CONNOR, Thomas Power, M.P., born at Athlone, co. Roscommon, in 1848, was educated first in the College of the Immaculate Conception, Athlone, and afterwards in the Queen's College, in which he graduated in the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He adopted journalism as a profession, and after three years' connection with the Dublin press, came to London in 1870. He first obtained an engagement on the *Daily Telegraph*, and was afterwards employed on several other London journals. He published, in 1876, the first volume of a biography of the late Lord Beaconsfield, under the title of "Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield," but afterwards changing the method, brought out a complete Life of the then Premier, in a single volume, entitled "Lord Beaconsfield, a Biography." The work received general praise for its literary merits and research, but, as it took a very unfavourable view of the Conservative leader, its conclusions met with a widely different reception from Liberal and Conservative critics. Mr. O'Connor was elected member for the town of Galway at the general election of 1880, and soon became one of the most active and prominent members of the party led by Mr. Parnell. He was one of the Executive of the Land League, both in England and Ireland. In Oct. 1881, he set out for the United States, and lectured on the Irish cause to large gatherings in nearly all the great cities, during a tour which extended over seven months, and raised a large sum of money. In 1883 he was elected President of the "Irish National League of Great Britain." He has edited a "Cabinet of Irish Literature," and has written a large number of tales, essays, and magazine articles.

ODLING, William, M.B., F.R.S., born Sept. 5, 1829, in Southwark; was educated at private schools; and for the medical profession at Guy's Hospital. He graduated M.B. of the University of London in 1851; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1859; and President of the Chemical Society in 1873. He was appointed Demonstrator of Chemistry at Guy's Hospital in 1850; Lecturer on Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1863; Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution in 1868; Waynflete Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, June 17, 1872; and elected a Fellow of Worcester College on the following day. Mr. Odling, who is highly distinguished as a scientific chemist, is the author of a "Manual of Chemistry," 1861; "Lectures on Animal Chemistry," 1866; "Course of Practical Chemistry," 1876; and of various scientific memoirs, especially on chemical theory. The University of Leyden conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics in Feb. 1875. He was British Judge of Awards for Chemical Manufactures at the Philadelphia International Exhibition of 1876.

O'FLANAGAN, James Roderick, M.R.I.A., was born Sept. 1, 1814, in Fermoy barracks, co. Cork, and is the eldest son of Captain O'Flanagan and Eliza, daughter of W. Glissan, of Mount Glissan, in that county. He received his education at Fermoy School, was called to the bar of Ireland in 1838, and went the Munster circuit. In 1846 Mr. O'Flanagan was appointed a Crown Prosecutor for the City of Cork. After travelling on the Continent, Mr. O'Flanagan's "Impressions at Home and Abroad" was published at London in 2 vols., 1837. He joined the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1843, and read an essay, which ex-

panded into the "Historical and Picturesque Guide to the Blackwater in Munster," London, 1844. He contributed to the series of "Irish Rivers," in the *Dublin University Magazine;* from 1845 till 1852, conducted the *Irish National Magazine,* and was the principal contributor to the *Dublin Saturday Magazine.* In 1853 he was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and his essay on "The Life and Writings of the Irish Historian John D'Alton" is published in the Proceedings of that body. In conjunction with Mr. D'Alton, he published "The History of Dundalk," Dublin, 1861. In 1866 appeared his "Bar Life of O'Connell," and "Bryan O'Regan," a sporting novel, which was followed by his chief work, "The Lives of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland," 2 vols., London, 1870. In 1873 another sporting work was published, entitled "Captain O'Shaugnessy's Sporting Career," 2 vols., and "The Irish Bar," 1879. His latest published work, "The Munster Circuit," appeared in 1880. He is now engaged on "A History of the Irish People."

O'HAGAN (Baron), The Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, K.P., born at Dublin, in 1810, was educated at the Institution, Belfast, and was called to the Irish bar in 1836. He held for several years the post of assistant barrister for the county of Longford, was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland under Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1860, and to the (Irish) Attorney-Generalship in 1861, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in Jan. 1865, when he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He was member for Tralee from May, 1863, till his elevation to the Bench, and supported the Liberal party. On Mr. Gladstone taking the reins of power, in Dec. 1868, Mr. Justice O'Hagan was made Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, being the first Roman Catholic elevated to that dignity in modern times; and in June, 1870, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron O'Hagan. He remained in office until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet in Feb. 1874. In Oct. 1878, he was nominated one of the Commissioners who were intrusted with the duty of giving effect to the Act relating to Intermediate Education in Ireland. On the return of the Liberals to power, in May, 1880, he was again appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and he held that office till Nov. 1881, being on his retirement created a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. He has been twice married—first in 1836, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Hamilton Teeling, of Belfast; and secondly, in 1871, to Alice Mary, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Charles Towneley, of Towneley, Lancashire.

OLDENBURG (Grand Duke of), Nicholas Frederick Peter, son of the Grand-Duke Paul Frederick Augustus and the Princess Ida, of Anhalt-Bernberg, born July 8, 1827, succeeded his father Feb. 27, 1853. The population of the duchy over which he reigns is about 300,000. He promulgated a liberal constitution in Feb., 1849, modified it in 1852, and during the war between Russia, Turkey, and the Allied Powers he adhered to the policy of Prussia. After the conquest of Schleswig-Holstein by Prussia and Austria, the Grand Duke claimed a portion of these duchies, which claim he endeavoured to support by some "Memoirs" addressed to the diplomatists of Europe. He married, Feb. 10, 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has two sons.

OLIPHANT, Laurence, son of the late Sir Anthony Oliphant, C.B., for many years Chief Justice of Ceylon, born in 1829, was intended for the law, but visited India whilst very young, and accompanied Jung

Bahadoor to the Nepaulese Court. An account of this visit he published, under the title of "A Journey to Katmandhu." Returning to England, he was admitted a member of the Scottish bar, and was afterwards called to the English bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1852 he travelled through a great part of Russia, as far as the Crimea, an account of which tour he published in 1853, under the title of "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea." He became private secretary to the late Earl of Elgin, then Governor-General of Canada, and in 1855 published, under the title of "Minnesota and the Far West," a narrative of his wanderings in Canada and the United States. "The Coming Campaign," a work on the war with Russia, appeared soon after; and having accompanied Omer Pasha in some of his expeditions, he published, in 1856, "The Transcaucasian Campaign under Omer Pasha," a personal narrative. He accompanied the late Lord Elgin as private secretary and historiographer on his special embassy to China in 1857, and in 1860 published "A Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan, in 1857-59;" and "Patriots and Filibusters: Incidents of Travel." He has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature. In 1861, while acting as Chargé d'Affaires in Japan, he was attacked and severely wounded by assassins, and resigned the diplomatic service in the following year. In 1865 he was returned to Parliament for the Stirling burghs, and resigned his seat in 1868. He published "Piccadilly: a Fragment of Contemporaneous Biography," 1870; "The Land of Gilead, with Excursions into the Lebanon," 1881; "Traits and Travesties, Social and Political," 1882; and "Altiora Peto," a novel, 1883.

OLIPHANT, Mrs. Margaret, a novelist and biographer, whose maiden name was Wilson, is of Scotch parentage, but was born at Liverpool about 1818. The first of her numerous works of fiction, which abound in skilful delineations of Scotch life and character, appeared in 1849, under the title of "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside." Its success was such as to incite its author to fresh efforts, and she produced a long series of works of fiction, which secured for her a wide-spread reputation not only in this country, but also in the United States, where most of her novels have been republished. Their titles are:—"Merkland," 1851; "Adam Graeme of Mossgray," 1852; "Harry Muir," 1853; "Magdalen Hepburn," 1854; "Lilliesleaf," 1855; "Zaidee;" "Katie Stewart," and "The Quiet Heart;" "Chronicles of Carlingford;" "Salem Chapel;" "Agnes," 1866; "The Minister's Wife," 1869; "John: a Love Story," 1870; "Three Brothers," 1870; "Squire Arden," 1871; "Ombra," 1871; "At his Gates," 1872; "Innocent: a Tale of Modern Life," 1873; "A Rose in June," 1874; "For Love and Life," 1874; "Mrs. Arthur," 1877; "Young Musgrave," 1877; "The Primrose Path," 1878; and "Within the Precincts" in the *Cornhill Magazine* for 1878. Her biographical works are, "Life of Edward Irving," 1862; "St. Francis of Assisi," 1870; a "Memoir of the Comte de Montalembert," 1872; and "The Makers of Florence: Dante, Giotto, Savonarola; and their City," 1876. Her more recent works are:—"He that Will not when he May," a novel, 1880; "In Trust: the Story of a Lady and her Lover," a novel, 1882; "The Literary History of England in the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century," 3 vols., 1882; "The Ladies Lindores," 1883; and "It was a Lover and his Lass," 1883.

OLIPHANT, Thomas Lawrence Kington, born August 16, 1831, at Henleaze, near Bristol, was

educated at Cheam, Surrey, then at Eton, next at Balliol College, Oxford, and afterwards at the Inner Temple. He was served heir to his maternal grandfather's estate of Gask, in Perthshire, in 1867. Mr. Oliphant has published the "Life of the Emperor Frederick the Second," 1862; "Jacobite Lairds of Gask," 1870; "Sources of Standard English," 1873; "Life of the Duc de Luynes," with other essays, 1875; and "Old and Middle English," 1878. He is now working at "New English."

OLLIER, EDMUND, was born in London, Nov. 26, 1826, being son of the late Charles Ollier, author and publisher. He first began writing in *Ainsworth's Magazine* at the end of 1844. He wrote largely for Dickens's *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, from 1850 to the close of 1870; was sub-editor of the *Leader*, 1855-8; editor of the *Atlas*, 1859-60; literary editor of the *London Review*, 1864-6; and an occasional writer in the *Daily News*, 1853-77. He has edited some of the writings of Charles Lamb and Leigh Hunt, with critical and biographical introductions. He became connected, as a writer, with Messrs. Cassell's establishment in 1869. Mr. Ollier has written for that firm "The Doré Gallery," 1870; "History of the Franco-German War," 2 vols., 1871-2; "Essay, Critical and Historical, on Sacred Art," 1873; "History of the United States," 3 vols., 1875-6-7; "History of the Russo-Turkish War," 2 vols., 1878-9; "Universal History" (now in course of publication). His other works are: "Poems from the Greek Mythology, and Miscellaneous Poems," 1867; and "Our British Portrait-Painters, from Sir Peter Lely to James Sant," 1874, a rather misleading title, since it is really a set of detached essays on subjects connected with the painters and their works. In 1867 he received from King Victor Emmanuel the cross of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, for services in the English press to the cause of Italian independence.

OLLIVIER, OLIVIER ÉMILE, a French statesman, born at Marseilles, July 2, 1825; became a member of the Paris bar in 1847; and in 1848 was Commissary-General of the Republic at Marseilles; was Préfet at Langres; and returned to the bar in 1849. Elected as Opposition candidate for the third circonscription of the Seine in 1857, he took part in several important discussions; amongst which may be mentioned those relating to the laws respecting public safety, the expedition to Italy, and the regulation of the press. During the session of 1860 he was one of the most distinguished members of a small group of Opposition deputies, known by the name of "The Five." In the meantime he undertook the defence of M. Vacherot, indicted for his work entitled "La Démocratie," and in consequence of the style he adopted in pleading, was suspended for three months, an appeal against this judgment failing. In 1863 he was re-elected for Paris, and in the first session was distinguished by his report on the law relating to coalitions, and then showed such moderation in his relations with the Government as to cause a coldness between himself and his old political friends, a feeling which was increased during the session of 1865, in which year he was elected a member of the Council-General of the Var. In July of the same year he received the appointment of Judicial Counsel and Commissary-General of the Viceroy of Egypt in Paris, and retired from the Paris bar. M. Émile Ollivier was chosen by the Emperor as arbitrator of the difficulties which arose relative to the Isthmus of Suez, and it was upon his report that the final decision was founded. The session of 1866-67 witnessed the complete separation of M.

Ollivier from his former political associates of the Left. The liberal promises contained in the famous Imperial letter of Jan. 19 induced him to side with the Government, and it was fully expected that he would be received into the ministry in the combinations which were successively announced and contradicted. Just before the general elections of 1869 the rumours on this point assumed fresh consistency, and M. Ollivier seized this opportunity to direct public attention to the origin and history of his relations with the Emperor by publishing a pamphlet entitled "Le 19 Janvier." He was returned by an enormous majority for the first circonscription of the Var, but was defeated in the third circonscription of the Seine, for which he was also a candidate. On Dec. 27, M. Ollivier, who had been for some time the centre of the movements for uniting the fractions of the late majority with the new Liberal *Tiers Parti*, received from the Emperor a letter inviting him to form a ministry which should enjoy the confidence of the Legislative body, and which could carry out the Senatus-Consultum in letter and spirit. This onerous task he undertook, and the names of the new ministers were published in the *Journal Officiel* on Jan. 3, 1870. M. Ollivier himself took the portfolio of Justice, the other ministers being Count Daru (Foreign Affairs), M. Chevandier de Valdrôme (Interior), M. Buffet (Finance), General Lebœuf (War), Admiral Rigault de Genouilly (Marine), M. Ségris (Public Instruction), M. Talhouët (Public Works), M. Louuet (Commerce), Marshal Vaillant (Imperial Household), and M. Richard (Fine Arts). Among the first-fruits of the new administration was the granting of an amnesty in favour of M. Ledru-Rollin, the convocation of the High Court of Justice at Tours to try Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the maintenance of order without effusion of blood during the popular excitement caused by the assassination of Victor Noir, the prosecution of Henry Rochefort, and the dismissal of M. Haussmann. Several administrative reforms were also introduced, and it was thought by many that an era of constitutional liberty had commenced for France. These hopes were soon rudely dispelled. The declaration of war against Germany, and its disastrous results, led to the overthrow of the Ollivier Government on Aug. 9, 1870, when General Count de Palikao was charged with the formation of a war ministry. M. Ollivier, who, it should be mentioned, had been elected a member of the French Academy in April, 1870, deemed it prudent after the fall of the empire to retire to Biella, in Piedmont, where he resided for a considerable time with his wife and child, devoting his time to literary pursuits. He returned to his house at Passy at the close of the year 1872, and his reception at the French Academy took place Feb. 25, 1874. M. Émile Ollivier has published numerous juridical works, which have appeared in the *Revue de Droit Pratique*, which he founded in 1856, in conjunction with MM. Mourlon, Demangeat, and Ballot. He is the author, with M. Mourlon, of "Commentaire sur les Saisies Immobilières et Ordres," 1859; and of "Commissaire de la Loi du 25 Mars, 1864, sur les Coalitions," 1864; "Une Visite à la Chapelle des Médicis: Dialogue entre Michel Ange et Raphaël," 1872; "L'Eglise et l'État au Concile du Vatican," 2 vols., 1879; "M. Thiers à l'Académie et dans l'Histoire," 1880; and other works. He is an accomplished musician, and besides playing the violin, has written several concertos for that instrument. M. Ollivier's first wife, who died at Saint Tropez, in 1862, was a daughter of Liszt, the famous pianist and composer; he married,

secondly, in Sept., 1869, Mdlle. Gravier, the daughter of a merchant of Marseilles.

OLMSTED, Frederick Law, landscape gardener, born in Hartford, Connecticut, Nov. 10, 1822. He studied at Yale College, devoting special attention to engineering and the sciences connected with agriculture. In 1848 he purchased a fruit-farm on Staten Island, near New York, and while successfully managing it, studied landscape gardening. In 1850 he made a pedestrian tour through England and portions of the Continent, an account of which was given in his "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," 1852. In 1852-53, as correspondent of the *New York Times*, he travelled through the Southern States with the special purpose of studying the effects of slavery upon agriculture. The results of this journey, and of a subsequent one, were afterwards published in separate works: "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," 1856; "A Journey through Texas," 1857; "A Journey in the Black Country," 1860; and "The Cotton Kingdom," 1861. In the meanwhile, in 1855, he made a tour through France, Italy, and Germany for the purpose of observing parks and rural grounds. In 1856 he secured the prize for the best plan of laying out the New York Central Park, and was appointed architect and chief engineer. He continued in charge of the Park until 1861, when the civil war having broken out, he was appointed Secretary and Executive Officer of the Sanitary Commission. From 1864 to 1866 he spent in California, when he was made one of the Commissioners of the National Park of the Yosemite. He returned to New York in 1866, and had charge of the laying out of the Brooklyn Prospect Park. He has since been associated in designs for parks and other public works at Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, and other cities.

OMMANEY, Vice-Admiral Sir Erasmus, C.B., F.R.S., is the seventh son of the late Sir Francis Molyneux Ommaney, the well-known Navy Agent, and sometime M.P. for Barnstaple, and nephew of the late Admiral Sir John A. Ommaney, K.C.B. He was born in London in 1814, and entered the navy in 1826, passing his examination in 1833 and obtaining his first commission in 1835. Having been midshipman in the *Pique* under the late Captain (afterwards Admiral) H. J. Rous, attached to the force off Lisbon, and subsequently Flag-Lieutenant to his uncle, Sir John Ommaney, he was advanced to the rank of Commander in 1840, and from 1841 till the close of 1844 was employed on board the *Vesuvius* steamship. He became Captain in 1846, attained flag rank in 1864, and was promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1871. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath (Military Division) in 1867, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was knighted in 1877.

ONTARIO, Bishop of. (*See* Lewis, Dr.)

OPPERT, Julius, Ph.D., was born at Hamburg, July 9, 1825, of a Jewish family, and is a nephew, on the mother's side, of the celebrated jurist, Professor Edward Gans of Berlin. He received his early education at the Johanneum in his native town, and then studied law at Heidelberg and Bonn, but eventually turned his attention to Oriental studies. In 1847, after having pursued his studies for two years at Berlin, he went to take the degree of Doctor in Philosophy in the University of Kiel, with a Latin thesis on the criminal law of the Hindoos ("De Jure Hindorum Criminali"). Being precluded, as a Jew, from any public appointment in Germany, he went to Paris in 1847, and became teacher of German and English at Laval in 1848, and at Rheims in 1850. In 1851 he was sent, with Fressel and Thomas,

to Mesopotamia, and investigated the ruins of Babylon and Chaldæa. Returning to France in 1854, he was sent, in the following year, on a mission to the British Museum, and he attended the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology at the Imperial Library, Paris; and in 1868, Professor of Assyrian Philology and Archæology in the Collège de France. In 1881 he was admitted a member of the Institute of France, not, however, without some objections having been raised on account of his German birth, although he had received letters of grand naturalization in 1856. Professor Oppert has published numerous works. One of the earliest was a treatise on the Old Persian graphic system ("Lautsystem des Altpersischen," 1847). This was followed by "The Inscriptions of the Achemenides," 1852; "Assyrian Studies," and "The French Scientific Expedition to Mesopotamia," 1858. In 1863 he obtained the grand biennial prize (20,000 fr.), of the Institute of France, then awarded, for the second time, to "the work or the discovery most calculated to do honour or service to the country." He announced at the Congress of Orientalists held in London in 1874, his discovery of the ancient chronology of Babylon. Among Dr. Oppert's subsequent works which give him a place in the front rank of Orientalists may be mentioned "The Cuneiform Inscriptions again deciphered," 1859; "Sanscrit Grammar," 1859, 2nd edit. 1863; "Elements of Assyrian Grammar," 1860; "Present State of the Deciphering of the Cuneiform Inscriptions;" "The Fasti of Sargon;" History of the Empires of Chaldæa and Assyria," 1866; "Babylon and the Babylonians," 1869; "Biblical Chronology," 1870; "Persian Miscellanies," 1872; "Solomon and his Successors," 1877; and "The People and Language of the Medes," 1879.

ORCHARDSON, William Quiller, R.A., born at Edinburgh in 1835, entered at the age of fifteen the Trustees' Academy of his native city. The first pictures he submitted to public inspection were shown in the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy. Encouraged by their reception, Mr. Orchardson came to London in 1863, and the same year exhibited in Trafalgar-square for the first time. His contributions were entitled "An Old English Song," and "Portraits," the latter a life-size full-length portrait composition of three young ladies. In the following year he exhibited at the British Institution a figure of "Peggy" from Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd," and at the Royal Academy another Scottish subject, entitled "Flowers o' the Forest." The following year appeared at the Royal Academy "Hamlet and Ophelia," and in the winter exhibition at the French gallery, Pall Mall, "The Challenge," which won a prize of £100 given by Mr. Wallis. In 1866 came "The Story of a Life" at the Academy—an aged nun relating her life experience to a group of novices; and "Christopher Sly," in Mr. Wallis's winter exhibition at the Suffolk-street galleries. In 1867 the Academy pictures were "Talbot and the Countess of Auvergne," and "Miss Pettie," and another was shown at the French gallery winter exhibition, entitled "Choosing a Weapon." In Jan., 1868, he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, only four years after he had come to London. He exhibited that year at the Academy, besides a portrait of Mrs. Birket Foster, a subject from Shakspeare—"Prince Henry, Poins, and Falstaff." In 1870 three pictures by him were exhibited at the Royal Academy, viz., "Day Dreams," "The Market-Girl from the Lido," and "Toilers of the Sea." Mr. Orchardson achieved a great

success at the Paris Universal Exhibition, where his "Challenge" and "Christopher Sly" were greatly admired by French critics, and won for the painter one of the very few medals awarded to English artists. His more recent pictures are, "A Hundred Years Ago," "On the Grand Canal, Venice," and "In St. Mark's, Venice," exhibited at the Academy, 1871; "Casus Belli" and "The Forest Pet," 1872; "The Protector," "Oscar and Brin," and "Cinderella," 1873; "Hamlet and the King," "Ophelia," "A Venetian Fruit-seller," and "Escaped," 1874; "Too Good to be True," and "Moonlight on the Lagoons," 1875; "Flotsam and Jetsam," "The Bill of Sale," and "The Old Soldier," 1876; "The Queen of the Swords," and "Jessica" (Merchant of Venice), 1877; "Conditional Neutrality," "A Social Eddy left by the Tide," and "Autumn," 1878; "Hard Hit," a scene at the gaming table, 1879; "Napoleon I. on board H.M.S Bellerophon," 1880, purchased by the Council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantrey bequest; "Housekeeping in the Honeymoon," 1882; and "Voltaire dining with the Duc de Sulli," 1883. Mr. Orchardson was elected a Royal Academician Dec. 13, 1877.

O'REILLY, The Right Rev. Bernard, D.D., a Roman Catholic prelate, born at Ballybeg, co. Meath, Jan. 10, 1824, received his education at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durham, and was ordained a priest. He became a canon of Liverpool, and for twenty years was attached to the church of St. Vincent de Paul in that town. On the death of Dr. Goss, Father O'Reilly was appointed his successor as Bishop of Liverpool, and he was consecrated by Archbishop Manning, March 19, 1873.

ORMSBY, The Right Hon. Henry, son of the Rev. Henry Ormsby, Rector of Kilskier, co. Meath, was born in that parish in Feb., 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1834, having obtained several honours in his career: these were in Logics, Mathematics, and Greek Composition. He was called to the bar in 1835, and made a Q.C. in 1858. Shortly before the resignation of the Conservative ministry in 1868 he was nominated Solicitor-General for Ireland. Upon the return of Mr. Disraeli to power in 1874 he was re-appointed Solicitor-General. In Jan., 1875, he was appointed Attorney-General for Ireland, and sworn of the Privy Council; and in Nov. the same year he was appointed a Judge of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.

OSBORNE, The Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin, third son of the first Lord Godolphin, born in 1808, graduated B.A. at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1830, and having been for some years Rector of Stoke Pogis, near Eton, was appointed Rector of Durweston, Dorsetshire, by Lord Portman, in 1841. He resigned the latter incumbency in Sept., 1875. On the accession of his brother, Lord Godolphin, to the dukedom of Leeds, he obtained the rank of a duke's son. Lord S. G. Osborne has long been known for his letters on social and philanthropic subjects, published under the signature of "S. G. O.," in the *Times*. His lordship has written "Gleanings in the West of Ireland" (which country he visited for benevolent purposes during the famine of 1847, and also in the year in which the cholera prevailed), published in 1850; "Lady Eva: Her Last Days, a Tale," in 1851; "Scutari and its Hospitals," with illustrations (he visited the hospitals at Scutari during the Crimean war, received the thanks of the Government for the services he rendered, and was honourably mentioned in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee as having assisted to alleviate the sufferings, raise the spirits, and save the lives of the wounded and sick soldiers) in 1855; "Hints to

the Charitable," and "Hints for the Amelioration of the Moral Condition of a Village," in 1856; "Letters on the Education of Young Children," in 1866; and many pamphlets, urging on the public the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes.

OSCAR II., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, was born Jan. 21, 1829, and before he ascended the throne held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army. He married, in June, 1857, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau, who was born in July, 1836. From this union there are four sons—namely, Gustaf, Duke of Wermland, born in June, 1858, now heir-apparent to the throne; Oscar, Duke of Götland, born in Nov., 1859; Carl, Duke of Westergötland, born in Feb., 1861; and Eugene, Duke of Nerike, born in Aug., 1865. On the death of his brother, Charles XV., in 1872, he succeeded to the throne. The coronation of King Oscar and Queen Sophia took place July 18, 1873, at the Cathedral of Drontheim in Norway. In 1878 the Frankfort Academy of Sciences elected the King of Sweden a corresponding member in recognition of his poetical translation of Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish. His Majesty is also the author of "A Memoir of Charles XII. (translated into English in 1879); and of "Poems and Leaflets from my Journal," 1880.

O'SHEA, JOHN AUGUSTUS, special correspondent, born in 1840, is a son of Mr. John O'Shea, of Nenagh, county Tipperary, author of many volumes of ballad poetry and tales. He was educated in the Catholic University, Dublin, and his first practical experience of war was at the siege of Ancona in 1860, when it was defended by the Papal troops. He went through the Austro-Prussian war as correspondent of a New York paper, and joined, in 1869, the staff of the London *Standard*, with which he has been since connected. While acting as representative of the *Standard* during the Franco-Prussian war with the army of Marshal MacMahon advancing to the relief of Metz, he was sentenced to death at Rheims on suspicion of having been in communication with the enemy, and it was only on a personal appeal to the Emperor by a press colleague that his release was ordered. After that he was one of the last to re-enter Paris before it was invested by the German forces, and while contributing continuous letters by balloon-post suffered all the privations of the siege in the beleaguered city. He has since been through a couple of campaigns with the Carlists in Biscaya, was present at the capture of Carthagena, described the coronation of the King of Norway, detailed the exhibits at the Vienna Exposition, chronicled the episodes of the famine in Bengal, and in addition to home work has been actively engaged more recently in Turkey and the East. His latest trips were to Malta and Cyprus, and a week after returning from the latter island he started for Canada, to give a narrative of the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. Mr. O'Shea is the author of one or two serial novels, and several comediettas, besides many shorter sketches and stories which have appeared in different magazines.

OSMAN PASHA (GHAZI), a Turkish general, born at Tokat, in Asia Minor, in 1832. He began his education in the preparatory school in Constantinople, under the supervision of his brother, Hussein Effendi, who, at the time, was professor of Arabic at the institution. From the preparatory school Osman passed in due course into the military school, and quitting the latter in 1853 with very high certificates, at once entered the army as a lieutenant; being appointed to the general staff in Shumla shortly

after the outbreak of the Crimean war. His gallantry in action, and general soldier-like qualities, led to his rapid advancement, and at the termination of the campaign he was appointed a captain in the Imperial Guard at Constantinople. Before long he was promoted to the rank of major, and, as such, took part in the fighting in Crete, from 1866 to 1869. Returning to Constantinople after the suppression of the insurrection in the island, he was promoted to the rank of colonel; and on attaining the rank of brigadier-general he was appointed to the command of a division in the 5th Army Corps. In the Turko-Servian war Osman Pasha commanded the division of the Turkish army assembled at Widdin, and for his conduct in the campaign he was promoted, by an Imperial irade, to the rank of Muschir, or Field-Marshal. When the war between Russia and Turkey broke out he still remained at Widdin, but his command was increased to sixty-eight battalions, sixteen squadrons, and 174 guns; and it was with the greater part of this force that he appeared at Plevna in July, 1877, and turned the tide of war in favour of the Turks. He defended that place with such gallantry, that in October he received from the Sultan the title of "Ghazi," or "Victorious," and the decoration of the Osmanié in brilliants. At last Plevna surrendered (Dec. 10, 1877), after Osman had made a desperate attempt to break through the Russian lines. Osman Ghazi Victorious surrendered unconditionally the gallant army with which he had held this famous stronghold for so long, with which he upset the whole Russian plan of campaign, and with which he defeated, in three pitched battles, Russia's finest armies. For some time Osman was a prisoner of war, but shortly after the conclusion of peace in March, 1878, he returned to Constantinople, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard. On June 10 he was appointed Marshal of the Palace, at the same time retaining his command of the army for the defence of Constantinople. He was next appointed Governor-General of the island of Crete. Ghazi Osman Pasha was appointed Minister of War in the administration formed in Dec., 1878, and he elaborated a plan for the radical reorganisation of the army. In a short time he acquired considerable influence over the mind of the Sultan. Being accused by two mushirs, Fuad and Nusret, of maladministration, before the Sultan himself and the Council of Ministers, he was successful in preventing the charges from being pressed (June, 1879). To his influence, and that of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, was attributed the dismissal of the Grand-Vizier Khereddin Pasha. In July, 1880, his dismissal from the post of Minister of War was announced, but in Jan., 1881, he was again appointed to that office in the place of Hussein Huvni Pasha. After being for some time out of office, he once more, on Dec. 3, 1882, reassumed the Minister of War with the title of Seraskier.

OSSORY, Bishop of. (*See* Moran, Dr.; Walsh, Dr.)

OULESS, Walter William, R.A., was born at St. Helier, Jersey, Sept. 21, 1848, and educated at Victoria College, in that island. He came to London in 1864, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in the following year. While there, he took a silver medal in the Antique School, and was an unsuccessful competitor for the Historical gold medal. Mr. Ouless has been a constant exhibitor at Burlington House since 1869, and his first works were subject pictures, the principal being "Home Again," and "An Incident in the French Revolution." In 1872, acting on the advice of Mr. Millais, he took to portrait-painting, and has since devoted himself almost exclusively to that branch of the profession.

He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy Jan. 2, 1877, and a Royal Academician May 5, 1881. He obtained the medal of the second class at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. Among the portraits painted and exhibited by Mr. Ouless, may be mentioned those of Lord Selborne, Mr. Charles Darwin, F.R.S.; the Bishop of London; Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B.; Miss Ruth Bouverie, 1877; the late Mr. Russell Gurney, M.P., Recorder of London, 1877; Lieut.-Col. Loyd Lindsay, 1878; Mr. John Bright, M.P.; Sir Thomas Gladstone; the Rev. Dr. Ridding, headmaster of Winchester College; and Mr. Edmund Yates, 1879; His Eminence Cardinal Newman and Mr. Justice Manisty, 1880; Mrs. Butterworth, 1881; Gen. Sir F. Roberts, 1882; the late Bishop of Llandaff, and the Bishop of Norwich, 1883.

OUSELEY, The Rev. Sir Frederick Arthur Gore, Bart., is the only son of the late Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, F.R.S., of Hall Barn Park, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, (a learned Orientalist who was sometime ambassador at the courts of Persia and Russia), by his marriage with Harriot Georgina, daughter of John Whitelocke, Esq. He was born in Grosvenor Square, London, Aug. 12, 1825. From early childhood he evinced great talent for music, and it is said that at the age of eight he composed an opera, "L'Isola disabitata." He was educated privately under Mr. Joyce, vicar of Dorking, and subsequently entered Christ Church, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner (B.A., 1846; M.A., 1849). He had already succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1844. Having been ordained deacon in 1849, he was nominated to the curacy of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, principally serving the sister church of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, and living in the College attached to that church. He held the curacy till 1851, and on the dispersion of the choir of St. Barnabas, he collected the scattered choristers, and established this little colony, with himself at its head, at Lovehill House, near Langley Marish, Buckinghamshire. Afterwards he erected, at his own cost and on his own property, the beautiful church of St. Michael and All Angels, at the Old Wood, near Tenbury. Sir Frederick was appointed its first vicar (1856), and, afterwards, the choristers having been removed from Langley, he became Warden of St. Michael's College, Tenbury. He was the principal founder of this establishment, the object of which is the education of boys in music, the classical languages, and general knowledge. A sufficient number of voices is thus provided for the performance of daily choral service in the church. The choristers are the sons of gentlemen, with a special preference for the sons of the clergy. The eight seniors receive gratuitously an excellent classical education, and the eight juniors, who pay a small amount annually, succeed to the benefits enjoyed by the seniors, as vacancies occur. A few other boys are admitted to the school on higher terms. In the Warden's house Sir Frederick Ouseley has formed a musical library, which is acknowledged to be the most valuable and extensive private collection in the kingdom. It contains nearly 2000 volumes, mostly rare full scores and treatises. In 1850 Sir Frederick took the degree of Bachelor of Music at Oxford, his "exercise" being a cantata, "The Lord is the true God;" and in 1854 he proceeded to the higher grade of Doctor of Music, for which his oratorio, "St. Polycarp" was composed and performed. He took priest's orders in 1855, and in the same year was appointed Precentor of Hereford Cathedral. At the close of that year he was nominated Professor of Music in the Uni-

versity of Oxford, in succession to the late Sir Henry R. Bishop. As a composer, he is chiefly known by his works for the Church. He has composed eleven services; has published over seventy anthems, of which the best known is, "How goodly are thy tents, O Israel;" and has edited the sacred works of Orlando Gibbons. His treatises on "Harmony," 1869; and on "Counterpoint and Fugue," 1869, are standard works. His "Treatise on Musical Form and General Composition" is also a valuable contribution to musical literature. He edited a collection of "Cathedral Services," 1853; and, in conjunction with Dr. Monk, "Anglican Psalter Chants," 1872. He is a member of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, having been Proctor for the Chapter of Hereford since 1868.

OVERALL, William Henry, F.S.A., was born Jan. 18, 1829, at St. John's Wood, was educated at a private school, and subsequently became one of the early students of the City of London College, when held at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate. He entered the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, in 1847; was appointed Sub-Librarian to the Corporation of London in 1857, and Librarian in 1865. His first literary effort was a "Dictionary of Chronology, or Historical and Statistical Register," 1870; and, afterwards, he prepared "Catalogue of Sculpture, Paintings, and Engravings and other Works of Art belonging to the Corporation," 2 vols.; a "Catalogue of the Books, Music, Pictures, and Prints in the Library of Gresham College," 1872; "A Critical and Historical Account of the Earliest Known Survey of the City of London," by Ralph Agas, taken about 1560 (published in 1874); "The Accounts of the Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, with Memoranda from the Great Book of Accounts, from 1456-1608;" "A Catalogue of the Library and Museum of Horological Specimens belonging to the Clockmakers Company of London," 1875; "A Catalogue of Books, Manuscripts, and Letters belonging to the Dutch Church, Austin Friars," 1879; "A History of the Clockmakers' Company of the City of London," 1881; and, in conjunction with his cousin, Mr. H. C. Overall, he compiled an analytical index to the series of records belonging to the Corporation of London, known as "The Remembrancia," 1579-1664, with biographical and historical notes, besides making an exhaustive report, describing the nature of the civic records generally. His "Catalogue of the Topographical Prints and Drawings of London and Westminster," exhibited by Mr. J. E. Gardner, F.S.A., at the opening of the present library, is held in high esteem. As curator of the Museum, he has recently re-arranged the local antiquities preserved by the Corporation, and is now engaged in compiling a new classified catalogue of the Library.

OWEN. Sir Francis Philip Cunliffe-. (*See* Cunliffe-Owen.)

OWEN, Richard, C.B., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., the celebrated comparative anatomist, is the youngest son of Richard Owen, Esq., of Fulmer Place, Bucks, and was born at Lancaster, July 20, 1804. He studied in the grammar school of his native town, where he was contemporary with the late Dr. Whewell. In 1824 he matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, where he attended the anatomical lectures of Dr. Barclay. He also attended for a considerable time the schools of medicine in Paris. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London in 1826, and commenced life as a general practitioner in Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, but his subsequent appointment, on Dr. Abernethy's recommendation, to the post of Assistant Curator of the

Hunterian Museum, led him to devote his attention exclusively to the study of comparative anatomy. In 1834 he was appointed to the Chair of Comparative Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and soon afterwards he married the only daughter of his colleague, Mr. William Clift, Curator of the Hunterian Museum. In 1836 he succeeded Sir Charles Bell as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the College of Surgeons, being appointed by the College in the same year as the first Hunterian Professor. He was an active member of the Commission of Inquiry into the Health of Towns, as well as of the Metropolis, which resulted in the appointment of a Sanitary Commission, and of the Commission of Inquiry into Smithfield Market; and it is to his persevering endeavours in making known the evils of the latter that the public are mainly indebted for the abolition of the nuisance. Professor Owen also took part in the organisation of the Great Exhibition of 1851, served as president of one of the juries, at the request of the Government went to Paris, and was president of the jury of the same class of objects in the "Universal Exhibition" of 1855, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Professor Owen's connection with the College of Surgeons ceased in 1856, on his being appointed Superintendent of the Natural History Departments (Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy) in the British Museum. He has advocated the provision of adequate galleries for the exposition of these collections in his "Discourse on the Extent and Aims of a National Museum of Natural History." For some years he was Lecturer on Palæontology in the Government School of Mines, Jermyn Street, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, but was compelled, on account of failing health, to resign these offices. He has been honoured, by command of Her Majesty, to deliver courses of lectures to the Royal Family at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and a residence in Richmond Park has been assigned to him. Among the first great works which he undertook were the "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Specimens of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy;" the "Catalogue of the Natural History," that of the "Osteology," and that of the "Fossil Organic Remains," preserved in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Discerning in a fragment of fossil bone from New Zealand, submitted to him in 1839, evidence of a bird more gigantic than the ostrich, Professor Owen published an account of it; transmitted copies to New Zealand, and obtained evidence in confirmation and extension of his idea, which occupies many successive parts of the "Transactions" of the Zoological Society. In that for 1855 he propounds his theory of the extinction of species on the principle of the "contest of existence" through the operation of extraneous influences. The genera of birds thus lost by "natural rejection" are *Dinornis, Aptornis, Notornis, Chemiornis,* &c. Concluding in the work "On the Nature of Limbs" his researches on the unity of plan of animal organisation, the author is led to regard species as due to secondary cause or law, continuously operating and producing them successively, but in a way unknown to him. Professor Owen has written amongst other works, "Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus," 1832; "Odontography," 1840; "Memoir on a Gigantic Extinct Sloth," 1842; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals," 1843; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrate Animals," 1846; "History of British Fossils, Mammals, and Birds," 1846; "On the Archetype and Homologies of

the Vertebrate Skeleton," 1848; "On the Nature of Limbs," 1849; "On Parthenogenesis, or the Successive Production of Procreative Individuals from a single Ovum," 1849; "History of British Fossil Reptiles," 1849-51; "Principles of Comparative Osteology," published in French at Paris in 1855; "On Palæontology," and "On the Megatherium," 1860; "On the Aye-Aye" (*Chiromys*), 1863; "On the Gorilla," 1865; "On the Dodo," and "On the Anatomy of Vertebrates," 1866; and the articles on Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology, in "Brande's Dictionary of Science," in which the article "Species" contains the Professor's views of their nature and origin. His later researches have been on the extinct animals of our principal Colonies. In 1876 his work on "The Fossil Reptilia of South Africa," with 70 plates, was published by the trustees of the British Museum. In 1877 Professor Owen brought out, at his own cost, a work "On the Fossil Mammals of Australia, and on the extinct Marsupials of England," 2 vols. 4to, with 132 plates and many woodcuts. He is also the author of an enlarged work "On the extinct Wingless Birds of New Zealand." Professor Owen has communicated numerous papers to the "Transactions" of the Royal, Linnæan, Geological, Zoological, Cambridge Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Microscopical Societies, and has contributed some elaborate Reports, published in the "Transactions" of the British Association. He was one of the founders, and first President, of the Microscopical Society; is a Fellow or Associate of most of the learned societies or scientific academies at home and abroad; is a Chevalier of the Order of Merit of Prussia, and one of the eight Foreign Associates of the French Institute. He was created a Companion of the Bath, June 3, 1873; and in Jan., 1879, he was elected a foreign member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

OXENDEN, The Right Rev. Ashton, D.D., Primate and Metropolitan of Canada, was born at Broome Park, near Canterbury, in 1808, graduated B.A. at University College, Oxford, in 1831, and was ordained priest in 1834. From 1848 to 1869 he was rector of Pluckley-with-Pevington, in Kent. In 1864 he became an Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral. In 1869, having been elected by the synod, he was consecrated to the Metropolitical See of Montreal, in virtue of which he became Primate of all Canada. He resigned his bishopric in April, 1878, feeling himself no longer equal to the fatigues of his diocese. In May, 1879, he was instituted to the vicarage of St. Stephen, near Canterbury. Dr. Oxenden has written "Decision;" "Prayers for Private Use;" "Sermons on the Christian Life;" "God's Message to the Poor;" "Baptism Simply Explained;" "The Lord's Supper Simply Explained;" "Fervent Prayer;" "A Plain History of the Christian Church;" "The Pastoral Office;" "The Pathway of Safety;" "Lectures on the Gospel;" "The Barham Tracts;" and many other works.

OXENHAM, The Rev. Henry Nutcombe, M.A., was born Nov. 15, 1829, at Harrow, being the eldest son of the late Rev. William Oxenham, second master of Harrow School. He was educated at Harrow, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained an open scholarship, and took his B.A. degree (2nd class in classics) in 1850; and that of M.A in 1854. He became Curate of Downinghall, Bucks, in 1854, of St. Bartholomew's, Cripplegate, in 1856; joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1857; was for a time a member of the London Oratory, and was afterwards successively Professor at St. Edmund's College, Ware, and Master at the Oratory School, Birmingham. He has pub-

lished, besides separate sermons, tracts, pamphlets, and articles in the *Edinburgh Review, Contemporary, Cornhill, Gentleman's Magazine, Church Quarterly, Rambler, Saturday Review, Academy,* and other periodicals; "Poems," 1854; 3rd ed., 1871; "Church Parties," 1857; "Catholic Doctrine of the Atonement," 1865, 3rd ed., revised and enlarged, 1881; "First Age of the Church," translated from the German of J. I. Döllinger, 1866, 3rd ed., 1877; "Letter to Father Lockhart on Dr. Pusey's Eirenicon," 1866, 2nd ed., 1871; "Lectures on Reunion of the Churches," translated, with preface, from the German of J. I. Döllinger, 1872, "Recollections of Ober-Ammergau," 1872; "Catholic Eschatology and Universalism, an Essay on the Doctrine of Future Retribution," 1876, 2nd ed., 1878, revised and enlarged; "History of Councils of the Church," vol. 2, translated from the German of Bishop Hefele, 1876; "Eirenicon of the Eighteenth Century," new edition, with introduction, notes, and appendices, 1879; and "Moral and Religious Estimate of Vivisection," 1879.

OXFORD, Bishop of. (*See* Mackarness.)

P.

PAGET, The Right Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley, G.C.B., fourth son of the late Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B., was born in 1823, and, after serving for some time in the General Post Office and the Audit Office, was appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office in 1841. He became précis writer to the late Earl of Aberdeen in Feb., 1846; attaché to the embassy at Paris in June the same year; and Secretary of Legation at Athens in Feb., 1852. After filling diplomatic offices in Egypt, Holland, and other countries, he was on several occasions Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon; was nominated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Saxony in Dec., 1858; to Sweden and Norway in June, 1859; to Denmark in July, 1859; to Portugal in 1866; and to Italy in July, 1867. He was created a civil Knight Commander of the Bath in 1863. In March, 1876, he was nominated Ambassador to Italy, and shortly afterwards he was sworn of the Privy Council (July 21). He was created a G.C.B. Aug. 21, 1883.

PAGET, The Right Hon. Lord Clarence Edward, K.C.B., son of the first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., by his second marriage, born June 17, 1811, entered the navy at an early age, and saw some active service in the Baltic during the Crimean war. He was for some time secretary to his father when Master-General of the Ordnance, was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859, and retired in May, 1866, in order to take the command of the Mediterranean squadron. He attained flag rank in 1858, and was made Vice-Admiral April 24, 1865. He was returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Sandwich, in Aug., 1847, did not present himself for re-election in July, 1852, was re-elected for that borough in March, 1857, and resigned his seat on taking the command of the Mediterranean squadron in May, 1866. He retired from the command of the Mediterranean fleet in May, 1869.

PAGET, George Edward, M.D., F.R.S., born Dec. 22, 1809, at Yarmouth, Norfolk, was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated with high mathematical honours. He was elected a Fellow of Caius in 1832, and took his M.D. degree in 1838. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1839; President of the British Medical Associatiot

in 1864; Harveian Orator at the Royal College of Physicians in 1866; Hon. M.D. of Dublin in 1867; President of the General Council of Medical Education of the United Kingdom in 1869; LL.D. of Durham in 1870; LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1871; D.C.L. Oxon. in 1872; Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, 1872; and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1873. In Oct., 1882, he was elected to a professional fellowship at Caius College. Dr. Paget is the author of numerous addresses, papers, &c., on medical subjects.

PAGET, Sir James, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon., an eminent surgeon, son of a merchant, was born at Great Yarmouth, in 1814, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1836, and an honorary Fellow in 1843. He is Sergeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Surgeon to the Prince of Wales, and Consulting-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Sir James Paget, who is a member of the Senate of the University of London, and of the Council of the College of Surgeons, is the author of the "Pathological Catalogue of the Museum of the College of Surgeons;" "Report on the Results of the Use of the Microscope," published in 1842; and "Lectures on Surgical Pathology," in 1853, 1863, and 1868; and has been an extensive contributor to the "Transactions" of the Royal and other learned societies. He was created a baronet in Aug. 1871, and in the same month the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh. He has been President of the College of Surgeons since July, 1875. He was a member of the Royal Commission appointed in 1881 to inquire into the condition of the London hospitals for smallpox and fever cases, and into the means of preventing the spread of infection. Sir James Paget was one of the scientific celebrities who received an honorary degree at the Jubilee (1882) in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the University of Würzburg.

PALEY, Frederick Apthorp, M.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Paley, and grandson of the author of "The Evidences of Christianity," born at Easingwold, near York, in 1816, was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, and M.A. in 1842, and continued to reside till 1846, when he left the university, owing to his having embraced the Roman Catholic faith. He returned, however, in consequence of the partial removal of religious disabilities, and resided at Cambridge from 1860 to 1874, when he accepted the appointment of Professor of Classical Literature in the Catholic University College at Kensington, and shortly afterwards that of Classical Examiner to the University of London. He edited at intervals the plays of Æschylus, with Latin notes and emendations, of which several were reprinted, and were afterwards revised and published in one volume, with English notes (now in its fourth edition), for the "Bibliotheca Classica." He also edited (in part for the same series) Sophocles, Euripides, Ovid's Fasti, Propertius, Theocritus, Hesiod (all of which have been reprinted), Homer's "Iliad," the "Peace," the "Acharnians," and the "Frogs" of Aristophanes, Select Private Orations of Demosthenes, Select Epigrams of Martial, the greater part of the Greek tragedies, in the series "Cambridge Texts with Notes," "Commentarius in Æschyli Scholia Medicea," in which he showed that the Scholia represented a different and earlier recension of the text, and a critique on Professor McHaffey's views of the origin of epic poetry in his History of Classical Greek Literature, and an English translation of Schömann's

work on the Assemblies of the Athenians. He also published a translation, in English prose, of the plays of Æschylus (2nd edit. 1871), and of the odes of Pindar (1868), besides a verse translation of the fifth book of Propertius; and in Greek philosophy, translations, with notes and introductions, of the Philebus and the Theætetus of Plato, and of the fifth and tenth books of Aristotle's Ethics. Among his minor works are two volumes of sayings and anecdotes from the Greek prose writers, entitled "Greek Wit," a pamphlet on "Religious Tests and National Universities," another on "The Proposed Changes in the Classical Tripos," a translation of Milton's Lycidas into Latin hexameter verse, several contributions to the "Transactions" of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and the *Journal of Philology*, many articles and classical reviews in various quarterly and other periodicals, two Latin pamphlets, "Homerus Periclis ætate quinam habitus sit, quæritur," and "Homeri quæ nunc extant in reliquis cycli carminibus antiquiora jure habita sint," and an essay on "Quintus Smyrnaeus and the 'Homer' of the Tragic Poets," the object of the two last being to call in question the alleged antiquity of our existing Homeric texts, which he considers to have been extensively remodelled and enlarged by rhapsodists of the age of Pericles. In confirmation of this view he pointed out in separate publications, "On Post-Epic or Imitative Words in Homer," and "Bibliographia Græca, an Inquiry into the Date and Origin of Book-writing among the Greeks," first, that our present texts of Homer are an artificial language, full of comparative modernisms; secondly, that the multiplying copies of books by transcription was very much later than was commonly believed without any evidence. He also published, for the Cambridge Philological Society, a collation of a MS. of the 14th century, with the text of the "De Falsa Legatione" of Demosthenes. Mr. Paley has twice held the office of Classical Examiner in the University of London, twice for the Classical Tripos at Cambridge, and has acted several times in that capacity for the Civil Service Commission. He was one of the original and most energetic members of the Cambridge Camden Society, and as its secretary for several years took an active part in the general movement then commencing for the restoration of parish churches, and the improvement of church architecture. In furtherance of these views, he wrote, in addition to many contributions to the *Ecclesiologist* and other serials, an introduction to "Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts," "The Church Restorers, a Tale," "Ecclesiologists' Guide to Churches near Cambridge," published in 1844; "Manual of Gothic Architecture," in 1846; "Manual of Gothic Mouldings in 1847 (fourth edit. 1877) "Remarks on the Architecture of Peterborough Cathedral" (2nd edit. 1856); "Architectural Notes on Cartmel Priory Church" (2nd edit. 1872); and "Notes on Twenty Parish Churches round Peterborough," in 1860. He made some contributions to botany in "A Few Words on Wheat-ears," "The Flora of Dover," and "The Flora of Peterborough," with introductions.

PALGRAVE, Francis Turner, eldest son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, born Sept. 28, 1824, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he took his degree of M.A., and was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College. He was for five years Vice-Principal of the Training College for Schoolmasters at Kneller Hall, was afterwards appointed to the post in the educational department of the Privy Council, and for some years was private secretary to Earl Granville. He has published "Idylls

and Songs," 1854; "The Golden Treasury of English Songs," 1861; "Art Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1862;" "Essays on Art," 1866; and a life of Sir Walter Scott, prefixed to the Globe edition of his poems, 1867. His more recent works are—"Hymns," 1867; 2nd edit., enlarged, 1868; "The Five Days' Entertainments at Wentworth Grange," 1868; the text illustrative of "Gems of English Art in this country: Twenty-four Pictures from National Collections, printed in colours by Leighton Brothers," 1869; and "Lyrical Poems," 1871. He also edited "Chrysomela: a selection from the Lyrical Poems of Robert Herrick," 1877. Mr. Palgrave was created an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1878.

PALGRAVE, WILLIAM GIFFORD, son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, was born in Westminster Jan. 24, 1826, and received his education at the Charterhouse. He was Captain and Gold Medallist of his year, and obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1846, taking a first class in classics, and a second class in mathematics. The following year he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 8th Bombay Native Infantry. After a short period of service, he became connected with the Order of the Jesuits, and in due course he was admitted to the priesthood. During his engagement with the French and Italian branches of the Society of Jesus he resided in Southern India till 1853; at Rome till the autumn of 1855; and subsequently in Syria and Palestine, where he was actively employed in the interests of the Order till 1860, by which time he had acquired a complete mastery of the Arabic language, both literary and vernacular. In his "Lectures on the Massacres of the Christians in Syria," delivered in Ireland in 1861, he describes himself as "a poor missionary for fifteen years," and he remarks, "I have myself been a witness of horrors and desolations that chill the very blood to read of; I saw them with my own eyes, heard them with my own ears, and only escaped through the Providence of God from being among the number of the victims." Mr. Palgrave was summoned to France in the summer of 1860 by Napoleon III., to give an account of the Syrian disturbances and massacres, and he returned to Syria in 1861, charged with the task of exploring Central and Eastern Arabia in the service of the Emperor. This he accomplished in the years 1862 and 1863, traversing the entire Wahabe kingdom, and subsequently the provinces adjacent to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. During his prolonged and varied residence and journeys in Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Egypt, and other regions of the Ottoman East, he acquired such a familiarity with Arabic and the Arabs, that he was looked on by the latter as one of their own leaders and Sheyhks; and on several occasions acted as "Imam" and "Khutub" in their mosques. Mr. Palgrave, having obtained the permission of the French Emperor, published a work of great merit, entitled "Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia (1862-63)," 2 vols., London, 1865, which has been translated into French by M. E. Jonveaux. In the preface the author thus describes the object of his journey:—"The hope of doing something towards the permanent social good of those wide regions; the desire of bringing the stagnant waters of Eastern life into contact with the quickening stream of European progress; perhaps a natural curiosity to know the yet unknown, and the restlessness of enterprise not rare in Englishmen: these were the principal motives. The author may add that at the time of the undertaking, he was in

connection with the Order of the Jesuits, an Order well known in the annals of philanthropic daring; he has also gratefully to acknowledge that the necessary funds were furnished by the liberality of the present Emperor of the French." The reserve necessarily maintained by the author respecting the precise object of his wanderings tended to increase the interest of the public in this remarkable publication. Having at last returned to England, Mr. Palgrave was, after some further stay in France and Germany, sent out by the English Government on special service for the release of Consul Cameron and the other prisoners in Abyssinia, in July, 1865, and remained in Egypt, by order, till June, 1866, when he returned to England. He was appointed Consul at Soukhoum-Kalé July 23, 1866, at Trebizond May 20, 1867, at the Island of St. Thomas, Feb. 19, 1873, and at Manila (Philippine Islands), April 3, 1876; and Consul-General in the Principality of Bulgaria, Sept. 23, 1878. In Jan. 1880 he was appointed Consul-General in Siam, to reside at Bangkok. His more recent works are:—"Essays on Eastern Questions," 1872; "Hermann Agha: an Eastern Narrative," a novel in 2 vols., 1872, and "Dutch Guiana," an account of a fortnight's stay there, 1876. Mr. Palgrave is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and the Royal Asiatic Societies, and an honorary member of several foreign scientific institutions.

PALLES, The Right Hon. Christopher, LL.D., a member of an old Roman Catholic family, which has been settled in Ireland since the fifteenth century, is the second son of Mr. Andrew Christopher Palles, of Mount Palles, co. Cavan, by Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. Matthew James Plunkett, of St. Margaret's, co. Dublin, and was born in 1831. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1852, and was called to the Irish bar in the following year. He attained a very high position at the Irish Chancery bar, at an age almost entirely unprecedented. Almost without an interval after his call he sprang into eminence as a Chancery advocate. As a junior he enjoyed a very extensive common law practice, but on obtaining a silk gown (which fell to his lot in 1865), he devoted himself almost entirely to practice in the Equity courts, going into the common law courts only on special occasions. Perhaps the most brilliant specimen of his advocacy was his argument in the *cause célèbre* of "Croker *v.* Croker," before the Court of Chancery Appeal. He took the degree of LL.D. at Dublin in 1865. Dr. Palles was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's administration on the promotion of Mr. Dowse to the Attorney-Generalship for Ireland. On Mr. Dowse being elevated to the judicial bench in Nov., 1872, Dr. Palles succeeded to the latter office, which he held until the defeat of the Liberal party at the general election of 1874. Just before Mr. Gladstone's resignation, Dr. Palles was appointed Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, Feb. 16, 1874.

PALLISER, John, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Wray Palliser, of Comragh, Waterford, born in 1817, has taken an active interest in the progress of geographical science and exploration. He explored a large portion of the "Far West" region of America to the shores of the Pacific, and under a commission from the Government, in 1857-60, topographically determined the British North American international boundary-line from Lake Superior in Canada, across the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the sea-coast or Cascade Range. Parliamentary papers reporting the progress of the explorations were published in 1859, and the detailed journal of

the British North American Exploring Expedition, containing reports upon the geography, agricultural resources, and commercial capabilities of Western America, was presented by him to her Majesty's Government, and appeared in 1861. Mr. Palliser in early life passed much time and acquired some experience among the Indians of the northern woods and western prairies, and some of the results of his American experiences are recorded in "The Solitary Hunter, or Sporting Adventures in the Prairies," published in 1853. The authorities at the Colonial Office were induced, on account of Mr. Palliser's previous experience of Indian life and character, to place the expedition of 1856-7, which he had formed for the purpose required, under his command. Mr. Palliser is a magistrate, and has served as High Sheriff for the county of Waterford.

PALMER, The Rev. Charles Ferrers (Raymund), second son of Shirley Palmer, M.D. (well known as a medical writer), was born at Tamworth, Staffordshire, in 1819, and educated at the Free Grammar School of that town, and at the Queen's College of Medicine, Birmingham. He practised as a surgeon in his native town for some years, and in 1853 joining the Dominican order, took orders in 1859 in the Roman Catholic Church, which he had entered in 1842. Father Raymund Palmer is employed in antiquarian researches, chiefly relating to the history of his order in England, now being published in antiquarian journals. He has published "The History of the Town and Castle of Tamworth, in the Counties of Stafford and Warwick," in 1845; "Life of Beato Angelico da Fiesole, of the Order of Friar Preachers," a translation from the French of E. Cartier, with notes, in 1865; "The Dominican Tertiary's Guide," to which Fr. R. Rodolph Suffield also attached his name, 1866 (2nd edit., 1868); "The Life of Philip Thomas Howard, O.P., Cardinal of Norfolk, Grand Almoner to Catherine of Braganza, Queen-Consort of King Charles II., &c., with a Sketch of the Rise, Mission, and Influence of the Dominican Order, and of its Early History in England," in 1867; "The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Tamworth, in the County of Stafford," in 1871; "The History of the Baronial Family of Marmion," in 1875; and anonymous contributions to various periodicals, chiefly on antiquarian and historical subjects. His manuscript collection of documents concerning Tamworth, in 4 vols., is now in the British Museum.

PALMER, The Ven. Edwin, D.D., is the fourth and youngest son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, vicar of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, where he was born, July 18, 1824; and brother of Lord Selborne. From the Charterhouse he proceeded to the University of Oxford, was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College in 1841, and obtained the Hertford and Ireland University Scholarships and the Chancellor's Prize for Latin verse. He held a Fellowship at Balliol College from Nov. 29, 1845, till Sept. 19, 1867, acted as classical lecturer in the College for ten years, and as tutor for four. He was appointed Corpus Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of Oxford, Feb. 26, 1870, in the room of the late Professor Conington. In Jan., 1878, he was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Oxford, rendered vacant by the death of the Ven. Charles Clerke; and in the same year (May 7) he was created D.D. In the same year he retired from the Corpus professorship of Latin.

PARDON, George Frederick, descended from an ancient Cornish family, was born in London in 1824. He was educated at a private school, and at the age of fifteen went to

Stevens & Pardon's, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, to learn the art of printing. Mr. Heraud was then editing the *Old Monthly*, and the *Sunbeam*, and in those magazines Mr. Pardon made his first literary efforts. From that time to the present he has been occupied as essayist, versifier, sub-editor, and editor. In 1841-2, he sub-edited and published the *Evening Star*, and became intimate with most of the then radical leaders and writers. From 1847 to 1850 he edited *The People's and Howitt's Journal*, and in the summer of the latter year joined the literary staff of John Cassell, as editor of the *Working Man's Friend*. In 1851 he projected the *Illustrated Exhibitor*, a weekly description of the Great Exhibition, revived in 1862, and afterwards merged in the *Magazine of Art*. In 1851 he also projected and carried into effect the *Popular Educator*, and Mr. Cassell's entire educational scheme. In 1854-5 he was engaged as editor of the *Family Friend*, and the *Home Companion*, and assisted in launching *Orr's Circle of Sciences*. In 1861-2 he wrote for Messrs. Routledge a *Guide to the Exhibition*, the *Popular Guide to London*, and the numerous handbooks to chess, draughts, and card games, still published separately and as a volume — "Hoyle Modernised." Since then he has contributed to and edited the *Gentleman's Journal*, *Once a Week*, the *London Magazine*, and other serials. For more than twenty years Mr. Pardon has contributed to *The Bookseller*, and *Bow Bells*, and he is the author of "The Faces in the Fire," "Caleb Worthington's Wish," "Noble by Heritage," and other works of fiction: in addition to "The Little Traveller," "Parlour Pastimes," and numerous books for boys. Under his pseudonym "Captain Crawley," he has produced "The Billiard Book," "Games for Gentlemen," and some twenty other volumes descriptive of games, sports, and pastimes; and for the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," he wrote the articles on Billiards and Bagatelle. Most of his Captain Crawley books have been reproduced in America. In 1847, he married a relation of Sir W. Page Wood, afterwards Lord Hatherley, and he has three sons, all of whom are engaged in literature and journalism.

PARIS (Comte de), Louis Albert Philippe d'Orléans, son of the late Duc d'Orléans, and grandson of the late Louis-Philippe, King of the French, born at Paris, Aug. 24, 1838, was only ten years of age when the revolution of Feb., 1848, broke out, and, accompanied by his heroic mother, the late Duchess of Orleans, he witnessed the stormy scene in the French Chambers which followed that event. He was educated at Claremont, in this country, by his mother, who died there, May 18, 1858. In the autumn of 1861 the young Comte de Paris and his brother, the Duc de Chartres, accompanied by their uncle, the Prince de Joinville, proceeded to the United States, and on arriving at Washington were cordially welcomed by the Federal Government, and by Gen. McClellan, who proposed that the young princes should serve on his staff. The two brothers entered the service with the rank of Captains of Volunteers, stipulating that they were to receive no pay, and that they should be free to resign their appointments whenever they might wish to do so. They served on Gen. McClellan's staff till the conclusion of the campaign in Virginia, and the consequent retreat of the army of the Potomac, in June, 1862, when they returned to Europe. The Comte de Paris married his cousin, the Princess Marie-Isabelle-Françoise d'Assise Antonia Louisa Fernanda, eldest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, May 30, 1864, and has three children, one son, Prince Louis Phi-

lippe Robert (born Feb. 6, 1869), and two daughters. At the close of the year 1871 the Comte de Paris was, after some delay, admitted a member of the National Assembly, at Versailles, under M. Thiers, President of the French Republic; and on Dec. 21, 1872, the Assembly voted the restitution of the property of the Orleans family. On Aug. 5, 1873, the Comte de Paris had the celebrated interview at Frohsdorf with the Comte de Chambord, whom he acknowledged as the head of the Royal House of France. After the death of the Comte de Chambord (Aug. 24, 1883), the great majority of the Legitimists acknowledged the Comte de Paris as his successor. A remarkable article, entitled "L'Allemagne et ses Tendances Nouvelles," which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in Aug., 1867, and attracted considerable attention, is said to have been written by the Comte de Paris. He is also the author of "Les Associations Ouvrières en Angleterre," Paris, 1869, an English translation of which, by N. J. Senior, M.A., was published the same year at London, under the title of "The Trades Unions of England;" and of "Histoire de la Guerre Civile en Amérique," vols. i. and ii., Paris, 1874. The fifth and sixth volumes of this work appeared in 1883.

PARK, Edwards Amasa, D.D., born at Providence, Rhode Island, Dec. 29, 1808. He graduated at Brown University in 1826, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1831, and was pastor of a Congregational church at Braintree, Massachusetts, 1831-34, when he became Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Amherst College. In 1836 he became one of the Professors in the Andover Theological Seminary, and has for many years been regarded as a representative of what is styled "New England Theology." He has been one of the editors of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* from its establishment. He has edited "Selections from German Literature," 1839; has contributed much to current theological literature; and has published, "The Rise of the Edwardean Theory of the Atonement," 1859; "Theology of the Intellect and the Feelings," 1851; "Hymns and Choirs," 1861; and "Life of Leonard Woods," 1880.

PARKER, John Henry, C.B., F.S.A., keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Hon. M.A., Oxford, son of Mr. John Parker, merchant, of London, born in 1806, was educated at Dr. Horne's school, at the Manor House, Chiswick, entered business as a bookseller in 1821, and succeeded his uncle, Mr. Joseph Parker, at Oxford, in 1832. He has compiled "Glossary of Architecture," published in 1836; "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture," originally a series of elementary lectures delivered to the junior members of the Oxford Architectural Society, in 1849, on the recommendation of the committee of that body, published in 1849; "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," of which the second volume, relating to the fourteenth century, appeared in 1853, and the third volume, relating to the fifteenth century, in two parts, in 1859; and edited the fifth edition of Rickman's "Gothic Architecture," in 1848. He is also the author of "The Archæology of Rome," 9 vols., 1874-7, and of several papers on mediæval architecture in the *Archæologia, Archæological Journal*, and *Gentleman's Magazine*. In a convocation of the University of Oxford, Nov. 25, 1869, a grant of £200 was passed, to assist Mr. Parker in the excavations which are being made at Rome under his directions, and a statute was promulgated accepting a proposal made by the same gentleman for endowing the Keepership of the Ashmolean Museum with the annual sum of £250 in addition to the present stipend, Mr. Parker himself

being appointed the First Keeper, under the new arrangement. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath (civil division) in Oct., 1871. He is Vice-President of the Oxford Architectural Society, a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and of La Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments, and Vice-President of the British and American Archæological Society of Rome.

PARKES, Sir Harry Smith, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., is son of Harry Parkes, Esq., of Birchill's Hall, Staffordshire, where he was born in 1828. He was educated at the City of London school. He entered the civil service of the Crown in 1852, being attached to the suite of Sir Henry Pottinger in China; and he served in various consulates until 1854, when he was nominated Consul at Amoy. He accompanied Sir John Bowring to Siam as Secretary, and came to England with the Siamese Treaty in 1855, returning with ratifications the following year. From 1856 to 1858 he acted as Consul at Canton, and he was commissioner at Canton during the allied occupation, 1858-61, being created a Companion of the Bath (1859) in recognition of his services. He served as joint Chinese Secretary to the Earl of Elgin in the expedition of 1860, and while engaged in negotiations under a flag of truce he was imprisoned and inhumanly treated by the Chinese. In 1862 he was appointed Consul at Shanghae, and promoted to the rank of K.C.B. In 1865 he was nominated Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in Japan. In 1872 he came to England, but at the commencement of the following year he returned to Japan, being engaged to do his best to allay the difficulties which beset missionary work in that country, and being also charged with the negotiation of treaties between Japan and no fewer than thirteen European nations. He was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1881; and in July 1883 he was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.

PARKES, The Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., is the son of Thomas Parkes, a Warwickshire farmer, and was born at Stoneleigh, in that county, in 1815. He spent some years of his early life in South Wales, and was afterwards apprenticed to a mechanical trade in Birmingham, where he married. In 1839 he emigrated to Sydney, in Australia, and appears to have engaged in the ordinary pursuits of labour in that colony. We find him in 1848 taking an active part in the election of Mr. Robert Lowe (now Viscount Sherbrooke), as member of the local Legislature for the city of Sydney, and soon afterwards he established the *Empire*, a daily newspaper, which he conducted for seven years. In 1854 Mr. Parkes was elected to the Legislative Council for Sydney, and he still sits for the metropolis in the Parliament of New South Wales. He accepted from the Government in 1861 the appointment of Commissioner for Emigration in England, and was in this country till the end of 1862. In January, 1866, he took office as Colonial Secretary, and was the minister who passed the Public Schools Act of that year, which has been often spoken of as an admirable measure of popular education. Mr. Parkes was President of the Council of Education from January, 1867, until October, 1870. In May, 1872, he was entrusted by the Governor with the formation of a ministry, and he continued to hold office as Premier until February, 1875. Mr. Parkes received, in 1874, the gold medal of the Cobden Club for his services in Australia to the cause of free trade during his administration. In March, 1877, he was commissioned by the Governor of New South

Wales to form an administration, and became Premier for the second time. Being defeated in the Legislative Assembly in August, he advised his Excellency to dissolve Parliament. His advice was accepted on the condition that supply should be granted to cover the period of the general election. The ministry declined being parties to any condition whatever, and retired from office. Their successors obtained a dissolution, and were defeated on the meeting of the new Parliament. On their defeat Mr. Parkes was again (in December, 1877) requested to form a government. On this occasion, however, he returned his commission after a few days, finding that he could not construct a ministry which, in his judgment, would have sufficient strength to conduct affairs efficiently and satisfactorily. In Dec., 1878, Sir Henry Parkes took office as Premier for the third time, and is still in office, his present ministry having been of longer duration than any other Australian Government. During his present tenure of office he has passed a new education law, the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," which repeals the Act of 1866, and extends its provisions more completely on a non-sectarian basis, creating a class of High Schools as well as Primary Schools, and placing the Education Department under a responsible minister. In Dec., 1881, Sir Henry Parkes left New South Wales, under medical advice, on a short visit to America and Europe. On this occasion he was entertained at a banquet by the two Houses of Parliament, and also at a second banquet by the citizens of Sydney. In England Sir Henry Parkes received a marked welcome from all classes, and was honoured by the largest banquet ever given in connection with the Australasian Colonies, with the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair. In June, 1877, her Majesty conferred upon him the rank of Knight Commander of SS. Michael and George, and in 1882, King Humbert conferred upon him the dignity of Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy, in recognition of his services to a large number of the Italian emigrants who went out to New Ireland, and who arrived ultimately in Sydney in a state of great distress. A volume of "Speeches on various Occasions connected with the Public Affairs of New South Wales, 1848-74, by Henry Parkes, with an Introduction by David Blair," was published at Melbourne in 1876.

PARKINSON, Joseph Charles, born in London in 1832, commenced active life in Somerset House (Inland Revenue Department), in 1855, after the Civil Service Commission had been established by order in Council. He published in 1859, "Under Government," the first complete guide to the various departments of the Civil Service. This work, which ran through many editions, was followed in 1860 by a handbook of "Government Examinations." In 1864 Mr. Parkinson's abilities as a journalist were recognized by the *Daily News*, which employed him to report on the demeanour of the mob assembled to witness the execution of the five pirates of the Flowery Land (Feb. 23, 1864). His description produced an effect similar to that of Charles Dickens's in the *Times* on the execution of the Mannings, and was read to the House of Commons on the day of its publication. Mr. Parkinson for the next ten years was one of the steadiest and most esteemed contributors to the *Daily News*, mainly on the abolition of public executions, poor-law reform, and the preservation of commons. In conjunction with the Duke of Westminster, the Archbishop of York, the late Dr. Anstie and others, Mr. Parkinson worked by pen and speech to promote that reform in workhouse infirmaries which culminated

in Mr. Gathorne Hardy's measure, and when Mr. C. P. Villiers's Houseless Poor Act was in danger of being rendered inoperative by the policy of Boards of Guardians, Mr. Parkinson devoted days and nights to examining individual cases of pauperism, and used the information thus acquired to expose and finally to abolish the abuses which formerly characterized the metropolitan poor-law. On these and kindred subjects Mr. Parkinson contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* under Mr. G. H. Lewes' editorship. With equal energy and success he laboured to preserve the commons to the people and followed the Wimbledon Common and Epping Forest cases from their commencement to their happy termination. In addition to his regular work on the *Daily News*, as leader writer and special commissioner, Mr. Parkinson contributed largely and effectively to periodicals, weekly and monthly, including *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*. In 1869 he visited Egypt as the guest of the Viceroy, and described the opening of the Suez Canal for the *Daily News*. He next went to India on a special mission for the Telegraphic authorities and returned in the *Great Eastern* in 1870 with the Telegraphic expedition, an account of which he has given in a volume entitled "The Ocean Telegraph to India." A collection of his fugitive papers, "Places and People," appeared about the same time. Mr. Parkinson has since withdrawn from literature as a profession, and is now largely interested in the mineral wealth both of this country and of Nova Scotia. He is an active member of the Council of the Coal owners of South Wales. Though he has been invited to represent constituencies in parliament he has hitherto declined. He retains an active interest in our municipal institutions, and revived in the City the Needlemakers' Company, of which he is a past master. He holds high office in Freemasonry, in connection with which he has published a volume, entitled "Shakspere a Freemason." In 1875 Mr. Parkinson was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Monmouth; and in 1882 was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for the same county.

PARMA, Ex-Duke of. (*See* Robert I.)

PARNELL, Charles Stewart, M.P., was born in 1846, at Avondale, co. Wicklow. He is descended from an old English family that passed over from Congleton, Cheshire, to Ireland, and many of his ancestors have played prominent parts in history. Thomas Parnell, the poet, was one of the family. Mr. Parnell's great-grandfather, Sir John Parnell, held for many years the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Irish Parliament, and resigned rather than vote for the Act of Union; and Sir Henry Parnell, Sir John's son, after many years' service in the House of Commons, was raised to the peerage as Lord Congleton in 1841. Mr. Parnell, whose mother is a daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, a celebrated American naval officer, was educated at various private schools in England, and afterwards went to Magdalen College, Cambridge. After a tour of some duration in the United States, he returned to his home in Wicklow, and was High Sheriff of the county in 1874. He made his first attempt to enter public life in the same year, contesting the county of Dublin with the late Col. Taylor on the latter's acceptance of office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the second administration of Lord Beaconsfield. He was defeated by an overwhelming majority, but in the following year —1875—he was returned for the county of Meath, in succession to the late Mr. John Martin. For some time he took no prominen part in the proceedings of Parlia-

ment, but during the Session of 1876 he attracted some attention by engaging in one or two prolonged and stubborn conflicts with the Government. In Feb., 1877, he made his first appearance as a legislator, introducing "The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill," the object of which was to facilitate the purchase of their holdings by the tenantry of the disestablished Irish Church; the bill was thrown out by 150 to 110 votes. The introduction of the Prisons Bill by Sir Richard (then Mr.) Cross, gave rise to the first real development of the principle of what was known as the "active" policy to the Irish, and the policy of "obstruction" to the English people. The various clauses of the measure were obstinately opposed; and when attempts were made to force the bill through at a late hour, there were repeated motions for adjournment. A similar course was pursued on the Mutiny Bill, hostility being chiefly directed against the flogging clauses; and scenes of much passion and excitement frequently occurred. Mr. Courtney, Mr. E. Jenkins, and other Liberal members, were strongly opposed to the South Africa Bill, which authorised, among other things, the annexation of the Transvaal. Mr. Parnell joined in the attack upon the Government; and, on the 31st July, the House sat for 22 hours—from a quarter to four on a Tuesday till two in the afternoon of the following Wednesday. Mr. Parnell came into serious collision in the course of this Session, both with Sir Stafford Northcote, the then leader of the House of Commons, and Mr. Butt, then leader of the Irish party. Sir Stafford Northcote moved a resolution on one occasion for Mr. Parnell's suspension, which, after varying fortunes, had finally to be abandoned, in order to give way for some New Rules against "obstruction" generally. Mr. Butt condemned the policy of Mr. Parnell, both by letters and speeches; but it soon became apparent that the action of the younger man was the more popular among the Irish people. In the beginning of 1878, Mr. Parnell was elected President, instead of Mr. Butt, of the Irish organisation in England, known as the Home Rule Confederation, and from this time forward Mr. Butt practically ceased to be the leader of the Irish party. The sessions of 1878 and 1879 were practically a repetition of the proceedings of 1877. In 1878, a committee was appointed to discuss the best means for putting down "obstruction," and Mr. Parnell was appointed a member, and took an active part in examining the various witnesses called. The hostility of Mr. Parnell was chiefly directed in these years to the use of the lash; and finally, in 1879, he succeeded in having it abolished. At the close of the session of 1879, Mr. Parnell entered upon a new and important epoch in his career. There had been a succession of three bad harvests in Ireland; the country was threatened with deep and wide-spread distress; and the time was ripe for starting a new movement for reform of the relations between landlord and tenant. A meeting had been held in Irishtown, co. Mayo, in the previous April, but it was not till June that Mr. Parnell formally joined the new land movement. It was on this occasion that he uttered as the keynote of the coming struggle the words, "Keep a firm grip of your homesteads." On the 21st of October following, the "Irish National Land League" was founded, and Mr. Parnell was elected the first President. The objects of the new organisation were declared to be "first, to bring about a reduction of rack-rents; secondly, to facilitate the obtaining of the ownership of the soil by the occupiers." In December of the same year, he sailed for America, in order to raise

funds for the relief of the distress and for starting the new organisation; lectured in a large number of towns, before several State Legislatures, and finally before the House of Representatives at Washington. The honour of addressing the last assembly had previously been conferred upon but three persons—Lafayette, Bishop England, of Charleston, and Kossuth. Meantime, Parliament was dissolved; Mr. Parnell hurried home, took an active part in the general election, and was himself elected for three constituencies—Meath, Mayo, and Cork city; he selected the last-named constituency. At the meeting of the new Irish party after the election, he was chosen leader of the Irish party instead of Mr. Shaw, who had succeeded Mr. Butt. Immediately after the meeting of the new Parliament, Mr. Parnell called for the immediate introduction of a measure to deal with the Irish land question; and shortly after, the Government brought in the Disturbance Bill, which, having been passed by the House of Commons, was afterwards rejected by the House of Lords. In the autumn of 1880 he took an active part in organising the Land League, which rapidly grew to be the most powerful of modern Irish movements. In November of this year, informations were laid by the Irish Attorney-General against Mr. Parnell and several other members of the Land League executive; the trial opened at Dublin on the 28th of December, and finally, after nineteen days' hearing, ended in a disagreement of the jury. In the opening of the Session of 1881, the Government brought in a Coercion Bill, and to this measure, as well as to an Arms Bill, Mr. Parnell and his colleagues offered a fierce and obstinate opposition, prolonged over seven weeks. There were many exciting and tumultuous scenes, and on the 3rd of February he and 34 of his followers were removed by the sergeant-at-arms for causing obstruction in the House of Commons. The Land Act having been passed into law, Mr. Parnell presided at a Land League Convention, at which it was resolved that the "Act should be tested" by means of certain selected cases; he was present afterwards at several large Land League demonstrations; and on the 13th of Oct. he was arrested and conveyed to Kilmainham Gaol. The Government immediately afterwards proclaimed the Land League as an illegal association, and Mr. Parnell and his colleagues issued the "No Rent" manifesto. Mr. Parnell remained in Kilmainham Gaol till April 10, 1882, when he was released on *parole* in order to attend the funeral of a relative. On May 2nd following, he was formally released, as well as his colleagues, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. The freedom of the city had been voted to Mr. Parnell during his imprisonment by Dublin and other places, and, on Jan. 3, 1882, he and Mr. Dillon attended in the City Hall, Dublin, to receive the honour. In the session of 1882 he took an active part in procuring the passing of the Arrears Act, and of the Tramways and Labourers Acts in the session of 1883. A national subscription to Mr. Parnell was started in the spring of 1883.

PARRY, The Right Rev. Edward, D.D., Suffragan Bishop of Dover, is the only surviving son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Parry, K.C.B., the well-known navigator and explorer of the Arctic regions. He was born at Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, in 1830, and, after a preliminary training at Rugby School, entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1849, graduating B.A. (first-class in classics) in 1852, and M.A. in 1855. From 1853 to 1856 he was tutor of Durham University. He was ordained deacon in 1854, priest in 1855, and in 1856 he held the

curacy of Sonning, Berkshire, under the Rev. Hugh Pearson. On the elevation of Dr. Tait to the see of London, at the close of that year, Mr. Parry became his domestic chaplain, residing and working with his lordship for nearly three years. In the ten years which followed, from 1859 to 1869, he held the rectory of Acton, Middlesex, and took an active part in all London diocesan matters. He was also rural dean of Ealing from 1863 to 1869, when he was appointed Archdeacon and Canon of Canterbury. In 1870 he was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Dover, for the province of Canterbury, being consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace on March 25, under letters patent from the Queen and a commission from the Primate. It is worthy of note that he was the first Suffragan Bishop consecrated in the Anglican Church for 300 years. In 1882 he was elected by the Australian bishops to the Bishopric of Sydney, as Metropolitan of Australia and Tasmania, but he declined the nomination. Bishop Parry has written memoirs of his father, a work which has passed through several editions; and "Memorials of (his brother) Commander Charles Parry, R.N.," 1870.

PARSONS, Theophilus, LL.D., born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, May 17, 1797. He graduated at Harvard College in 1815, and after travelling in Europe, studied law and practised in Boston until 1848, when he became Professor of Law in Harvard College. He resigned this position in 1870. He was a frequent contributor to the *North American Review* and other periodicals; and was editor of the *United States Literary Gazette*. He has published several legal works of high character. Among these are: "Treatise on the Law of Contracts," 1853, 5th ed. 1864; "Elements of Mercantile Law," 1856; "The Laws of Business," 1857; "Treatise on Maritime Law," 1859; "Memoir of Chief Justice Parsons," his father, 1859; "Treatise on the Law of Promissory Notes," 1863; "Laws of Partnership," 1867; "Deus Homo," 1869; "Treatise on Marine Insurance," 1868; "Legal Text-Book for Business Men," 1869; "The Infinite and the Finite," 1872; "The Rights of a Citizen of the United States," 1875; "The Mystery of Life," 1879. He is a member of the "New Jerusalem," or Swedenborgian Church, of whose doctrines several of his works are in defence.

PARSONS, Thomas William, M.D., was born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1819. He was educated at the Boston grammar school, and in 1836-37 travelled in Europe, remaining for some time in Italy. Returning to America, he studied medicine at Harvard, and for a time practised dentistry in Boston. He subsequently came to England, where he lived for a number of years, and afterwards in Italy. He is now residing at Wayland, Massachusetts. In 1843 he published a translation of the first ten cantos of Dante's "Inferno," and in 1854 a volume containing "Ghetto di Roma," and other poems, mainly suggested by a new visit to Italy. In 1867 he put forth a translation of the whole of the "Inferno," and in the same year a volume of poems under the title "Magnolia." He is an occasional contributor to the *Atlantic*, the *Catholic World*, and other periodicals.

PARTON, James, born at Canterbury, England, Feb. 9, 1822, was taken to America when a child. He received an ordinary education, and at the age of nineteen was teacher in an academy at White Plains, N. Y., and subsequently taught school in Philadelphia and New York. He afterwards became a journalist and magazine writer, and has written many books, mostly of a historical character. Of these the principal are: "Life of Horace Greeley," 1855; "Humorous Poetry

of the English Language," 1856; "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," 1858; "Life of Andrew Jackson," 1860; "General Butler in New Orleans," 1863; "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin," 1864; "Life of John Jacob Astor," 1865; "Famous Americans," 1867; "The People's Book of Biography," 1868; "Smoking and Drinking," 1868; "Topics of the Time," 1871; "Triumphs of Enterprise," 1871; "Words of Washington," 1872; "Life of Thomas Jefferson," 1874; "Caricature in all Times and Lands," 1878; and "Life of Voltaire," 2 vols., 1881. In 1856 he married the well-known authoress, "Fanny Fern." He resided in New York until 1875, when he removed to Newburyport, Massachusetts.

PASSAGLIA, The Abbé Carlo, D.D., was born in Italy in 1814, received his education at Rome, took orders, joined the Society of Jesus, and became Professor of Theology in the Roman University. He is the author of several learned treatises on Biblical Interpretation, including "A Commentary on the Prerogatives of St. Peter, the Chief of the Apostles," published at Ratisbon in 1850; a treatise "On the Eternity of Future Punishment;" another in defence of "The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin;" and has edited, with additional notes, the great work of Petavius on Dogmatic Theology. In 1861 he published a remarkable pamphlet in Latin, in which he counselled the Pope to abandon his temporal state and power, in obedience to the voice of united Italy. It was placed upon the Index Expurgatorius by the ecclesiastical authorities, and its author soon afterwards left Rome. He was appointed, at the instance of King Victor Emmanuel, a Theological Professor in the University of Turin, was elected member of the Italian Parliament in Jan., 1863, and took an active part in promoting the formation of an independent Liberal Catholic party in Italy. He was made Grand Officer of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus in Jan., 1863. In Nov., 1882, he was completely reconciled with the Holy See, and resumed the ecclesiastical dress.

PASTEUR, Louis, chemist, born at Dôle, Jura, Dec. 27, 1822, entered the University in 1840, became a supernumerary Master of Studies at the College of Besançon, was received as a pupil in the École Normale in 1843, took the degree of Doctor in 1847, and was appointed Professor of Physic at the Faculty of Sciences, Strasburg, in 1848. At the end of 1854 he was intrusted as Dean with the organization of the newly created Faculty of Sciences at Lille, and in 1857 returned to Paris, and undertook the "scientific direction" of the École Normale. In Dec., 1863, he was appointed Professor of Geology, Physics, and Chemistry at the École des Beaux-Arts, and was elected a member of the Institute. The Royal Society of London, in 1856, awarded M. Pasteur the Rumford medal for his researches relative to the polarization of light, &c. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour Aug. 12, 1853, was promoted to be an officer of that Order in 1863, and a commander in 1868. In 1869 he was elected one of the fifty foreign members of the Royal Society of London. M. Pasteur has written numerous works relating to chemistry, which have been favourably received, and for which, in 1861, he obtained the Jecker prize. His contributions have appeared in the "Recueil des Savants Étrangers," and the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," and he published, in 1863, in a separate form, a work entitled "Nouvel Exemple de Fermentation déterminé par des Animalcules Infusoires pouvant vivre sans Oxygène Libre." In 1874 the National Assembly accorded to M.

Pasteur, as a reward, chiefly, for his investigations on fermentation, a life annuity of 12,000 francs. He was raised to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 24, 1878. His reception into the French Academy took place April 27, 1882, when he delivered a panegyric of M. Littré, to whose chair he had succeeded. In the same year the council of the Society of Arts awarded the Albert Medal of the society to M. Pasteur for his researches in connection with fermentation, the preservation of wines, and the propagation of zymotic diseases in silkworms and domestic animals.

PATMORE, Coventry Kearsey Deighton, born at Woodford, Essex, July 23, 1823, is the son of the late P. G. Patmore, author of "Literary Reminiscences." In 1846 he was appointed one of the Assistant Librarians of the British Museum, but he ceased to be connected with that institution about 1868. Mr. Patmore, who made his first appearance as an author with a volume of Poems in 1844, has written "Tamerton Church Tower, and other Poems," published in 1853; an elaborate domestic poem, "The Angel in the House," in four parts,—the Betrothal, the Espousal, Faithful for Ever, and the Victories of Love, in 1854-62; and a selection entitled "A Garland of Poems for Children," in 1862; "The Unknown Eros," 1877, a memoir of Barry Cornwall; and "Amelia, &c.," 1878. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*, and to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, while it was under Mr. Greenwood's editorship.

PATON, Sir Joseph Noel, R.S.A., LL.D., born at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, in 1821, was admitted a student of the Royal Academy of London in 1843, and first became known to the public by his outline etchings illustrative of Shakspere and Shelley. His fresco of the "Spirit of Religion" gained one of the three premiums awarded at the Westminster Hall competition of 1845, and his oil-pictures of "Christ Bearing the Cross," and "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania"—the former of colossal size, the latter small—jointly gained a prize, in the second class, of £300, in 1847. The latter picture, prior to its exhibition in London, was bought by the Royal Scottish Academy for the Scottish National Gallery, and "The Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," painted in 1849, and purchased for £700, also for the Scottish National Gallery, by the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, was exhibited in the Paris Exhibition of 1855, where it received honourable mention. Amongst his numerous pictures and sketches from the works of the poets, may be mentioned "Dante meditating the Episode of Francesca," in 1852; and "The Dead Lady," in 1854. His large allegory, since engraved, "The Pursuit of Pleasure," was exhibited in 1855; "Home," which has been engraved, and of which a replica was executed by command of her Majesty, at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1856; "In Memoriam," which has been engraved, and of which a photograph was executed for the Queen, in 1858; and "Dawn: Luther at Erfurt," considered by many his finest work, in 1861. Mr. Noel Paton executed, in the spring of 1860, a series of six pictures illustrative of the old border ballad, "The Dowie Dens of Yarrow," painted for the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland. It was engraved by that body for their subscribers. In 1863 he executed illustrations of "The Ancient Mariner," for the Art Union of London; and in 1866 painted "Mors Janua Vitæ" (engraved). He was appointed the Queen's Limner for Scotland in 1865 and received the honour of knighthood April 12, 1867. In the

latter year appeared "A Fairy Raid," and in 1868 "Caliban listening to the Music." Of his subsequent pictures the more important are, "Faith and Reason," 1871 (engraved); "Christ and Mary at the Sepulchre," and "Oskold and the Elle-Maids," 1873; "Satan watching the Sleep of Christ," 1874; "The Man of Sorrows," 1875; "The Spirit of Twilight," and "Christ the Great Shepherd," 1876; and "The Man with the Muck-rake," 1877. He is the author of two volumes of poems, and in 1876 received from the University of Edinburgh the honorary degree of LL.D.

PATTERSON, The Right Rev. James Laird, Bishop of Emmaus, was born in London, Nov. 16, 1822. He was educated at home and in Germany, and at Trinity College, Oxford (S.C.L., 1844; B.A., 1846; M.A., 1847). From 1845 to 1849 he was Curate of St. Thomas's, Oxford. He was also Treasurer of the Oxford Architectural Society and Secretary of the Oxford Union Society. He travelled in the East in 1849-50, and became a Catholic at Jerusalem in 1850. After studying at Rome from 1850 to 1854, he was ordained priest there by Cardinal Wiseman in March, 1854; was attached to the mission of St. Mary, Moorfields, London, from 1855 to 1867; to St. James's, Spanish Place, from 1867 to 1870; named Honorary Chamberlain to the Pope in 1865, Private Chamberlain in 1867; and Domestic Prelate in 1872. He was appointed President of St. Edmund's College, Ware, in 1870, and was an official of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican. He is conventual chaplain of the Sacred Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Monsignor Patterson became well known as an eloquent and polished preacher, and there were few priests more respected among the Catholic body in this country. During the years that Mgr. Patterson was President of S. Edmund's, the most ancient of the Catholic Colleges, that institution flourished in an unprecedented manner. It was at S. Edmund's that the 4th Provincial Synod of the Catholic Hierarchy was held in July, 1873. He published an account of his tour in the East in 1851; and in 1878 a new edition of the late Mr. John Francis Maguire's work on "Pius the Ninth," revised and brought down to the accession of Pope Leo XIII. Mgr. Patterson resigned the Presidency of S. Edmund's in 1880, and was consecrated titular Bishop of Emmaus, May 10th, 1880, in the Chapel of the English College, Rome, by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Bishops of Clifton and Salford, as an auxiliary for Westminster. Cardinal Manning appointed him Rector of S. Mary's, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, in 1881.

PATTERSON, Robert Hogarth, was born at Edinburgh in 1821, where he was educated with the view of becoming a civil engineer, but an accident threw him into literature as a profession. He has been a contributor of articles on a variety of subjects to the *Quarterly, North British, National, British Quarterly*, and *Fortnightly Reviews, Blackwood's, Bentley's*, and the *Dublin University Magazines*, and the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*. He published, in 1860, "The New Revolution, or the Napoleonic Policy in Europe," a remarkable work, which attracted much attention soon after its publication, owing to the singular fulfilment of several predictions, which it contained; in 1861, "Essays in History and Art;" in 1864, "The Economy of Capital;" in 1867, "The Science of Finance;" and in 1870, "The State, the Poor, and the Country." He is a member of the Council of the Statistical Society, and in 1865 was invited to give evidence before the French Government Inquiry into Banking and Currency. He has been editor of the *Press*, the *Globe*,

and other leading Conservative newspapers, and has published many pamphlets.

PATTI, Adelina Maria Clorinda, a popular operatic singer, daughter of Salvatori Patti, is of Italian extraction, and was born at Madrid, April 9, 1843. After a course of professional training under her brother-in-law, Maurice Strakosch, she appeared at New York, Nov. 24, 1859, and reports of her fame reached these shores, where a much more brilliant success awaited her. She made her first appearance in London at the Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, in the part of Amina, in "La Sonnambula," May 14, 1861, and so favourable was the impression created, that she became at once the prime favourite of the day. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist among critics as to the quality and management of her high soprano voice, the music-loving public were spell-bound by her combined attractions of person, manner, and artistic skill. Her versatility, too, was such that she was acknowledged to possess equal facility in the illustration of impassioned tenderness, and in the assumption of the sprightly graces of comedy. To Amina succeeded her equally successful performance of Lucia, in Donizetti's opera, but she gave still greater reason for approbation by her representation of Violetta in the rather questionable opera of "La Traviata," to which she imparted a purity with which it had never before been invested. Her Zerlina was also much admired, while in Martha—insignificant as the opera is—she displayed so original a vein of arch-comedy as to give an unwonted interest to the performance. It was, however, as Rosina, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," that her comic powers first shone forth in full splendour. Mdlle. Patti, with laudable ambition, attempted, in the summer of 1863, the difficult part of Ninetta, in "La Gazza Ladra," and her spirited rendering of the character fully sustained her high reputation, which was increased by her admirable performance, both as Norina, in "Don Pasquale," and as Adina, in "L'Elisire d'Amore." Undaunted by the success of rival celebrities who had preceded her, she, in 1864, took the part of Margherita, in Gounod's "Faust," and her performance was pronounced by some critics to be superior to that of every other representative of the character. She achieved a fresh success in the part of Juliet, in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," which proved the great attraction of the operatic season of 1867. Mdlle. Patti has been equally successful on the Continent of Europe. In May, 1868, she was married, at the Roman Catholic Church, Clapham, to M. Louis Sébastien Henri de Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, from whom she was recently divorced. In the early part of 1870 she visited Russia, where she met with a most enthusiastic welcome, receiving from the Emperor Alexander the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court. She has since achieved fresh successes both in Europe and America.

PATTI, Carlotta, sister of Adelina Patti, was for some time the leading vocalist in the United States. Her voice is described as "the highest soprano ever known," reaching to G sharp in alt.; her powers of execution are considered extraordinary, and her style is essentially Italian. Owing to a physical disability, she has refrained from exhibiting her powers on the stage, but has achieved great success at concerts. In 1871 she gave a series of concerts at Lima, in Peru.

PATTISON, The Rev. Mark, B.D., was born at Hornby, Yorkshire, in 1813, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. He was elected a Fellow of Lincoln College in that

University in 1840; became Rector of his College in 1861; and is a Trustee of the Crewe Charities. Mr. Mark Pattison is the author of "Tendencies of Religious Thought in England, 1688-1750," in "Essays and Reviews," 1860; "Report on Elementary Education in Protestant Germany," 1860, 2nd edit., 1871; "Suggestions on Academical Organisation," with especial reference to Oxford," 1868; "Pope's Essay on Man," with notes, 1869, 6th edit., 1879; and "Pope's Satires and Epistles," with notes, 1872, 2nd edit., 1874; "Isaac Casaubon, 1559-1614," a biography, 1875; and "Review of the Situation" in "Essays on the Endowment of Research," 1876; "Life of Milton," 1880; "Milton Sonnets, with Notes," 1882. He married, in 1862, Emilia Francis, younger daughter of the late Colonel Strong, of the Madras Army. Mrs. Pattison, who was for some time the fine art critic of the *Academy*, published in 1879 an important work, in two volumes, illustrated by herself, entitled "The Renaissance of Art in France." She has recently been engaged in composing, in French, a monograph on Claude, for the Bibliothèque Internationale de l'Art.

PAUNCEFOTE, Sir Julian, C.B., K.C.M.G., third son of the late Robert Pauncefote, Esq., of Preston Court, Gloucestershire, was born at Munich, Sept. 13, 1828, and educated at Paris, Geneva, and at Marlborough College. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852, joined the Oxford circuit, and also practised as a conveyancer. He was Attorney-General of Hong Kong from May 1865 to 1869, was Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there for a short time in 1869, and was re-appointed in 1872. Sir Julian Pauncefote prepared "The Hong Kong Code of Civil Procedure" and other important ordinances relating to law reform and the constitution of the Courts of that colony. He received the thanks of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, and, in 1874, was knighted by patent for his public services in the colony. He was Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands in 1873-74, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from July, 1874, down to the end of 1876, when he was appointed Assistant (Legal) Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was created a C.B. and a K.C.M.G. in 1880, and in 1882 was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in succession to the late Lord Tenterden.

PAYN, James, was born at Cheltenham in 1830. He was educated at Eton, Woolwich Academy, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1854. At that date he had already published a volume of verse, called "Stories from Boccaccio," and the next year he published another book of "Poems." In 1854 we find him writing for the *Westminster Review* and constantly contributing to *Household Words*, until, in 1858, he succeeded Mr. Leitch Ritchie as editor of *Chambers's Journal*, for which magazine he wrote exclusively for many years. In *Chambers's* came out his first novel, "A Family Scapegrace," and, a few years afterwards, "Lost Sir Massingberd," a story which is said to have raised the circulation of the journal by nearly 20,000. Mr. Payn's novels became afterwards very numerous, and his popularity a growing one, till he wrote "By Proxy," in which he may be said to have taken a new departure. This novel of incident in China achieved another extraordinary success. With "High Spirits," a collection of stories of a different kind, he was hardly less fortunate. In addition to his fecundity in fiction, Mr. James Payn frequently contributes essays of a humorous type to the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Times*. A collection of such essays, from these two

periodicals, was published in London under the title of "Some Private Views." His works in the British Museum extend to upwards of a hundred volumes. In 1882 Mr. Payn succeeded Mr. Leslie Stephen as editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Subjoined is a list of Mr. Payn's novels:—"Lost Sir Massingberd," "A Perfect Treasure," "Bentinck's Tutor," "A County Family," "At Her Mercy," "A Woman's Vengeance," "Cecil's Tryst," "The Clyffards of Clyffe," "The Family Scapegrace," "The Foster Brothers," "Found Dead," "The Best of Husbands," "Walter's Word," "Halves," "Carlyon's Year," "One of the Family," "Fallen Fortunes," "What He Cost Her," "Gwendoline's Harvest," "Humorous Stories," "Like Father, Like Son," "A Marine Residence," "Married Beneath Him," "Mirk Abbey," "Not Wooed, but Won," "Two Hundred Pounds Reward," "Less Black than We're Painted," "Murphy's Master," "By Proxy," "Under One Roof," "High Spirits," "A Grape from a Thorn," "For Cash Only," 1882; "Kit: A Memory," 1883; and "Thicker than Water," 1883.

PAYNE, JOHN, was born in London, Aug. 23, 1842, and educated in London privately. He was admitted a solicitor in 1867, and still practises his profession. Mr. Payne is the author of "The Masque of Shadow, and other Poems," 1870; "Intaglios: Sonnets," 1871; "Songs of Life and Death," 1872; "Lautrec, a Poem," 1878; "The Poems of Master Francis Villon of Paris," 1878 (Villon Society); "New Poems," 1880; "Francis Villon: A Biographical Study," 1881; "The Book of the Thousand and One Nights, now first completely done into English prose and verse from the original Arabic, in 9 vols, Vol. I., 1882; Vol. II., 1883 (Villon Society).

PEACOCK, THE RIGHT HON. SIR BARNES, born in 1810, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and practised on the Home Circuit. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1850, and was appointed legal member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta in 1852, taking his seat on the 2nd of June of that year. In 1859, on the retirement of Sir James W. Colville, Mr. Peacock was appointed to succeed him as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and at the same time was nominated Vice-President of the Legislative Council of India, and received the honour of knighthood; he received a fresh appointment in 1862, under the Act passed in that year, as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bengal. He finally resigned his seat on the Calcutta Bench in 1870, and was sworn a Privy Councillor on his return to England in that year. In June, 1872, he was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

PEACOCK, EDWARD, F.S.A., of Bottesford Manor, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, born at Hemsworth, Yorkshire, Dec. 22, 1831, was educated by private tutors. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1857, and appointed a Justice of Peace for the Parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln, in 1869. Mr. Peacock is the author of "Ralph Skirlaugh," 3 vols., 1870; "Mabel Heron," 3 vols., 1872; "John Markenfield," 3 vols., 1874; editor of "Army Lists of Roundheads and Cavaliers," 1863, second edition, enlarged, 1874; "English Church Furniture at the Period of the Reformation; a list of goods destroyed in Lincolnshire Churches," 1866; "Instructions for Parish Priests, by [John Myrc" (Early Eng. Text Soc.), 1868; "A List of the Roman Catholics in the County of York, in 1604," 1872; "A Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, Lincolnshire" (English Dialect Soc.), 1877; "Index to English-speaking Students who have Graduated at

Leyden University" (Index Soc.), 1883; and many papers in *The Archæologia*, and other antiquarian journals.

PEARS, Edwin, was born in 1835, at York, He graduated in the University of London, being first in honours, Roman Law, and Jurisprudence, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1870. He was general secretary of the Social Science Association from 1868 to 1873, and secretary to the International Prison Congress of 1872. In the Transactions of the former society he published "Prisons and Reformatories at Home and Abroad." Mr. Pears is now the most prominent practitioner at the English bar in Constantinople, whence, as correspondent of the *Daily News*, he sent the letters which first called the attention of Europe to the Moslem atrocities committed in Bulgaria in May, 1876. The two first of these letters, having attracted attention in Parliament, and their statements being disputed by Mr. Disraeli, were published in the first important blue-book on the Eastern Question issued since the commencement of the late troubles. Mr. Pears is the first newspaper correspondent who took up the ground that the interest of England in the Ottoman empire will be best forwarded by helping the Christian races as representing the progressive element of the empire, rather than the Turks, whom he regards as doomed, from natural causes, to disappear as a ruling race, and as being able to contribute nothing of value towards European civilization. Mr. Pears always worked loyally with the late Mr. MacGahan, who was the first correspondent to confirm the pictures of atrocities originally sent home by Mr. Pears, and in spite of the tone of his letters is much respected by all races in Constantinople, the governing Turks included, as he has, unlike some other correspondents, dealt with facts, and he acknowledges the simple honesty of the Turkish people when untainted by office.

PEARSON, The Hon. Sir John, son of the Rev. John Norman Pearson, M.A., was born at Elvetham, Hampshire, Aug. 5, 1819. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge (M.A., 1844), was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1844, appointed a Q.C. and a Bencher of his inn in 1866, became one of the leaders in Mr. Justice Fry's court, and was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) in Oct., 1882, on the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Hall.

PEARSON, The Right Rev. Josiah Brown, D.D., Bishop of Newcastle, Australia, was born at Chesterfield, in 1841, and educated at the grammar school of his native town, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1864, obtaining a first-class in the Moral Science Tripos, and was subsequently elected to a Fellowship. He proceeded M.A. in 1867, and took his further degrees in laws, as Master and Doctor respectively in 1871 and 1876. He was successively tutor of his college; curate of St. Michael's, Cambridge, 1865-67; curate of St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge, 1867-69; and vicar of Horningsea, Cambridgeshire, 1871-74. He was one of the preachers at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, from 1872 to 1874, and Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1872. In the latter year he was also Ramsden Preacher. From 1874 to 1880 he held the Crown vicarage of Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire. In 1879 he was elected by the Synod to the bishopric of Newcastle, New South Wales, in succession to Dr. William Tyrrell, and he was consecrated to that see in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, May 1, 1880. Dr. Pearson is the author of "Creed or no Creed;" "Disciples in Doubt," 1879, being sermons preached before the University of Cambridge; and

an essay on "The Divine Personality."

PEDRO II., De Alcantara, Emperor of Brazil, born at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 2, 1825, the son of Dom Pedro I., of Braganza and Bourbon, and of Leopoldina, archduchess of Austria, is the legitimate descendant of the three great royal houses in Europe—Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsburg—and was proclaimed upon the abdication of his father, in April, 1831, at the age of five years and some months. The government was at first administered by a Council of Regency, and afterwards by one regent. In July, 1840, he was declared of age by the Chambers, and assumed the sovereign power when not quite fifteen. In 1843 he was married to the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., late King of Naples; from which union were born two princes, who died young, and two princesses. Dom Pedro is very courteous in his manners, and writes and speaks fluently English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. He is strongly attached to literature, and liberally patronises industrial enterprises by encouraging public works and perfecting the navigation of rivers. He has succeeded in substituting free labour for slaves, by encouraging European colonization. The aid which he afforded to General Urquiza contributed greatly to the overthrow of Rosas, and the fruits of this intervention were an aggrandisement of territory, and the free navigation of the Plate River, which have contributed greatly to the prosperity of the Brazils. The firm and judicious attitude he assumed in 1862, in the quarrel which broke out between his Government and that of Great Britain, which was settled in his favour by the arbitration of the King of the Belgians, tended greatly to consolidate his power. In 1865, Dom Pedro entered into an alliance with Uruguay and the Argentine Republic against the Paraguayans under Lopez. The war began in 1866, and raged with varying fortunes down to March 1, 1870, when it was brought to a close by the death of Lopez. In 1871 Dom Pedro made the tour of Europe, visiting London, Paris, Florence, Rome, Brussels, and other capitals, and in 1876 he visited the United States. The most important event of his reign was the issuing of an imperial decree, in 1871, for the gradual but total abolition of slavery in Brazil. He was elected a corresponding member of the section of Navigation and Geography by the Académie des Sciences at Paris in Feb. 1875.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., second son of the late Sir Robert Peel, born in London, Oct. 26, 1823, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was first class in classics: was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1849, and returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Leominster in Feb., 1849; was elected for Bury in July, 1852, and having been defeated at the general election in March, 1857, was again returned by this constituency at the general election in April, 1859, but was again defeated at the general election in July, 1865. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Nov., 1851, till March, 1852, in Lord Russell's first administration; held the same post in the Coalition administration under Lord Aberdeen; was Under-Secretary for War in Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, and resigned in 1857; and was Secretary to the Treasury from 1860 till 1865. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire; was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1857; and nominated a Knight-Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1869. He was appointed President of the Railway Commission in 1873.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Sir Laurence, cousin of the late Sir

Robert Peel, born in 1799, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1824. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in the latter year, and went the Northern circuit. After filling the post of Advocate-General at Calcutta, he was raised to the bench as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there in 1842, when he received the honour of knighthood, and retired in 1855, in which year he was Vice-President of the Legislative Council at Madras. In 1857 he was nominated one of the directors of the late East India Company; and in 1866 elected Treasurer of the Middle Temple. In Oct., 1871, he was appointed one of the paid members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He is the author of a "Life of Sir Robert Peel."

PEEL, The Right Hon. Sir Robert, Bart., G.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir Robert Peel, second bart., born May 4, 1822, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the diplomatic service. He was Attaché to the British embassy at Madrid from June, 1844, till May, 1846, when he was appointed Secretary to the British Legation in Switzerland; became Chargé d'Affaires in Nov., 1846, and retired in Dec., 1850. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from Feb., 1855, till May, 1857, and was Chief Secretary for Ireland from July, 1861, till Dec., 1865. He acted as Secretary to the Special Mission to Russia, at the coronation of Alexander II., in 1865. Sir R. Peel was returned one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Tamworth, soon after the death of his father, whom he succeeded in the baronetcy, July 2, 1850, and retained the seat till March, 1880. He was sworn a Privy Councillor, and made a G.C.B., Jan. 5, 1866. He took a prominent part in the debates of the House of Commons, especially on Irish questions, and subjects affecting the foreign policy of the country. Sir Robert Peel married a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and sister of the Duchess of Wellington.

PELHAM, The Right Rev. and Hon. John Thomas, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, brother of the third Earl of Chichester, born June 21, 1811, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, became Rector of Burgh Apton, afterwards Incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, and in 1855 Rector of Marylebone. Having held that living for two years, he was selected to fill the place of Dr. Hinds, who resigned the bishopric of Norwich in 1857.

PELLY, Major-General Sir Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., son of the late John Hinde Pelly, Esq., of Hyde House, Gloucestershire, was born in 1825. He has had a long and distinguished career, especially in India. He served as Assistant-Resident at the Court of the Guicowar, prosecuted the Khutput inquiries before the Commission under Sir James Outram in 1851; was in the Civil Service of Sinde from 1852 to 1855, and was personal assistant to the Commissioner in 1856. He was Aide-de-Camp to General John Jacob, who commanded the cavalry in the Persian Expedition in 1857. He served as political secretary to Sir James Outram during the same Expedition. He was Major of Brigade of the Sinde Frontier Force in 1858, Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia in 1859, and Chargé d'Affaires at the same Court in 1860. He served on a special mission through Persia, Herat, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, in 1860 and 1861; was on special duty at Calcutta with Lord Canning in 1861; went on a mission to the Comoro Islands in 1861; became Political Agent at Zanzibar in 1861 and 1862, and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1862; and was em-

ployed on a mission to the capital of the Wahabees, Central Arabia, in 1865. He paid several visits to the Chaab Arabs and Arab tribes of the littoral of the Gulfs of Persia and Oman from 1865 to 1871; and negotiated conventions with the littoral Arab chiefs and with the Sultan of Muscat for anti-slavery and telegraphic purposes. After confirming previous Treaties with the Seyyid of Zanzibar in 1861, he was associated with Sir Bartle Frere on an anti-slavery Mission to the East Coast of Africa and Arabia in 1872 and 1873. He was appointed agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner for the States of Rajpootana in 1873, and having been sent as Special Commissioner to Baroda, arrested the Guicowar, and took charge of the State in 1874. He was on special duty with the Government of India in 1876, and finally Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for Afghan Affairs. In May, 1874, he was created K.C.S.I., and in Aug., 1877, a K.C.B. He has received the medal and clasp for the Persian Expedition. He is a member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Asiatic Society. He has published a pamphlet on "Our North - West Frontier," 1858; "Views and Opinions of General Jacob;" and "The Miracle Play of Hasan and Husein, collected from oral tradition," 1879.

PENGELLY, William, F.R.S., F.G.S., was born at East Looe, in Cornwall, Jan. 12, 1812. He is the author of several memoirs and papers on Rainfall, the Devonian and Triassic rocks of Devonshire, the ossiferous caverns and the submerged forests of the same county, and (conjointly with Dr. Heer, of Zürich) of a monograph on "The Lignite Formation of Bovey Tracey, Devonshire," published in 1863. He collected and arranged the Devonian Fossils, which, under the name of the "Pengelly Collection," were lodged in the Oxford University Museum by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in connection with the Burdett-Coutts Geological Scholarships. In 1837 Mr. Pengelly re-established the Torquay Mechanics' Institute; in 1844 he originated the Torquay Natural History Society, and in 1862 the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. He has always taken an active part in the management of these institutions.

PENNELL, Henry Cholmondely, eldest son of Sir Charles Henry Pennell, was born in 1836. He entered the public service about 1853, and after serving in various departments of the Admiralty, Whitehall, was appointed one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Fisheries in 1866. In Jan., 1875, he was selected by the English Government, at the request of the Khédive of Egypt, to assist as "Chief of the Department of Internal Commerce" in the reforms contemplated by that Sovereign. Mr. Pennell made his first mark in literature in "Puck on Pegasus," 1861—a book which attracted considerable notice, and has since gone through many editions. His other poetical works are "Crescent," 1866; "Modern Babylon," 1873; and "The Muses of Mayfair," 1874. During 1864-65 he edited the *Fisherman's Magazine and Review*, and has since contributed to the literature and practice of angling several successful books, of which the most important are: "The Angler-Naturalist," 1864; "The Book of the Pike," 1866; "Fishing Gossip," 1867; and the "Modern Practical Angler," 1873. Mr. Pennell is also the author of several works on subjects of more general literary interest, and was at one time an occasional contributor to *Punch*, and more recently to *Temple Bar*, and other periodicals.

PENZANCE (Baron), The Right Hon. James Plaisted Wilde, fourth son of Edward

Archer Wilde, Esq. (brother of the late Lord Chancellor Truro), born in London, July 12, 1816, was educated at Winchester School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, and M.A. in 1842. In 1839 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and for some years went the Northern circuit. He was appointed Junior Counsel to the Excise and Customs in 1840, Queen's Counsel in 1855, Counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1859, and a Baron of the Exchequer in April, 1860, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1863, on the death of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Sir James Wilde was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, the duties of which post he discharged with eminent ability till 1872, when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Justice Hannen. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1864, and was created a peer by the title of Baron Penzance, of Penzance, co. Cornwall, April 6, 1869. In June, 1875, he was appointed Judge of the Public Worship Regulation Court (Dean of the Arches), and Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York. Lord Penzance married, in 1860, the Lady Mary Pleydell-Bouverie, daughter of the third Earl of Radnor.

PERCY, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., son of the late Mr. Henry Percy, born at Nottingham in 1817, was educated in Paris and in Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of Sir C. Bell, and where he graduated M.D. For some years he was in medical practice at Birmingham. Dr. Percy was appointed in 1851 Professor of Metallurgy in the Government (now Royal) School of Mines, and he held that office till Dec., 1879. He is the author of an important work on "Metallurgy, or the Art of Extracting Metals from their Ores, and adapting them to the various Purposes of Manufacture," with illustrations, published in 1861; "The Metallurgy of Gold, Silver, and Lead," 1869; and "The Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverisation and Cupellation," 1871. The Iron and Steel Institute, on 25 Jan., 1877, awarded their Bessemer medal to Dr. Percy for his works on metallurgy, especially those on iron and steel. The freedom of the Turners' Company was presented to Dr. Percy, Jan. 11, 1883.

PEREZ GALDÓS, BENITO, a Spanish novelist, was born in 1845 at Las Palmas in the Canary Isles. As a writer of fiction he first distinguished himself by the publication of two historical romances relating to the state of Spain in 1820 and 1804, and entitled respectively "La Fontana de Oro" (Madrid, 1871), and "El Audace." Next, in imitation of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, he published two series of "Episodios Nacionales," the first dealing with subjects taken from the War of Independence against Napoleon, and the second describing the struggle of Spanish Liberalism against the tyranny of Ferdinand VII. These novels achieved a great success in Spain, and were also widely read in Spanish America. Among them we may mention "Bailén," 1873-5; "Napoleon en Chamartin," 1874; "Cadiz," 1874; "Juan Martin el Empecinado," 1874; "La Batalla de los Arapiles," 1875; and "El Terror de 1824," Madrid, 1877. Encouraged by the continually increasing success of these productions, he composed other romances, entitled "Doña Perfecta" (translated into English in 1880); "Gloria" (translated into English by Nathan Wetherell, 2 vols., Lond., 1879); "Marienela," and "La Familia de Leone Roch," which augmented his fame, and brought him into the foremost rank of Spanish novelists. For some years past Señor Perez Galdós has been living at Madrid, working hard at literature as a profession, and figuring for a time as the head of the principal Spanish

review, the *Revista de España*. In politics he belongs to the Liberal-Conservative party.

PEROWNE, The Very Rev. John James Stewart, D.D., was born March 13, 1823, at Burdwan, Bengal, of a family of French (Huguenot) extraction, that came over to this country at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was educated at Norwich Grammar School, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; was appointed Bell's University Scholar in 1842, Crosse (Theological) Scholar in 1845, Tyrrwhitt's (Hebrew) Scholar in 1848, and Member's Prizeman (Latin Essay), in 1844, 1846, and 1847. Dr. Perowne took his B.A. degree in 1845, and that of M.A. in 1848, and was elected a Fellow of his College in 1849. He was Select Preacher at the University Church in 1853, 1861, and 1873, Hulsean Lecturer in 1868, and Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1874. For several years he held a Lectureship and Professorship in King's College, London, and was Assistant-Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich. From 1862 to 1872 he was Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter. He was in 1872 appointed Prælector in Theology, and in 1873 elected a Fellow of Trinity College; from 1874 to 1876 he was Cambridge Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. He was Canon Residentiary of Llandaff from 1869 to 1878, and Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, having been elected to this office, June 17, 1875; he was also Examiner in the Text of Scripture, &c., in the University of London. He was appointed an honorary chaplain to the Queen, May 13, 1875. In Aug., 1878, he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, to the deanery of Peterborough, vacated by the death of Dr. Saunders. Dr. Perowne is the author of "The Book of Psalms, a New Translation, with Notes, Critical and Exegetical," 2 vols., 5th edit.; Hulsean Lectures on "Immortality;" a volume of sermons; occasional sermons; "The Athanasian Creed;" "Confession in the Church of England"; articles in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," *Contemporary Review*, and *Good Words*, and an Essay on Welsh Cathedrals. He is also the editor of *Al Adjrumieh*, an Arabic Grammar, and of "Rogers on the Thirty-Nine Articles." Dr. Perowne is a member of the Company engaged on the revision of the Old Testament. He married, in 1862, Anna Maria, third daughter of the late Humphry William Woolrych, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, of Croxley, Hertfordshire.

PERRY, The Right Rev. Charles, D.D., formerly Bishop of Melbourne, youngest son of the late John Perry, Esq., of Moor Hall, Essex, was born in 1807, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, as Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, and first class in classics, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of his College. Having held a parochial cure in Cambridge for several years, he was consecrated, in 1847, to the see of Melbourne, on the subdivision of the diocese of Australia. He resigned his see in 1876. Dr. Perry was appointed Prelate of the Order of SS. Michael and George, May 25, 1878. In Nov. the same year he was appointed a Canon of Llandaff Cathedral.

PERRY, The Rev. Stephen Joseph, F.R.S., born Aug. 26, 1833, in London, received his classical education in the English College at Douay, and then followed a course of Mental Philosophy at Rome. He entered the Society of Jesus in Nov., 1853, and afterwards studied higher mathematics at Stonyhurst, London, and Paris. He was appointed in Sept., 1860, director of the Meteorological and Astronomical Observatory of Stonyhurst

College. A four years' course of theology in preparation for ordination has been the chief interruption in his discharge of the duties of this office. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in June, 1874, and has served for several years on the Councils of the Astronomical and Meteorological Societies. He is an honorary member of the Société Scientifique de Bruxelles, and corresponding member of the Société Géographique d'Anvers. In 1868 he undertook a magnetic survey of the West of France, in which he was assisted by the Rev. W. Sidgreaves, S.J., and in the following year the same work was done for the East of France. These two surveys formed the subject of two papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." He was chosen as Head of the Government Expedition sent to Cadiz to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Dec., 1870. In 1871 a magnetic survey of Belgium, similar to those undertaken in France, was made during the summer months. The results of this survey, and several other papers by the same author on Terrestrial Magnetism, were published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society. In 1874 he received his appointment from the Admiralty as chief of the Expedition sent by the Government to Kerguelin Island in the South Indian Ocean to observe the Transit of Venus. The Rev. W. Sidgreaves again accompanied him on this expedition, and, in addition to the astronomical work, a long series of magnetic observations were made on the island, and at numerous stations during the journey. These magnetic observations appeared in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society. "Notes" of his "Voyage to Kerguelin" appeared in the *Month*, 1875-76. The astronomical results were published in the "Account of Observations of the Transit of Venus, 1874, December 8, made under the authority of the British Government by Sir G. B. Airy," and a "Report of the Meteorology of Kerguelin, by the Rev. S. J. Perry," was printed for the Meteorological Office in 1879. The British Government again sent out expeditions in 1882 to observe the second Transit of Venus in this century, and Fathers Perry and Sidgreaves joined H.M.S. *Fawn* at the Cape of Good Hope to take the required astronomical observations in the N.W. of Madagascar. The transit of the planet was observed under most favourable circumstances by the two astronomers, and also by Captain Aldrich, R.N., who determined very accurately the longitude of the station at Nos Vey. Magnetic observations at Madagascar formed part of the programme of the expedition, and the natural history of this interesting country was studied as far as leisure from astronomical work would permit.

PERSIA, Shah of. (*See* Nasser-ed-Deen.)

PETERBOROUGH, Bishop of. (*See* Magee, Dr.)

PETO, Sir Samuel Morton, Bart., born at Woking, Surrey, Aug. 4, 1809, served an apprenticeship of seven years with his uncle, Mr. Henry Peto, an extensive builder, and at his death in 1830 succeeded to a moiety of the business, his partner being Mr. Thomas Grissell, another nephew of the deceased. The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1845, Mr. Grissell continuing on his own account the erection of the Houses of Parliament, the greatest of the many public buildings undertaken by the firm. Among these structures are Hungerford Market and the Reform and Oxford and Cambridge Clubhouses. Sir Samuel M. Peto constructed a large portion of the leading railway-works in England, and was engaged in the formation of a large railway in Canada. Among his most important works

are the Norwegian Grand Trunk line and the Royal Danish line in 1854. Upon the opening of the latter, he received from the King of Denmark the Order of the Dannebrog. Towards the close of 1854 he undertook, without prospect of profit, the construction of a railway from Balaklava, in the Crimea, originated by the late Duke of Newcastle, then Minister-at-War, and in appreciation of these patriotic services received a patent of baronetcy, Feb. 22, 1855. Bloomsbury Chapel was built for the Baptists at his expense; and the Diorama premises in the Regent's Park were purchased by him and converted into a chapel for the same denomination. He was returned as one of the members in the advanced Liberal interest for Norwich in Aug., 1847, and again at the general election in July, 1852, and retired in Dec., 1854. He was elected one of the members for Finsbury in April, 1859, and at the general election in July, 1865, exchanged his seat for Bristol, but retired from Parliament in April, 1868, in consequence of the bankruptcy of the firm of Peto, Betts, and Crampton, with liabilities of above £7,000,000. He is the author of "Taxation, its Levy and Expenditure," 1863; and "Resources and Prospects of America," 1866.

PETTIE, JOHN, R.A., was born at Edinburgh in 1839, and studied art in the famous Academy of the northern capital, under Messrs. Robert Scott Lauder and John Ballantyne, of that Academy, from 1855 till 1862, at which date he came to reside in London. His earliest works were contributed to the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy. He first began to exhibit at the Royal Academy of London in 1859, when he sent a picture called "The Armourers." Among his subsequent contributions to the annual exhibitions in Trafalgar Square were a quaint picture of a London apprentice of the fifteenth century crying his wares, entitled "What d'ye lack, Madam? What d'ye lack?" 1861; another droll picture of a party of itinerant musicians of the same period, a humorous picture, and in the same exhibition, the most important picture the artist had yet produced, "George Fox refusing to take the Oath at Houlker Hall, A.D. 1663" (1864). Soon afterwards he exhibited at the British Institution "The Time and Place," a cavalier waiting for an expected antagonist at the rendezvous for a duel; and "Out of an Engagement." These two works were engraved, as was also his picture of "The Bible and the Monk—an Inquisitorial Visit." Mr. Pettie's Academy picture of 1865 was "A Drumhead Court Martial;" and he sent "An Arrest for Witchcraft" in 1866, in which year he was elected an Associate. Among the later works exhibited by him at the Academy are "The Doctor," and "Treason," 1867; "Pax Vobiscum," "Tussle with a Highland Smuggler," 1868; "The Disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey," and "The Gambler's Victim," 1869; "A Sally," "'Tis Blythe Mayday," and "Touchstone and Audrey," 1870; "Scene in the Temple Garden," 1871; "Terms to the Besieged," and "Silvius and Phœbe," 1872; "Sanctuary," "Midnight Watch," and "The Flag of Truce," 1873; "Juliet and Friar Lawrence," "A State Secret," and "Ho! Ho! Ho!" 1874; "Scene in Hal of the Wynd's Smithy" and "Jacobites, 1745," in 1875; a portrait of Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, "The Threat," and "The Step," 1876; "Hunted Down," "A Knight of the Seventeenth Century," and "A Sword and Dagger Fight," 1877; "The Death Warrant," 1879; "His Grace," 1880; "Before his Peers," 1881; "The Palmer," and "Monmouth begging his Life from James II.," 1882; "A Queen's Scholar, Westminster," "Dost Know this Waterfly?" "The Ransom," and

"The Jester's Merry Thought," 1883. Mr. Pettie was elected a Royal Academician Dec. 22, 1873, in place of the late Sir Edwin Landseer.

PETTIGREW, James Bell, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Roxhill, Lanarkshire, Scotland, May 26, 1834. On his mother's side (Mary Bell) he is closely related to the famous Henry Bell, the father of steam navigation in Europe. He was educated at the Free West Academy of Airdrie, and at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. In 1861 he graduated in medicine at Edinburgh with first-class honours. In 1858-9 he carried off Professor John Goodsir's Senior Anatomy Gold Medal for the best treatise "On the Arrangement of the Muscular Fibres in the Ventricles of the Vertebrate Heart." This treatise procured for him the appointment of Croonian Lecturer to the Royal Society of London for 1860. His next successful effort was in the Class of Medical Jurisprudence, where he gained the annual gold medal (1860) for an essay "On the Presumption of Survivorship." In 1860 he was elected president of the Royal Medical Society. On graduating in medicine in 1861, he selected as the subject of his inaugural dissertation, "The Ganglia and Nerves of the Heart, and their connection with the Cerebro-spinal and Sympathetic Systems in Mammalia," for which he received a graduation gold medal. In 1861 he became house surgeon to Professor Syme at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. In 1862 he obtained the post of Assistant Curator of the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. Here he remained for five years. During the period in question (1862-67) he added about 600 finished dissections, injections, and casts to the museum. In addition to museum work he wrote several important memoirs, each memoir being splendidly illustrated by dissections and drawings. In 1867 Dr. Pettigrew retired from the Hunterian Museum, owing to ill-health, and spent two years in the South of Ireland, where he amused himself with field sports and in studying the flight of insects, bats, and birds. He also experimented largely at this period on the subject of artificial flight. In 1869 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and, in the autumn of this year, he returned to Edinburgh, having been appointed Curator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. There he continued his anatomical and physiological researches, particularly his flight researches, and in 1870 he produced a memoir "On the Physiology of Wings, being an analysis of the movements by which Flight is produced in the Insect, Bird, and Bat" (Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edin., vol. xxvi. pp. 321-446). At this period he added numerous specimens to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons; these with the other specimens deposited in the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Anatomical Museum of the University of Edinburgh, amounting to considerably over 1000. He also gave daily demonstrations in morbid anatomy at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh to large classes of students. In 1872 he gave a course of twelve lectures to the president and fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, "On the Physiology of the Circulation in Plants, in the Lower Animals, and in Man." They were published in 1874. In 1872 Dr. Pettigrew was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a member of other learned societies. In 1873 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and appointed Examiner in Physiology to

the College. He also became Lecturer in Physiology to the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. On assuming the duties of teacher of physiology, he chose as the subject of his opening address, "The Relation of Plants and Animals to Inorganic Matter, and the Interaction of the Vital and Physical Forces." In this year (1873) he published his work on "Animal Locomotion: or Walking, Swimming, and Flying," the most popular and best known of all his writings. This volume was translated shortly after its appearance into French, German, and other languages. In 1874 he was awarded the Godard prize of the French Academy of Sciences, and made a laureate of the Institute of France. In 1875 he was appointed Chandos Professor of Medicine and Anatomy and Dean of the Medical Faculty in the University of St. Andrews. He gave as his introductory lecture "Man in his Anatomical, Physical, and Physiological Aspects." In 1875-77 he delivered special courses of physiological lectures in Dundee. In 1877 he was elected by the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews as their representative at the General Council of Medical Education. He is the author of the article "Flight and Flying Machines," in ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

PEYTON, John Lewis, LL.B., F.R.G.S., born Sept. 15, 1824, in Virginia. LL.B. (University of Virginia), 1845. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the Virginia Military Academy. In 1848 he travelled through Canada, the Maritime Provinces, and in the N.W. States and territories, and in 1851 was sent by the U.S. Government on special service to the Courts of England, France, and Austria. He returned to the United States in 1853, and, after spending a few years in Illinois, retired in 1856 to his Virginian estate, when he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and Director in the State College in Augusta co., and also a Director in the Bank of the Valley in Virginia. He was Chief of the Staff of Gen. Layne in 1854, and in the same year declined the offered position of U.S. District Attorney of Utah. In 1861 he devoted his property to the Southern cause, and engaged in raising and equipping a regiment for the provisional army. Unable, from a severe injury, to take command, he accepted the position of Agent for North Carolina in Europe. After an absence of fifteen years in Europe, Col. Peyton returned to the United States in 1876, and resumed his residence in Augusta county, Virginia, where he is now engaged in literary and scientific pursuits. He is a corresponding member of the Virginia Historical Society, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and other learned institutions. He has written "A Statistical View of the State of Illinois," 1854; "Railway Communication with the Pacific," 1854; "The American Crisis," 1866; "The Adventures of my Grandfather," 1867; "Over the Alleghanies and across the Prairies," 1869; "Memoir of William Madison Peyton, of Roanoke," 1870; a biographical sketch of Anne Montgomery Peyton, 1876; and a "History of Augusta County, Virginia."

PHILIPPOTEAUX, Félix Emmanuel Henri, a French historical painter, born at Paris, April, 3, 1815, entered at an early age the studio of M. Léon Cogniet, in conjunction with whom, at a later period, he painted several battle-pieces for the gallery at Versailles. His first exhibited picture appeared at the Salon of 1833; many of the works which he afterwards exhibited now adorn the walls of the principal modern museums in France, including those of the Luxembourg, Versailles, Rouen, Strasburg, and Marseilles. The principal are:—"Le Rocher de Glace," an episode of the American War,

1833; "La Retraite de Moscou," 1835; "La Prise d'Ypres," 1837; "La Mort de Turenne," "Le Siége d'Anvers en 1792," "Le Combat de Stockach," 1838-39; "Bayard au pont du Garigliano," "Louis XV. visitant le champ de bataille de Fontenoy," at the Luxembourg. 1840; "L'Entrée du col de la Mouzaia," "La Défense de Mazagran," "L'Attaque de Médéah," "Le Combat de l'Oued-Jer," "Une Razzia," 1842-44; most of these being pictures for which the artist received commissions after his return from a journey to Algeria; "La Bataille de Monthabor," jointly with M. Léon Cogniet, now at Versailles, 1843; "La Bataille de Rivoli," 1845; "Femmes Mauresques," "Une Rue d'Alger," 1846; "Le général Gourgaud sauvant la vie à Napoléon," 1848; "Le Dernier Banquet des Girondins," now at Marseilles, with "La Mort de Turenne," 1850; "Le général Bonaparte en Italie," 1853; "Défaite des Cimbres," 1855; "Charge des chasseurs d'Afrique à Balaklava," 1859; "Le général Forey acclamé par les troupes de sa division après le combat de Montebello," "L'Empereur embrassant le général Forey à la gare de Voghera," "Religieuses à la Chapelle," "Combat de Montebello," "Combat de Diernstein," belonging to the Duke of Richmond, 1863; "La Fiancée du Timbalier," 1864; "Le Siége de Puebla," "Le général Forey à la tête de l'armée française," in the Mexican war, 1863; "Chefs Arabes se rendant au-devant de l'Empereur," "Éclaireurs Arabes," 1866; Défense de Paris (1870-71) contre les Armées Allemandes" for the Panorama in the Champs-Élysées, 1872; "Scéne du Bombardement de Paris par les Armées Allemandes, au mois de janvier, 1871," for the Diorama of the Champs-Élysées; "Rencontre d'Henri IV. et de Sully le lendemain de la bataille d'Ivry, mars, 1590," 1875. He has also painted some *genre* pictures, such as:—"La Pervenche," "La Déception," "Le Brin d'Herbe," and "Le Retour du Cabaret." At Versailles are the following pictures by M. Philippoteaux:—"Le Combat du Raab," "Le Passage du Tagliamento," and "Le Siége d'Anvers en 1832." He has sent to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy of London the following pictures:—"La Charge des Cuirassiers Français à Waterloo," 1875; "Charge of the English Heavy Cavalry at the Battle of Balaclava, Oct. 25, 1854," 1876; and "The Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20, 1854," 1877. M. Philippoteaux obtained a second medal in 1837, a first medal in 1840, and the decoration of the Legion of Honour in July, 1846.

PHILLIMORE, The Right Hon. Sir Robert Joseph, Bart., D.C.L., is the second son of Joseph Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L., a celebrated ecclesiastical lawyer, formerly Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, Staffordshire, who was brother of the first Baron Bagot. He was born in London, November 5, 1810, and educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. He gained the College prizes for Latin verse and prose, and graduated B.A. in 1831, being placed in the second class in classics. For three years after this he was a clerk in the Board of Control. Subsequently he was created a D.C.L. of Oxford, was admitted an Advocate at Doctor's Commons, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and in due course was made a Queen's Counsel. As a civilian he gained an extensive practice, and early in his career he obtained various lucrative posts. He was appointed Official to the Archdeaconries of Middlesex and London by Archdeacons Cambridge and Pott, in 1840; Chancellor of the diocese of Chichester by Bishop Gilbert, in 1844; and Chancellor of Salisbury by his brother-in-law,

Bishop Denison, in 1845. From 1853 to 1857 he sat in the House of Commons as member for Tavistock in the Liberal-Conservative interest. While in Parliament he delivered some remarkable speeches on Church-rates, Tithe Commutation, and similar questions; and he introduced the measure known popularly as "Dr. Phillimore's Act," which empowered the Ecclesiastical Courts to take evidence *vivâ voce*. He was appointed Judge of the Cinque Ports in 1855; Her Majesty's Advocate-General (in Admiralty) in 1862, when he received the honour of knighthood; and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and of the Arches Court of Canterbury in 1867, on which occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council. From 1871 to 1873 he held the office of Judge Advocate-General, and he was appointed Master of the Faculties in 1873. In 1875 he resigned his other offices on being nominated Judge of the Admiralty, Probate, &c., Division of the High Court of Justice. He was created a Baronet in 1881, and retired from the bench March 21, 1883. Sir Robert Phillimore has published many legal works, the best known being his "Commentaries upon International Law," 4 vols., 1854-61, which, on reaching a second edition in 1874, obtained the Swiney Prize of the Society of Arts. While Judge of the Arches Court, which was the chief ecclesiastical tribunal in the kingdom, he delivered many important decisions, and several of his judgments have been published in book form. Among his other works are: "Memoirs and Correspondence of George Lord Lyttleton, from 1734 to 1773," 2 vols., 1845; "Russia and Turkey. Armed Intervention on the ground of religion considered as a question of International Law," 2nd ed., 1853; Speeches in the House of Commons on Church Rates, 1853; Tithe Commutation, 1856; "Clergy Discipline," a Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1872; "The Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England," 2 vols., 1873; and "Lessing's Laocoon, translated, with preface and notes," 1874. He married, in 1844, Charlotte, daughter of John Denison, Esq., of Ossington Hall, Newark, and sister of the late Viscount Ossington, of the late Sir William Denison, K.C.B., and of the late Bishop of Salisbury.

PHILLIPS, Laurence Barnett, son of Barnett Phillips, Esq., of Bloomsbury Square, was born in London, Jan. 29, 1842, and educated at Dr. Pinches's school, which he left at the age of fourteen, to commence his mechanical studies. In 1861 he started in busines as a chronometer manufacturer, since which time he has constructed some of the most complicated and finest finished specimens of the horological art, and by the invention of various forms of mechanism has done much towards the introduction of keyless watches. In Nov., 1865, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. In 1866 was published, "The Autographic Album," which was followed, in 1871, by "Horological Rating Tables," and in 1873 by his "Dictionary of Biographical Reference." Since the publication of this latter work he has occupied himself with success as an etcher, having produced many charming river and continental scenes, and he has been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy.

PHILLIPS, Wendell, born at Boston, Massachusetts, Nov. 29, 1811. He graduated at Harvard College in 1831, at Cambridge Law School in 1833, was admitted to the bar in the following year, and practised until 1839, when he retired from professional work on account of his unwillingness to be bound by an oath of fidelity to the U.S. Constitution as then construed by the Supreme Court. In 1837 he identified himself with the Anti-Slavery, Temperance, and Woman's Rights

reforms, and has ever since been one of the most popular orators in America. During the civil war he advocated a vigorous policy, especially urging the emancipation of the slaves. After the close of the war he opposed the dissolution of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and, succeeding William Lloyd Garrison, was its President, until its final disbandment in 1870. In that year he was the candidate of the Labour Reform party for Governor of Massachusetts. An edition of his "Speeches, Lectures, and Letters" was published in 1863. Since that time he has put forth no separate book, but has devoted himself to platform speeches, mainly upon social and political subjects, a few of which have been issued separately. He is especially noted for his vehement opposition to the conciliatory policy pursued towards the South by the recent Presidents, and for his advocacy of "paper money."

PHILPOTT, The Right Rev. Henry, D.D., Bishop of Worcester, younger son of the late Mr. Richard Philpott, of Chichester, born Nov. 17, 1807, was educated at the Cathedral Grammar School, Chichester, and at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A., as Senior Wrangler and a first class in the Classical Tripos in 1829. He was elected Fellow of his college, and held the office of Assistant Tutor and Tutor till his election to the Mastership of the College in 1845. He served the office of Moderator in the University in 1833, 1834, and 1836, that of Examiner for Mathematical Honours in 1837 and 1838, and that of Proctor in 1834-5. The late Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) appointed him, in 1837, Preacher in Whitehall Chapel, London, which office he held for two years and a half; he was twice nominated a Select Preacher before the University; and was appointed Examining Chaplain by the late Dr. Turton, Bishop of Ely, on his elevation to the episcopate in 1844. After his election to the Mastership of his college, in 1845, he took an active part in the business of the University, and served as Vice-Chancellor in 1846, 1856, and 1857. At the end of his last year of that office, several members of the Senate presented his portrait, painted by Sir J. W. Gordon, to the University, as a memorial of the services he had rendered during the sitting of the Commission, and it is in the Fitzwilliam Museum. He was appointed by the late Prince Consort one of his four Chaplains in 1847, and retained that office till his elevation to the see of Worcester in 1860. He was appointed Clerk of the Closet to the Queen in 1865.

PICCOLOMINI, Maria, operatic singer, member of an ancient and noble family in Tuscany, was born at Sienna, in 1835. In childhood she gave very great promise of vocal powers, and her parents confided her musical education to Romani, one of the first teachers in Italy, under whose instructions she made her first appearance at Florence, in 1852, in the character of Lucrezia Borgia, being little more than sixteen. This character she performed for twenty nights, with immense success. She spent four years in a professional tour through Italy, and attracted crowds of admirers at Florence, Rome, Palermo, and Verona, and at Turin she appeared for the first time in the "Traviata," in which opera she came before an English audience in 1856, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Her success in Paris was not quite so great, though in that city she was much admired, and drew crowded houses. During her stay in England she sang in the most important cities of the United Kingdom. In addition to the above-mentioned operas, she performed in "Figaro," "The Huguenots," "La Serva Padrona," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "The Bohemian Girl," "Luisa Miller," "La Figlia del Reggimento," and as Zerlina, in

Mozart's "Don Giovanni." In 1861 she married, and retired from professional life.

PICKERSGILL, Frederick Richard, R.A., nephew of the late Henry William Pickersgill, R.A., born in London, in 1820, studied at the Royal Academy. His first production, "The Combat between Hercules and Achelous," an oil-painting, exhibited in 1840, was followed by a prize cartoon of "The Death of King Lear," exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1843; and "The Burial of Harold," a magnificent picture, for which he received a first-class prize, in 1847, and which was immediately purchased for the new Houses of Parliament. Mr. Pickersgill is a regular exhibitor, and his pictures generally command many admirers and fetch high prices. In 1847 he was elected A.R.A., and in 1857 was promoted to the rank of Academician.

PICTON, Sir James Allanson, F.S.A., was born at Liverpool in 1806, and educated at private schools. He became a F.S.A., and F.R.H.S.; is Past-President of the Liverpool Architectural Society; a member of Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects; an honorary Fellow of the Architectural Convention of the United States of America; Chairman of the Liverpool Library, Museum, and Gallery of Arts; and a Fellow of the Philological Society of London. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in July, 1881, according to the written communication of the Prime Minister for "high attainments and public services." He is the author of "Memorials of Liverpool," 2 vols., 1873, 2nd edit., 1875; "Selections from the Municipal Records of Liverpool," 1882; and articles on philological, archæological, and general subjects in periodicals and separate publications.

PIEROLA, Gen. Nicholas de, ex-President of Peru, born at Arequipa, Peru, Jan. 5, 1839. Bred a lawyer, he early interested himself in the politics of his country, and in 1869 was appointed Minister of Finance. At the end of his administration he was impeached, and although acquitted went into exile in Chili. In 1874 and 1877 he organised expeditions against the Peruvian Government, but was unsuccessful. The second time he surrendered and was banished. At the outbreak of the Chilian war he proffered his services to Gen. Prado, then President of Peru, but they were not accepted. After Gen. Prado went away, Gen. Pierola assumed the charge of affairs, and continued the fighting. In Jan., 1881, he abandoned Lima, and in the following November, retired from the government. He went to France in March, 1882, where he remained until November, when he proceeded to the United States.

PIERREPONT, The Hon. Edwards, LL.D., born at North Haven, Connecticut, March 4, 1817. A.B. (Yale College), 1837. He was admitted to the bar from the New Haven Law School in 1840, and practised in New York until elected to the Superior Court Bench in that city (1857). In 1860 he resigned his seat to resume practice. In 1862 he was appointed by the President of the United States, with Major-General Dix, to try the prisoners of State who were confined in the various forts and prisons upon charges growing out of the Rebellion. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the New York State Constitutional Convention in 1867, and in the same year conducted the case of the government against John H. Surratt, indicted for aiding in the murder of President Lincoln. Mr. Pierrepont received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1871 from Columbia College, and from Yale College in 1873. From 1869 to 1870 he was United States District Attorney for New York, and in 1873 he was appointed Envoy Extraordi-

nary to the Russian Court, but he declined the honour. In April, 1875, he was appointed Attorney-General of the United States, and in 1876 Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. He resigned that office in Dec., 1877. He is at present Consul-General for Her Britannic Majesty at New York.

PIETER-MARITZBURG, Bishop of. (*See* Macrory, Dr.)

PIM, Captain Bedford Clapperton Trevelyan, M.P., is the only son of Captain Edward Bedford Pim, of Weirhead, Exeter (who died in command of H.M.S. *Black Joke*, on the coast of Africa), by Sophia Soltau, eldest daughter of T. F. Harrison, Esq., of Totnes. He was born at Bideford, Devon, June 12, 1826, and educated at the Royal Naval School. He went to India in the merchant service, and on his return was appointed a volunteer (1st class) in the Royal Navy in 1842. Having been employed for some years in the Surveying service, he made the voyage round the world in H.M.S. *Herald*, in 1845-51, and was engaged from first to last in the search for Sir John Franklin, both through Behring's Straits and Baffin's Bay. He was the officer who reached the *Investigator*, and saved the crew of that ship, besides being the first man who made his way from a ship on the eastern to a ship on the western side of the North-West Passage. He saw active service, in command, in the Russian war, for which he has a medal, and in China, where he was desperately wounded in no fewer than six places. He was made a Commander, April 19, 1858. After visiting the Isthmus of Suez, Commander Pim returned to England in 1859, and read before the Royal Geographical Society a highly interesting paper on the Suez Canal. Soon afterwards, the Board of Admiralty appointed him to the command of the *Gorgon*, and despatched that vessel to the river Tyne, with a view of popularising the navy, and encouraging the entry of seamen. His next service was the settling a delicate question with the French respecting the fisheries. This business having been satisfactorily concluded, the *Gorgon* was despatched to the West Indies, and employed on the coast of Central America for the prevention of any further filibustering attempts against Nicaragua on the part of General Walker. In Nov., 1860, Commander Pim sailed in the *Gorgon* for the Cape of Good Hope and coast of Africa station, but in the June following, having exchanged into, and brought home H.M.S. *Fury*, he paid that ship off at Portsmouth, and has since continued on half-pay. He was advanced to the rank of Captain, April 16, 1868, and was compulsorily retired in April 1870, when he at once began to qualify himself for a new profession, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, Jan. 27, 1873. Captain Bedford Pim unsuccessfully contested Totnes in July, 1865, and Gravesend in Dec., 1868, but he was returned for the latter borough, in the Conservative interest, at the general election of Feb., 1874, and retained the seat till 1880. Since 1862 he has been engaged in opening, by his own private efforts, railway transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific across Nicaragua. Captain Bedford Pim is the author of "The Gate of the Pacific," 1863; "Dottings on the Roadside in Panama, Nicaragua, and Mosquito" (in conjunction with the late Dr. Berthold Seemann), 1869; an "Essay on Feudal Tenure;" "The War Chronicle," 1873, being a history of the Franco-Prussian war; and various pamphlets and articles, mostly geographical. He is a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, a member of several scientific societies, and proprietor of *The Navy*, a newspaper devoted exclusively to the maritime interests of the country.

PINTO, Alexandre Alberto da Rocha Serpa, was born April 20, 1846, at the Tendaes in the Province of Douro, Portugal, and educated at the Royal Military College, Lisbon. He entered the 7th Infantry Regiment, Aug. 13, 1863; became ensign July 14, 1864; lieutenant in the 12th Rifles, Nov. 20, 1868; captain, Oct. 10, 1874; major, April 17, 1877; and aide-de-camp of the King of Portugal, March 10, 1880. In 1869 he was in the Zambesi War, and in the battle of the 23rd Nov. at Massangano he succeeded in saving the regiment of India. He was then in command of the African Native Troop. During 1877-79 he crossed Africa from Benguella to Durban, and he has admirably described the journey in a work entitled "How I Crossed Africa," Lond., 1881. These geographical tasks obtained for him the gold medals (first class) of the Geographical Societies of London, Paris, Antwerp, Rome, and Marseilles. He was also elected a Fellow of all the most important geographical societies in the world, and of many scientific associations. Major Serpa Pinto is a Knight Commander of the Order of St. James of Portugal, a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and of Leopold of Belgium, and has received many other foreign orders.

PIRIE, William Robinson, D.D., son of the Rev. George Pirie, D.D., minister of Slains, Aberdeenshire, was born in that village July 26, 1804, and educated at the University of Aberdeen. He was appointed minister of Dyce in 1830; Professor of Divinity in the University of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in Dec., 1843; and minister of Greyfriars, Aberdeen, in Sept., 1846. On the union of the Universities of Marischal and King's Colleges, Aberdeen, he was declared Professor of Divinity and Church History in the united University (1860). In 1877, he was nominated by the Crown Principal of that University, of which he is also Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Pirie has been connected with every important political measure which has been agitated in Scotland during the last forty years.

PITMAN, Isaac, born at Trowbride, Wilts, Jan. 4, 1813, and educated at the Grammar School in that town, after having been clerk for some time, was trained in the Normal College of the British and Foreign School Society in London, and was appointed Master of the British School, Barton-on-Humber, in 1832. He established the British School at Wootton-under-Edge in 1836, and removed to Bath in 1839. His first treatise on shorthand, entitled "Stenographic Sound-hand," appeared in 1837, and he became inventor of the system of phonetic writing, to which he has devoted his entire attention since 1843, in which year the Phonetic Society was formed. His system of "Phonography, or Writing of Sound," appeared in 1840; and his "Phonographic Reporter's Companion" in 1853. The "Phonetic Institute," at Bath, is really a phonetic printing office: Mr. Pitman edits and prints the *Phonetic Journal* weekly, and lithographs the shorthand *Supplement* which accompanies it. This journal is printed in phonetic type, except a small portion in ordinary type, which records the progress of the "Writing and Spelling Reform." Besides printing his own instruction-books for teaching phonetic shorthand, Mr. Pitman has issued a little library of books printed entirely in shorthand, ranging from the Bible to "Rasselas."

PITRA, His Eminence John Baptist, a French Cardinal, born at Champforgueil, near Autun, Aug 31, 1812, embraced the ecclesiastical profession at an early age, and after being for some time teacher of rhetoric in the seminary of his native town, became a Benedictine monk in the abbey of So-

lesme. Following the example of so many members of that learned order, he devoted himself to the study of ecclesiastical antiquities, and composed an admirable "Histoire de Saint-Léger," which was followed by his "Spicilegium Solesmense," 5 vols, Paris, 1852-60, a collection of documents, previously unpublished, in elucidation of Church history. To obtain the materials for this superb work, Dom Pitra visited nearly all the great libraries in Europe. Summoned to Rome by Pope Pius IX. in 1858, he was directed to study the ancient and modern canons of the Oriental Churches, and the results of his labours are embodied in a work entitled "Juris Ecclesiastici Græcorum Historia et Monumenta," the first volume of which, printed by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, appeared in 1864. Dom Pitra was appointed a member of that Congregation for the religious affairs of the East in 1862, and created a Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, of the title of S. Tommaso in Parione, March 16, 1863. His Eminence holds the office of "Librarian of the Holy Roman Church."

PLANCY, De. (*See* Collin, J.A.S.C.D.)

PLAYFAIR, The Right Hon. Sir Lyon, K.C.B., M.P., LL.D., F.R.S., son of Mr. George Playfair, Chief Inspector-General of Hospitals of Bengal, and nephew of the late Col. Sir Hugh L. Playfair, born at Meerut, Bengal, May 21, 1819, was educated at St. Andrews, N.B., and at a very early age took especial interest in chemistry. In 1834 he studied chemistry under Professor Thomas Graham, at the Andersonian University, Glasgow; but his health failing in 1837, he revisited India, and upon his recovery returned to England, and rejoined his friend Graham, then Professor to the London University. In 1838 he went to Giessen, to study organic chemistry under Liebig, translated some of his works into English, and on his return to Scotland undertook the management of the large calico print-works of Messrs. Thompson, of Clitheroe; whence he removed, in 1843, to Manchester, and was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution. In 1844, at the recommendation of the late Sir Robert Peel, he was appointed on the commission constituted to examine into the sanitary condition of our large towns and populous districts, and his reports were characterised by great ability. At the close of the commission, Professor Playfair was appointed by the late Sir R. Peel, Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology. In the Great Exhibition of 1851 he visited the manufacturing districts, and by drawing up an elaborate classification of objects of industry, and by personal communication with the manufacturers, exercised an important influence on the completeness of that great undertaking. He was appointed Special Commissioner in charge of the department of Juries; and at the close of the Exhibition, in recognition of his scientific services, he was made a Companion of the Bath, and received an appointment in the late Prince Consort's household. At the Great Exhibition of 1862, he again had charge of the department of Juries, and was intrusted with the appointment of the jurors, who numbered upwards of 600 persons, consisting of the most eminent men in rank, science, and industry, of all countries of Europe. In the French Exhibition of 1878, the Prince of Wales, who was the President of the English Commission, appointed Mr. Playfair as Chairman of the Finance Committee, which was charged with the executive work. On the establishment of the department of Science and Art, in 1853, he was appointed Joint Secretary with Mr. Henry Cole; but in 1856, when Mr. Cole assumed

the office of Secretary, he became Inspector-General of Government Museums and Schools of Science. In 1857 Professor Playfair was elected President of the Chemical Society of London, and in 1858 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, where he had the honour to number among his pupils the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. Professor Playfair was much employed by various governments to report on subjects of public interest. In conjunction with Sir Henry De La Beche, he examined, at the desire of the Admiralty, into the suitableness of the coals of the United Kingdom for the purposes of the navy; and into the causes of accidents in mines. He was one of the Royal Commissioners appointed on the appearance of the cattle plague in this country, and was chairman of the Royal Commission on the Fisheries of the Scottish coasts. This commission laid the basis for the withdrawal of legislative restrictions on sea fisheries. He was president of the Civil Service Enquiry Commission of 1874, which produced an elaborate scheme for the reorganization of the Civil Service. Dr. Lyon Playfair was elected as member of Parliament for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews in the general election of 1868, and is a Liberal in politics. He held office in the Ministry of 1873-4, as Postmaster-General, and was then made Privy Councillor. After the general election of 1880, he was appointed Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons. These offices he resigned soon after the commencement of the Session of 1883, being on his retirement created a K.C.B. He holds honorary appointments as one of H.M.'s Commissioners in the Board of Manufactures, is one of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and in addition to being member of many learned societies, is Commander of the Legion of Honour; Commander of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph; Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Conception; Knight of the Swedish Order of the Northern Star; and Knight of Würtemberg. He was created LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh, April 12, 1869. Dr. Playfair edited, conjointly with W. Gregory, Baron Liebig's "Chemistry in its Applications to Agriculture and Physiology." He is the author of numerous scientific memoirs, and on general subjects he has published "Science in its Relations to Labour," being a speech delivered at the anniversary of the People's College, Sheffield, Oct. 25, 1853; "On the Food of Man in relation to his Useful Work," a lecture, 1865; "On Primary and Technical Education," two lectures, 1870; "On Teaching Universities and Examining Boards," being an address to the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, 1872; "Universities in their relation to Professional Education," being an address to the St. Andrew's Graduates' Association, 1873; and "The Progress of Sanitary Reform," an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Social Science Association at Glasgow, 1874.

PLUMPTRE, Charles John, eldest son of Edward H. Plumptre, of the Middle Temple, born in 1818, was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1844. He was the first who originated the system of giving regular lectures on the various branches of professional elocution at the University of Oxford. From 1866 to 1883 he filled the office of Lecturer on Public Speaking and Reading at King's College, in the Evening Classes Department. He has also been engaged to give similar lectures at Downing College, Cambridge; the University of Durham; the Presbyterian Theological College; the Jews' College; Wellington College; Christ's Hos-

pital; and Madame Sainton Dolby's Vocal Academy. His lectures at King's College have been published. He has also written articles in various periodical publications on the "Music of Speech," and other subjects connected with elocution; and published his first work, "Oxford Lectures on Elocution," in 1860. Mr. Plumptre is the elder brother of the Dean of Wells.

PLUMPTRE, The Very Rev. Edward Hayes, D.D., Dean of Wells, born Aug. 6, 1821, was scholar of University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (double first-class) in 1844, and M.A. in 1847. He became a Fellow of Brasenose College in 1844. He was appointed Chaplain at King's College, London, in 1847, Professor of Pastoral Theology there in 1853, Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1863, and Professor of the Exegesis of the New Testament in 1864. He was assistant Preacher at Lincoln's Inn from 1851 till 1858, Select Preacher at Oxford 1851-3, 1864-6, and 1872-3, and Boyle Lecturer in 1866-7. In 1869 he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the rectory of Pluckley, in Kent, and in 1873 he became, by exchange with the Rev. E. J. Selwyn, vicar of Bickley, in that county. Mr. Plumptre was for four years (1869-74) one of the Old Testament Company of the Committee of Revisers of the Authorised Version of the Bible appointed by Convocation. He was Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint at Oxford, 1872-4; Examiner in the School of Theology at Oxford, 1872-3; and Principal of Queen's College, Harley Street, 1875-7. He was installed Dean of Wells, in succession to the late Dean Johnson, Dec. 21, 1881. In 1875 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Glasgow. He has written "King's College Sermons," 1859; "Lazarus, and other Poems," 1864; "Master and Scholar, &c., Poems," and "Sermons on Theology and Life," 1866; "Christ and Christendom," the Boyle Lectures for 1866, published in 1867; "Translation of Sophocles," 1866; "Æschylus," 1870; "Biblical Studies," 1870, 2nd edit. 1873; "Respice, Aspice, Prospice, and the Law of Progress in Theology," 1876; "St. Paul in Asia Minor and at the Syrian Antioch," 1877; "A popular exposition of the Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia," 1877; Notes on the Book of Proverbs, in the "Speaker's Commentary;" papers in the *Bible Educator*, of which he was editor; and notes on the first three Gospels, in Bishop Ellicott's "New Testament Commentary for English readers." He has also contributed articles to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, the *Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, and *Contemporary Reviews*, the *Expositor*, *Good Words*, and the *Sunday Magazine*.

PLUNKET, The Right Hon. David Robert, M.P., Q.C., LL.D., is the fourth son of the third Lord Plunket, and consequently a grandson of the first Lord Plunket, the great orator and lawyer, who held the Great Seal in Ireland from 1830 to 1834 and again from 1835 to 1841. He was born Dec. 3, 1838, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1859. He was called to the Irish bar in 1862, and in 1868 was appointed "Law Adviser to the Castle at Dublin." He was nominated a Q.C. in 1868. He was elected M.P. for the University of Dublin in the Conservative interest in 1870, when he succeeded to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Anthony Lefroy. Mr. Plunket was Solicitor-General for Ireland from Dec., 1874, to March, 1877. He was Paymaster-General for a few weeks in 1880, when he was added to the Privy Council.

PLUNKET (Lord). The Most Rev. William Conyngham Plunket, Bishop of Meath, second son of the third Lord Plunket, by Charlotte, daughter of the late

Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, was born in 1828, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1871. He was formerly Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and for many years he was chaplain to his uncle, the Bishop of Tuam. He was elected Bishop of Meath in Oct., 1876, in succession to the late Dr. Butcher.

PLYMOUTH, Bishop of. (*See* Vaughan.)

POCHIN, Henry Davis, born at Wigston, Leicestershire, 1824, is the eldest son of William Pochin, Esq. He was educated at the Proprietary School, Leicester, and studied chemistry at the Pharmaceutical Society, London. Subsequently he commenced business in Manchester, as a manufacturing chemist, and soon afterwards discovered the means of completely decomposing China clay (silicate of alumina) by sulphuric acid, which produced a rich salt of sulphate of alumina. That process he patented in 1855, and shortly afterwards introduced the material into commerce, by the term "Aluminas Cake." It is now used by almost all paper-makers in the world for sizing paper. Another invention that Mr. Pochin patented in connection with Mr. Edward Hunt, was the purification of rosin, by means of distillation; prior to this invention, rosin was always believed to be incapable of distillation *without decomposition*. Mr. Hunt and Mr. Pochin, however, discovered that if rosin is heated to 400 degrees Fahrenheit, and steam in considerable quantities passed (blown) through, it distils undecomposed, and free from colour; rosin refined by this process is now very largely used in the manufacture of the pale yellow soaps of commerce, being the foundation of almost all fancy soaps. Mr. Pochin has for many years taken an active part in connection with popular education both in Manchester and in Salford, of which latter place he was elected an Alderman in 1861, and again in 1865. In 1866 he was elected Mayor of that Borough, and a second time in 1867. His name was also added to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Lancaster, and the city of Manchester: also in 1876 for the county of Denbigh. At the general election of 1865, he unsuccessfully contested Stafford, in the Liberal interest, but at the general election of Dec., 1868, he was returned at the head of the poll, though on petition he was unseated. Mr. Pochin published a pamphlet on Parliamentary Reform in 1866.

POCKNELL, Edward, was born at Heavitree, Exeter, Jan. 7, 1837, being youngest son of the late Thomas Pocknell, formerly of Blackheath Hill, Kent, stockbroker, and treasurer of the parish of Greenwich. He was educated at the Mansion House (private) School, Exeter; was apprenticed at Exeter in 1852 as a reporter on the *Western Luminary;* in 1854 was transferred as apprentice to *Woolmer's Exeter and Plymouth Gazette,* Exeter; and in 1857 was appointed to the *Manchester Guardian.* About 1861 he transferred his services to the *Manchester Examiner.* Mr. Pocknell was shorthand secretary and chief clerk to the general manager of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway from 1862 to 1869, and has since been engaged as a professional shorthand writer and reporter in London. He is the author of "Legible Shorthand," published in Dec., 1880, a brief reporting system, in which the phonetic and orthographic principles are optional, and in which the places of all vowels are shown in the outlines without writing signs for them; "Common Shorthand," Nov., 1882, a system for office use, based on the former; and several subsidiary works on "Legible Shorthand." In 1881 he established the quarterly magazine "Shorthand," and suggested to its readers the foundation of "The Shorthand Society," now recognized

as a scientific society of the metropolis, engaged in the investigation of the bibliography of shorthand, and the discovery of a system for general use. He organized the Society at its formation in June, 1881, and transferred to it the magazine. He is a member of Council of "The Shorthand Society," and "The Shorthand Writers' Association;" and hon. member of the "International Association of Shorthand Writers of the United States and Canada," and of the "Scottish Shorthand Association." Mr. Pocknell has contributed articles on shorthand to the professional journals and to *Modern Thought*. In 1859 he was chiefly instrumental in raising and equipping the "Press" Company of the Third Manchester (40th Lancashire) Rifle Volunteers, and received a commission as ensign in that regiment, which he resigned in 1862.

POLE, William, Mus. Doc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., civil engineer, was born in 1814. After following the profession for some years he was, in 1844, appointed by the East India Company Professor of Civil Engineering in Elphinstone College, Bombay. In 1847 he returned to London, devoting his chief attention to the mechanical branch of his profession. He took an active part in the provision of the materials and stock for the great railway undertakings in India, and from 1871 to the present time he has been consulting engineer in England for the Imperial Railways of Japan. Since 1873 he has served on the council of the Institution of Civil Engineers. His chief repute in the profession has been on scientific grounds. Between 1859 and 1867 he was Professor of Civil Engineering at University College, London, and Lecturer at the Royal Engineer Establishment, Chatham. He served the Government from 1861 to 1864 as a member of the Iron Armour Committee; from 1863 to 1865 as a member of the Whitworth and Armstrong Gun Committee; from 1865 to 1867 as Secretary (appointed by her Majesty) to the Royal Commission on Railways; and from 1867 to 1869 as Secretary to that on Water Supply, afterwards undertaking important official investigations in regard to the supply of London. In 1870 he was nominated by the Board of Trade one of the Metropolitan Gas Referees, which appointment he still holds. In 1882 he was appointed by the Queen Secretary to the Royal Commission for inquiring into the pollution of the River Thames. In June, 1861, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London; he has served twice on the council, and was Vice-President in 1876. He was elected into the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1877, and into the Athenæum Club without ballot (as a scientific distinction) in 1864. He published in 1844 a quarto Treatise on the Steam Engine; in 1848 a translation of a German work on the same subject; in 1864 and 1870 Scientific Chapters in the Lives of Robert Stephenson and I. K. Brunel; in 1872 a treatise on Iron; and in 1877 "The Life of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart." He is also the author of a well-known scientific work on the game of Whist; has written a great number of papers for scientific journals and periodicals; and is a contributor to the *Quarterly Review*. He has also studied music, and has been an organ player and composer. He took, in 1860, the Oxford degree of Bachelor, and in 1867 that of Doctor of Music, and remains a member of St. John's College in that University. He has held for some years the office of Examiner in Music at the University of London. He is the author of "The Philosophy of Music," 1879; and "The Story of Mozart's Requiem," 1879.

POLLOCK, The Hon. Sir Charles Edward, was born Oct. 21, 1823, and received his education at St. Paul's School. When his

father, the late Sir Frederick Pollock, was Attorney-General in 1843-4, Mr. Pollock acted as his secretary, and on the elevation of his father to the position of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1844, Mr. Pollock became a pupil of the late Mr. Justice Willes, in whose chambers he remained for nearly three years. Mr. Pollock was called to the bar in 1847, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1866. He was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in succession to Mr. Baron Channell, resigned, in Jan. 1873, and soon afterwards received the honour of knighthood. Before his elevation to the Bench, he published several legal textbooks, including a "Treatise on the Law of Merchant Shipping," and another on the "Law and Practice of the County Courts."

PONSONBY, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Frederick, C.B., son of Major-General the Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby, was born at Corfu, in 1825, and after receiving a professional education at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was appointed Ensign in the 49th Regiment in 1842. After being transferred to the Grenadier Guards, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1849 was made Private Secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, an office which he held under Lords St. Germans and Carlisle while Viceroys of Ireland. In 1855 he joined the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea, and served at the siege of Sebastopol. On the conclusion of the war he was appointed Equerry to the Prince Consort, and after his Royal Highness's death, proceeded to Canada, where he commanded a battalion of the Grenadier Guards. On April 8, 1870, he was appointed Private Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen. On the death of Sir Thomas Biddulph he was appointed Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse in Oct., 1878. He is a Knight of the Third Class of the Order of Medjidie, was created a Companion of the Bath, Aug. 26, 1872, and was one of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

POOLE, The Right Rev. Arthur William, Bishop of Japan, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford (B.A. 1873; M.A. 1876). He was curate of St. Aldate, Oxford, from 1876 to 1878; master of the "Noble" High School at Masulipatam, in the presidency of Madras, from 1878 to 1881; and was consecrated Bishop of the Church of England in Japan, by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), in Lambeth Palace chapel, Oct. 18, 1883.

PORTER, Admiral David Dixon, born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1814. He is the youngest son of Commodore David Porter, who commanded the *Essex* frigate in the war with Great Britain in 1812-14. He entered the service as a midshipman, in Feb., 1829, and served in the Mediterranean until 1835, when he was employed for several years in the coast survey and river explorations, and became a Lieutenant in 1841. At the close of 1845 he was placed on special duty at the Observatory at Washington, which position he resigned in 1846, in order to take part in the Mexican war. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and at the beginning of 1862 the mortar fleet for the reduction of the forts below New Orleans was placed under his orders, the entire naval force being commanded by Commodore Farragut. After the capture of New Orleans he proceeded up the river with his fleet, and was engaged in the unsuccessful siege of Vicksburg, which was raised July 22, 1862. In the summer of 1863, during the second siege of Vicksburg, he bombarded the works, and rendered material assistance to General Grant, who commanded the besieging army, until the occupation of that stronghold, July 4. For this he was made Rear-Admiral. Admiral Porter was

employed in several important expeditions, especially in the two combined attacks on Fort Fisher, which commands the approaches to Wilmington, North Carolina. The first of these, at the close of 1864, miscarried. The second, in Jan., 1865, was completely successful. Admiral Porter was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral July 25, 1866, and after the death of Admiral Farragut was promoted, Oct. 17, 1870, to the rank of Admiral, which carries with it the command of the entire navy of the United States, subject only to the President. From 1866 to 1870 he was Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

PORTER, Josias Leslie, D.D., LL.D., was born Oct. 4, 1823, at Burt, co. Donegal, Ireland, being the youngest son of Lieutenant William Porter. He was educated at the University of Glasgow (B.A. 1842; M.A. 1843), afterwards at the University of Edinburgh, and the Free Church College. He was ordained in the Presbyterian Church of England in 1846. He married, in 1849, Margaret Rainey, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Cooke, D.D., LL.D., of Belfast. He went on a mission to Syria, in 1849, and travelled extensively through Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, Asia Minor, Greece, and Algeria. On his return to Ireland, he was appointed Professor of Biblical Criticism in the Assembly's College, Belfast. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1875. He was appointed by Parliament Commissioner of Intermediate Education (Ireland) in 1878, and nominated by the Crown President of Queen's College, Belfast, and Senator of the Queen's University in 1879; and Senator of the Royal University of Ireland in 1880. He received the hon. degrees of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1864; of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow in 1864; and of D. Lit. from the Queen's University in 1881. He is the author of "Five Years in Damascus," 2 vols., 1855; "Handbook for Syria and Palestine," 1858, and subsequent editions; "The Pentateuch and the Gospels," 1864; "The Giant Cities of Bashan," 1865, and subsequent editions; "The Life and Times of Dr. Cooke," 1871, and subsequent editions; "The Pew and Study Bible," 1876; articles in Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible;" Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," 3rd edit.; the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 8th edit.; the American "Bibliotheca Sacra," and *Princeton Review;* and *Journal of Sacred Literature.* Dr. Porter was largely engaged in organizing the great scheme of Intermediate Education in Ireland, when he was appointed Commissioner by Her Majesty's Government; and in arranging the courses and preparing the programme of examinations for the Royal University, in which he has been from the first a member of the Standing Committee of the Senate.

PORTER, Noah, D.D., LL.D., was born at Farmington, Connecticut, Dec. 14, 1811. A.B. (Yale Coll.), 1831. He taught school at New Haven from 1831 to 1833, and was a tutor at Yale from 1833 to 1835, studying theology at the same time. In 1836 he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at New Milford, Connecticut, and in 1843 was settled at Springfield, Massachusetts. He returned to Yale as professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy in 1846, and on the resignation of Dr. Woolsey in 1871 was elected president of Yale. He is author of "Historical Discourses," 1840; "The Educational Systems of the Puritans and the Jesuits Compared," 1851; "The Human Intellect," 1868; "Books and Reading," 1870; "American Colleges and the American Public," 1870; "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy," 1871; and "The Science of Nature versus the Science of Man," 1871. Dr. Porter has been

the principal editor of the latest revised editions of "Webster's Dictionary," 1864, 1880.

PORTSMOUTH, Bishop of. (*See* Virtue.)

PORTUGAL, King of. (*See* Louis.)

POTT, The Ven. Alfred, B.D., born at Norwood, Surrey, Sept. 30, 1822, was educated at Eton, and at Balliol and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford. He was appointed Vicar of Cuddesdon in 1852; first Principal of the Theological College there in 1853; Rector of East Hendred, Berks, in 1858; Vicar of Abingdon in 1868; Archdeacon of Berkshire in 1870; Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford in 1873; Vicar of Clifton Hampden, Oxfordshire, in 1874; and Vicar of Sonning, Berks, in 1882; Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford 1873. Archdeacon Pott is the author of "Confirmation Lectures," 1850; "Village Sermons," 1867; and several "charges," sermons, and tracts.

POTTER, George, was born at Kenilworth in 1832. He was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner at Coventry, where he worked several years after he had learned his trade. He came to London in 1853, and obtained employment as a journeyman joiner in the large firm of Myers and Son, after which he worked at several large firms, and, as an experienced mechanic, always obtaining the highest wages. In 1857 the workmen in the building trades commenced an agitation for a reduction in their hours of labour, and Mr. Potter was sent as a delegate to represent the carpenters and joiners, when he soon attracted attention by his argumentative and practical speeches, and subsequently he was elected Secretary. The great lock-out in the building trades of Aug., 1859, occurred, and he was called from his trade to conduct the movement on behalf of the workmen. During the contest, which lasted twenty-seven weeks, Mr. Potter gave great satisfaction to the men by the tact and judgment which he displayed, and the manner in which he brought about the withdrawal of the "odious document" by the employers. After this Mr. Potter established the *Beehive*, an organ of labour on behalf of working-men. The paper has lately changed its name to the *Industrial Review*, and is ably conducted by him. In the columns of this paper, and at meetings held in every large town in the country, he has advocated and defended trade unions, and has been one of the principal persons to attain for these organizations their present position of power and influence. Mr. Potter took a very prominent part in the Reform movement of 1867, during which time he was President of the London Working Men's Association, and he got up and superintended the great Trades' Reform Demonstration on Dec. 3, 1866, when 80,000 of the London artisans walked through the streets with bands and banners. Mr. Potter has taken part in all the social and political movements of the working classes during the last twenty years, and his services were recognized by the working men of London and the country in 1866, when they presented him with an address and a purse containing £300. He is a member of the London School Board for the city of Westminster, having been elected in Nov., 1873, second on the poll by 8,120 votes, and he was re-elected in 1876. At the general election, 1874, he was a candidate for a seat in Parliament at Peterborough, but was unsuccessful, owing to seven candidates going to the poll; he was, however, the third highest Liberal candidate on the poll. He is the author of articles on Capital and Labour, and Trades' Unions and Co-operation; and is now publishing a series of social and political "Tracts for the People," which are being largely circulated.

POUYER-QUERTIER, Augustin Thomas, a French statesman, born Sept. 3, 1820, at Étoutteville-

en-Caux (Seine-Inférieure). A large manufacturer, he became, in 1854, Maire of Fleury-sur-Andelle, which he also represented in the Conseil Général. Subsequently he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce at Rouen; administrator of the Bank of France (branch of the Seine-Inférieure); and President of the committee formed for the relief of the workmen engaged in the manufacture of cotton. In 1857 and 1863 he was elected a Deputy in the Corps Législatif in the government interest for the first circonscription for the department of the Seine-Inférieure. M. Pouyer-Quertier rendered himself very conspicuous by the pertinacity with which he opposed the doctrines of Free Trade, especially as applied to the Treaty of Commerce with England, and by his unsparing exposure of the abuses of the great financial and railway companies in France. In consequence he lost the support of the government, and at the general election of May, 1869, failed to secure his re-election. After the fall of the empire, M. Pouyer-Quertier was returned to the National Assembly, and was intrusted by M. Thiers with the conduct of the negotiations with Germany respecting the Alsace-Lorraine treaties, which, in Oct., 1871, he brought to a successful issue. He was promoted to be a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 20, 1871. He was elected a Senator in Jan., 1876; his term of office expired in 1882.

POYNTER, Edward John, R.A., was born at Paris, March 20, 1836, being son of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, architect. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Ipswich Grammar School; afterwards he studied art in English schools from 1854 to 1856, and under Gleyre in Paris from 1856 to to 1859. He was made an Associate of the Royal Academy in Jan., 1869; a member of the Belgian Water-Colour Society, in 1871; and was appointed Slade Professor of Art at University College, Gower Street, London, in May, 1871, the appointment being renewed in 1873 for four years. He was elected a Royal Academician, June 29, 1876. Mr. Poynter exhibited at the Royal Academy, "Israel in Egypt," 1867; "The Catapult," 1868; "Perseus and Andromeda," 1872; "More of More Hall and the Dragon," 1873; "Rhodope," 1874; "The Festival," and "The Golden Age," 1875; "Atalanta's Race," 1876; "The Fortune-Teller," his diploma picture, 1877; and "Zenobia captive," 1878. He also painted cartoons for the mosaic of St. George in the Westminster Palace, 1869; designed the architectural and tile decorations for the grill-room at South Kensington, 1868-70; painted a fresco in St. Stephen's Church, Dulwich, 1872-3; and has exhibited many other smaller works in the Academy and Dudley Water-Colour Exhibition. For several years he was Director for Art and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington, but he resigned that office in July, 1881, though he consented to continue his connection with the Department as Visitor of the Training School. He is the author of "Ten Lectures on Art," 1879.

PRATI, Giovanni, one of the most popular of living Italian poets, was born Jan. 27, 1815, at Dascindo, on the southern slope of the Tyrolese Alps, and studied law in the University of Padua. His first poem, a melancholy love-story, entitled "Edmenegarda," appeared at Milan in 1841, and met with a success so decided that its author resolved to quit Padua and to abandon the legal profession, in order to devote himself exclusively to literature. His "Canti Lirici," "Canti per il Popolo," and "Ballate," were quite as popular as his first work. They were followed in rapid succession by "Nuovi Canti," "Memori e Lacrime," "Lettere a

Maria," and "Passegiate Solitarie." His "Canti Politici," published in 1849, and some other works of his composed about this period, gave animated expression to the aspirations of Italian liberalism, but in his later works Signor Prati, tired with the ever-changing influences of passing events, has sought to develop a philosophical idea in each of his poems:—"Rodolfo," "La Battaglia d' Imera," "Satania e le Grazie," published in 1855, and "Il Conte Riga," published in 1856, forming a series of episodes and pictures, which, in the mind of the author, are connected with a vast epic on human destiny and the eternal strife between good and evil, God and Satan. Among his more recent works are "Ariberto," 1860; a poem dedicated to France (1870), which speaks, though not prophetically, of the defeat of Prussia, and which is written throughout in triple rhyme; "Vannus Iacchi," in Latin hexameters, 1871; and an "Ode to Amadeus of Savoy, King of Spain," 1871. On his appointment by the late King Charles Albert as Poet-Laureate (*Poeta Cesareo*) to the Royal House of Savoy, in 1849, Signor Prati took up his residence at Turin. He was elected a deputy in the Italian Parliament in Dec., 1862. In 1876 he was created a Senator of the kingdom of Italy.

PRENDERGAST, John Patrick, was born at Dublin, March 7, 1808, and educated under the Rev. Dr. Richard Valpy at Reading Royal Grammar School prior to graduating at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish bar in 1830; was appointed Commissioner in 1865 jointly with the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President of Maynooth, by Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, to select Official Papers regarding Ireland from the Carte Collection of Papers in the Bodleian Library, Oxford; and in 1870, with the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, to calendar the State Papers (Ireland) of James I. Mr. Prendergast is author of "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland," 1865; 2nd edit., 1870. He has contributed papers to the Journal of the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, and the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. He is an honorary member of the latter Society and of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Mr. Prendergast has just edited a work by the late Charles Haliday, of Monkstown Park, co. Dublin, entitled "The Scandinavian Kingdom of Dublin;" and is engaged upon "The Restoration—Settlement of Ireland, or History of the Acts of the Settlement and Explanation, A.D., 1660-1669."

PRESSENSÉ, Edmond de, D.D., a Protestant minister, born at Paris, Jan. 27, 1824, pursued his studies in that city, at Lausanne, under Professor Vinet, and at the Universities of Halle and Berlin. On his return to Paris he was appointed pastor of the Taitbout Chapel, where he soon gained a high reputation as a preacher. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Breslau in 1863. He sat in the National Assembly as a deputy for the department of the Seine from July, 1871, till the close of the year 1875, and he was elected a Life Senator, Nov. 17, 1883. Of his numerous works the following have been translated into English:—"The Religions before Christ, being an Introduction to the History of the First Three Centuries of the Church, translated by L. Corkran," 8vo, Edinburgh, 1862; "The Land of the Gospel: notes of a Journey in the East," 8vo, London, 1865; "Jesus Christ: His Times, Life, and Work, translated by Annie Harwood," 8vo, London, 1866, 2nd edit. 1868, 3rd edit. 1869; "The Redeemer: Discourses," 8vo, Edinburgh, 1864, 8vo, Boston (U.S.), 1867; "The Mystery of Suffering, and Discourses, translated by Annie

Harwood," 8vo, London, 1868; "The Church and the French Revolution, a History of the Relations of Church and State, from 1789 to 1802, translated by T. Stroyau," 8vo, London, 1869; "The Early Years of Christianity, translated by A. Harwood," 8vo, London, 1869.

PRESTWICH, Joseph, M.A., F.R.S., the descendant of an old Lancashire family, was born at Pensbury, Clapham, near London, March 12, 1812. He was educated at various preparatory schools, and in Paris; Dr. Valpy's, Reading; and finally at University College, London. His tastes would have led him to choose a profession, but circumstances obliged him to engage in active business in the City. Mr. Prestwich's first works were papers on the Gamrie Ichthvolites, and Shells in the Till of Banffshire, and on the Geology of Coalbrook Dale, published in the Transactions of the Geological Society, 1835; this was followed by a series of papers on Tertiary Geology, published in the Journal of the Geological Society, and by two papers on the Quaternary beds of the valley of the Somme, published in the Philosophical Transactions, in which he was the first to show on sufficient geological evidence the validity of the fact, so often and so unsuccessfully brought forward by many observers on the Continent and in this country, of the contemporaneity of man with the extinct mammalia. He is also the author of a little work on the geology of the neighbourhood of London, entitled "The Ground beneath us," as well as of a more elaborate work, "The Water-bearing Strata of the Country around London." In 1849 the Geological Society awarded him the Wollaston Medal for his researches on the coalfield of Coalbrook Dale, and those on the tertiary districts of London and Hampshire. In 1865 the Royal Society awarded him a Royal Medal for his contributions to geological science, and more especially for his paper in the Philosophical Transactions "On the Occurrence of Flint Implements associated with the remains of animals of extinct species in beds of a late geological period in France and in England;" and that "On the Theoretical Considerations on the Conditions under which the Drift deposits containing the remains of extinct Mammalia and Flint Implements were accumulated, and on their geological age." He served on the Royal Coal Commission of 1866, for which he drew up two of the separate reports; and on the Royal Commission on Water Supply of 1867. He was President of the Geological Society 1870-72; Vice-President of the Royal Society 1870-71. In 1872 he retired from business. In 1874 the Institution of Civil Engineers awarded him a Telford Medal and premium for his paper on the "Geological Conditions affecting the Construction of a Tunnel between England and France." He was appointed Professor of Geology at Oxford, June 29, 1874, in succession to the late Professor Phillips, and his inaugural lecture was published under the title of "The Past and Future of Geology," 1875. In 1876, in investigating the conditions for a better water-supply, he pointed out that there was under Oxford an abundant source of mineral water, allied to, but stronger than those of Cheltenham and Leamington.

PRETORIA, Bishop of. *See* Bousfield.

PRICE, The Rev. Bartholomew, M.A., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. William Price, rector of Coln St. Dennis, Gloucestershire, where he was born in 1818, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1840, taking first-class honours in mathematics. He was elected Fellow of his college, and was afterwards appointed Tutor, and has several times been one of the Public Examiners in Mathematical and Physical Science. He

was appointed Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford in 1853, and is a member of the Hebdomadal Council, a Curator of the Bodleian Library, an honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, a member of the Governing Body of Winchester College, and a visitor of Greenwich Observatory. He is the author of a work on the Infinitesimal Calculus, including separate treatises on Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Statics, and Dynamics, published at the Clarendon Press in 1854-65.

PRICE, Bonamy, M.A., born in Guernsey, May 22, 1807, was educated under private tutors, and at Worcester College, Oxford, where he obtained a double first-class in classics and mathematics in Dec., 1829, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. He was appointed Assistant-Master in Rugby School in Feb., 1830, and Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford in Feb., 1868. Professor Price is the author of "The Anglo-Catholic Theory," reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review* of Oct., 1851; "The Principles of Currency, Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford," 1869; "Of Currency and Banking," 1876; "Practical Political Economy," 1878; an Address as President of the Economical Department of the Social Science Congress at Cheltenham, 1878; and a second at Nottingham, 1882; and many articles in reviews and magazines.

PRIESTLEY, William Overend, M.D., born near Leeds, Yorkshire, June 24, 1829, is the son of Joseph Priestley, Esq., grandnephew of the celebrated chemist Joseph Priestley, LL.D. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and took the degree of M.D. in 1853. Besides other academic distinctions, he was Senate Gold Medallist at his graduation, this being the highest honour of the University, and awarded only for original researches. Settling in London as a physician in 1856, he became one of the lecturers at the Grosvenor Place School of Medicine. Somewhat later he was appointed Lecturer on Midwifery at the Middlesex Hospital, and in 1862 Professor of Obstetric Medicine in King's College, London, and Physician to King's College Hospital. He is now Consulting Physician to King's College Hospital. Dr. Priestley is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians both in London and Edinburgh, a Fellow of King's College, a member of the Council of King's College, and member of various learned societies. He has held the office of Examiner for the prescribed term of years both in the University of London, the Royal College of Physicians, and the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1875 and 1876 he was President of the Obstetrical Society of London. Dr. Priestley is the author of a work "On the Development of the Gravid Uterus," and joint editor of Sir J. Y. Simpson's "Obstetric Works;" and has written various papers on natural history and medicine. He was one of the Physicians-Accoucheur to H.R.H. the late Princess Louis of Hesse (Alice of Great Britain) having been commissioned by the Queen to attend her daughter at Darmstadt. He is also one of the Physicians-Accoucheur to H.R.H. the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

PRINSEP, Valentine C., A.R.A., painter, was born in India, Feb. 14, 1838, and educated at Haileybury College. He was originally intended for the Indian Civil Service, but he preferred the profession of artist. His paintings, which occupy a prominent place in the annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy, are of a high order, and remarkable for a power and vigour of design, and beauty of colouring very rare in modern days. He has published a book of his travels in

India, entitled "Imperial India," giving an account of his visits to the Courts of the various Princes of that Empire who figured in the picture of the Assemblage of Delhi, now hanging in Buckingham Palace. This picture was presented to the Queen by the Indian nation. It was exhibited in the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1880. Mr. Prinsep was elected an A.R.A. Jan. 22, 1879.

PRIOR, Richard Chandler Alexander, M.D., F.L.S., born at Corsham, Wilts, in 1809, and educated at Charterhouse and at Wadham College, Oxford. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of several learned societies. Dr. Prior is the translator of "Ancient Danish Ballads," and the author of "Popular Names of British Plants."

PRITCHARD, The Rev. Charles, D.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., born about 1808, graduated B.A., in 1830 as fourth Wrangler at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he was elected a Fellow. He is well known in the scientific world, and has written various treatises, some of which are published in the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society. Amongst these may be mentioned, "A Treatise on Statical Couples," "On the Figure of the Earth," "On the Conjunctions of Jupiter and Saturn," and a "Paper on an Improved Method of using Mercury for Astronomical Purposes." He wrote the article, "The Star of the Magi," in the Biblical Dictionary, and several sermons; more particularly one preached before the British Association at Nottingham in 1866. He was elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society in Jan., 1866; Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in Feb., 1867; and Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, Feb. 10, 1870. At his urgency the University of Oxford have recently erected an Observatory, provided with lecture-rooms and all necessary appliances for the instruction of the students, and for original researches.

PROCTOR, Richard Anthony, B.A., was born at Chelsea, March 23, 1837, and in boyhood was educated chiefly at home, having had bad health for several years; subsequently he pursued his studies at King's College, London, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated as 23rd Wrangler in 1860. He was appointed an honorary Fellow of King's College, London, in 1873, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, in 1866. He was appointed Honorary Secretary of that society, and editor of its Proceedings, in Feb., 1872, but resigned these offices in Nov., 1873. He has at no time been a candidate for any appointment or salaried office of any kind, and he has not proceeded to his M.A. degree, for the reason that it is not, like the B.A. degree (at least at Cambridge), a title representing work done, but money paid. Having analysed results collected by the Herschels, Struve, and others, and carried out a series of original researches, including the construction of a chart of 324,000 stars, Mr. Proctor was led to a new theory of the structure of the Stellar Universe; investigated the conditions of the Transits of Venus in 1874 and 1882, and published many illustrative charts. He maintained, on theoretical grounds, in 1869, the since established theory of the solar corona, and also that of the inner complex solar atmosphere afterwards discovered by Young of America. Mr. Proctor lectured on astronomy in America in 1873-74. He again visited the United States in 1875, and after an absence of seven months, during which period he delivered 142 lectures, he returned to England in May, 1876. In Nov., 1875, Mr. Proctor announced, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, that he had severed his connection with the Roman Catholic Church,

to which he had been a convert of some years' standing. The theologians of the Church, he intimated, had convinced him that the holding of certain scientific views was incompatible with loyalty to the faith. As however he was convinced that those scientific views were in the main correct, he, acting on his private and individual judgment, thought he had no alternative but to abandon the Church. His works are: "Saturn and its System," 1865; "Handbook of Stars," and "Gnomonic Star Atlas," 1866: "Constellation Seasons, Sun Views of the Earth," 1867; "Half-hours with the Telescope," 1868; "Half-hours with Stars," 1869; "Other Worlds than Ours: the Plurality of Worlds studied under the light of recent Scientific Researches," with large Star Atlas, 1870, 4th edit., 1878; "The Sun," "Light Science for Leisure Hours," and "Elementary Astronomy," 1871; "Orbs around Us," "Elementary Geography," "School Atlas of Astronomy," and "Essays on Astronomy," 1872; "The Moon," "Borderland of Science," "Expanse of Heaven," and 2nd series of "Light Science," 1873; "Universe and Coming Transits," and "Transits of Venus," 1874, 3rd edit., 1878; and "A Treatise on the Cycloid and all Forms of Cycloidal Curves, and on the Use of Cycloidal Curves in dealing with the Motions of Planets, Comets, &c., and of Matter projected from the Sun," 1878.

PRUSSIA, King of. (*See* William.)

PULLING, Alexander, Serjeant-at-Law, son of the late Capt. G. C. Pulling, R.N., born at St. Arvan's, Monmouthshire, in 1815, was educated at a private school, and afterwards at Merchant Taylors' School. Mr. Pulling was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1843; was made a Serjeant-at-Law, 1863; and is one of the leaders of the South Wales circuit. He was appointed a revising barrister in 1857, a magistrate for Gloucestershire in 1867, and has frequently acted as Deputy-Judge of County Courts, and Judge under the Welsh Circuit Commissions. He effectually aided the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Corporation of London, 1853, as fully appears by their report; and many of his suggestions as to the local government of London, private bill legislation, and electioneering bribery, have been quoted with approbation in Parliament. Mr. Serjeant Pulling originated the useful reform in our law reporting system, which is now carried out by the Council of Law Reporting. He is a working member of that body, one of the senior members of the Law Amendment Society, and of the jurisprudence department of the National Association for Promoting Social Science. Since 1863 he has been one of the managing trustees of the *Stamford Mercury*. He was in 1855 appointed to act as senior commissioner in carrying into effect the Metropolis Management Act; and in 1866 was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Boston. He is the author of a "Treatise on the Laws, Customs, and Franchises of the City of London," 1842; "The Order of the Coif," 1883; and other works; pamphlets on the subject of local government, private bill legislation, corrupt practices at elections, trial by jury, reform of the law reports, crime and criminals, public prosecutor; and articles in the *Edinburgh Review* and *Law Review and Magazine*.

PUVIS DE CHAVANNES, Pierre, a French painter, was born at Lyons, Dec. 14, 1824. He became a pupil of Henri Scheffer and Couture, and devoted himself specially to mural and decorative painting. His first considerable work was a series of five compositions intended for the dining-room of his brother. One of these, "Un Retour de Chasse," was exhibited at the Salon of 1859. In 1861 he

exhibited "La Paix" and "La Guerre." These two subjects won for him his first public success. They were destined for the Museum at Amiens; and two others of the same series, "Le Travail" and "Le Repos," appeared at the Salon of 1863. These decorations were completed by twelve colossal figures, and an allegorical representation of the Department of the Somme "Ave Picardia Nutrix," 1865. He has also exhibited "L'Automne," 1864; "La Nuit," which attracted great attention; "La Vigilance" and "La Fantaisie," 1866; "Le Jeu," 1868; "Massilia," 1869. "Massilia" was one of a series of decorations executed for the Museum of Marseilles, and shortly after this date M. de Chavannes began to treat a different order of subjects, but his "St. John" and his "Ville de Paris pendant le Siège," showed that the path of mystical allegory was foreign to the character of his talent, and in the "Scenes from the Life of St. Geneviève," which occupied him for four years at the Panthéon, he returned to the style and nature of his earlier compositions.

PYAT, Félix, political writer and dramatist, born at Vierzon, Oct. 4, 1810, received an excellent education, studied law at Paris, and was admitted an advocate in 1831. Contrary to the wishes of his friends, he devoted himself to literature, and after writing for the *Figaro* and the *Charivari*, was attached to the *Siècle*. As an author he is best known by his dramas, such as "Mathilde," "Diogène," and "Le Chiffonnier de Paris," which acquired considerable popularity on account of the political allusions they contain. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, he abandoned literature for politics, joining the ranks of Ledru Rollin, with whom he went into exile. His political views are developed in his work, "Le Droit du Travail," published in 1848, and he addressed "The Letter of the Jersey Exiles to the Queen of England," after the return of Her Majesty from her visit to France in 1855. He was tried for some political offence before the Correctional Police in Paris, and was sentenced *par contumace* to a fine and imprisonment in 1861. Soon after the establishment of the Republic in 1870, he returned to Paris, and became one of the leaders of the Communists, and the editor of several revolutionary journals, such as the *Combat* and the *Vengeur*. In March, 1873, he was condemned to death, *par contumace*, having been indicted for incitement to civil war, partisanship in the insurrection of the Commune, and complicity in the massacre of the hostages. The amnesty of July 14, 1880, permitted him to return to Paris.

PYCROFT, The Rev. James, born in 1813, took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1836, and was incumbent of St. Mary's, Barnstaple, from 1845 till 1856. He is principally known as having written "Twenty Years in the Church," 1859, and "Elkerton Rectory," 1860, which have been widely circulated among churchmen of every party. His "Agony Point," in 1861, and "Dragon's Teeth," in 1863, have both had a large circulation; the former containing a warning against living at "Agony Point," as to debts and other difficulties; the latter showing the crop of pernicious habits which spring from a defective system in modern education. His other works are "Remarks on School Education," and "Student's Guide to University Honours," 1842; "Greek Grammar Practice," and "Latin Grammar Practice," 1844; "Collegian's Guide;" "Recollections of College Life," 1845; and "Ways and Works of Men of Letters," 1860.

PYNE, Louisa, a popular English singer, daughter of a well-known singer, Mr. G. Pyne, and niece of

the late Mr. James Pyne, born in 1832, was at a very early age the pupil of Sir George Smart, and made her first appearance about 1842. She sang in Paris with great success in 1847, appeared in opera in 1849, performed at the Royal Italian Opera in 1851, and visited the United States, where she was enthusiastically received in 1854. After an absence of three years she returned to her native land, and was, in conjunction with Mr. Harrison, joint lessee for a short season of the Lyceum and Drury Lane, and from 1858 till 1862 of Covent Garden Theatre. The enterprise having failed, Miss Louisa Pyne transferred her services to Her Majesty's Theatre, and has frequently performed at Her Majesty's Concerts at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. She is married to Mr. Frank Bodda, but retains her maiden name on the stage.

Q

QUATREFAGES DE BRÉAU, Jean Louis Armand de, born at Valleraugue (Gard), France, Feb. 10, 1810, of a Protestant family, completed his education at Strasburg, where he took the degree of M.D., and began to write on subjects of natural philosophy as early as 1829. In 1839 he was called to the chair of Zoology at Toulouse, but soon resigned that appointment and went to Paris. In 1842, and after having travelled round the coasts of Italy and Sicily, he contributed some papers on natural history to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, republished in 1854 under the title of "Souvenirs d'un Naturaliste." He was nominated Professor of Natural History in the Lycée Napoléon in 1850, was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences April 26, 1852, was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour April 25, 1845, was called to the chair of Anatomy and Ethnology in the Museum of Natural History at Paris in 1855, and was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Aug. 14, 1863. One of his latest works has been translated into English by Isabella Innes, under the title of "The Prussian Race Ethnologically Considered," to which is appended, "Some Account of the Bombardment of the Museum of Natural History by the Prussians in Jan., 1871," London, 1872. He has since published "L'Espèce Humaine," 1877.

QUEBEC, Bishop of. (*See* Williams, Dr.)

QUEENSLAND (North), Bishop of. (*See* Stanton.)

QUESTEL, Charles Auguste, architect, born at Paris, Sept. 18, 1807, studied in the École des Beaux Arts from 1823 to 1828, and ten years later, after a competition which had been commenced in 1835, his plans for the new cathedral at Nimes were adopted, and then carried out under his superintendence. He also designed the great fountains on the Esplanade in the same city. As architect to the Commission on Historical Monuments, he brought to light and sketched the Amphitheatre of Arles, with a plan for its restoration; and also, in conjunction with M. Laisné, the Pont du Gard. All these designs were exhibited at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1855. Having been appointed architect of the châteaux of Versailles and Trianon, M. Questel made arrangements for the fêtes in Aug., 1855, on the occasion of the visit of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. He afterwards served on the Council on Public Buildings, and became Professor in the École des Beaux Arts, and Director of the Studio which was formerly M. Gilbert's. M. Questel, who had been created in 1863 an Officer of the Legion of Honour, was elected a titulary Member of the Section of Architec-

ture in the Académie des Beaux Arts, Dec. 9, 1871.

R.

RALSTON, William Ralston Shedden, M.A., was born in 1828, and studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1846 to 1850, and obtained the degree of M.A. From 1853 to 1875 he served in the British Museum as an Assistant Librarian. He has published "Kriloff and his Fables," 1869; 3rd edition, 1871; "Liza," a translation of Turgenev's novel, "Dvoryanskoe Gnyezdo," 1869; "The Songs of the Russian People, as illustrative of Slavonic Mythology and Russian Social Life," 1872; "Russian Folk Tales," 1873; "Early History of Russia," 1874. He has also contributed a great number of articles to English periodicals. Mr. Ralston has been twice Ilchester Lecturer in the University of Oxford, and he is a Corresponding Member of the Imperial Russian Geographical and Historical Societies, an honorary Member of the Moscow Society of Amateurs of Russian History and Literature and of the Nijni Novgorod Statistical Committee.

RAMSAY, Sir Andrew Crombie, LL.D., F.R.S., born in 1814, and educated at Glasgow, was appointed to the Geological Survey of Great Britain in 1841, and became Director of the same in 1845. He was nominated Professor of Geology at University College in 1848, Lecturer on Geology at the Royal School of Mines in 1851, and was President of the Geological Society in 1862 and 1863. He became F.R.S. in 1849, Knight of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus in 1862, LL.D. in Edinburgh, Neill Gold Medallist, Royal Society, Edinburgh, in 1866, and Wollaston Gold Medallist, Geological Society of London, 1871. In 1872 he was appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and of the Museum of Practical Geology. On retiring from these offices in 1881 he received the honour of knighthood. He presided over the meeting of the British Association which was held at Swansea in Aug., 1880. He is an Associate of many foreign societies, including the Academy of Sciences of Brussels, the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, the Royal Academy of Sciences, Turin, the Natural History Society of Switzerland, the Natural History Society of Neuchatel, the American Society of Sciences, Boston, and of many British provincial societies. He has written "The Geology of Arran," "Geology of North Wales," 1858; "Old Glaciers of North Wales and Switzerland," 1860; "Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain," 1878; and many miscellaneous memoirs, chiefly on theoretical questions in geology, some of which have been translated into German and Italian.

RANDOLPH, The Rev. Francis Charles Hingeston, M.A., born March 31, 1833, was educated at the Truro Grammar School, and at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A., 1855; M.A., 1858). Having held a curacy in Oxford (Holywell), he was appointed in 1859 to the Perpetual Curacy of Hampton Gay, near Oxford, and in 1860 to the Rectory of Ringmore, Devon. He is the author of "Specimens of Ancient Cornish Crosses, Fonts, &c.," 1850; "Four Years of a Country Friendly Society," 1870; edited "The Poems of Francis Hingeston," 1857; "The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave" (under the direction of the Master of the Rolls); "Johannis Capgravii, Liber de Illustribus Henricis" (in the same series); "The Book of the Illustrious Henries" translated from the Latin of Capgrave), 1858; and "A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV." (for the Master of the Rolls), 1860.

RANGOON, Bishop of. (*See* Strachan.)

RANKÉ, Leopold von, professor of history, born at Wiche, in Thuringia, Dec. 21, 1795, embraced the profession of teacher, and in 1818 became head master of the Gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, devoting his leisure to historical studies. "The History of the Roman and Germanic Peoples, from 1494 to 1535," and "A Critique upon the Later Historians," published in 1824, attracted so much attention that he was invited to Berlin in 1825, as Professor Extraordinary of History in the University, and was sent, in 1827, by the Prussian Government to Vienna, Rome, and more particularly to Venice, to examine the historical materials there deposited. The first-fruits of these investigations were "The Princes and People of Southern Europe in the 17th and 18th Centuries," published in 1827; and "The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688," in 1831; followed by the "Popes of Rome: their Church and their State in the 16th and 17th Centuries," in 1834-39. The work in which Ranké displays the most laborious investigation, and the greatest completeness of form, is his "German History in the Times of the Reformation," published in 1839-47. His works have been translated and published in this country by Mrs. Austin and Mr. Scott. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Ranke edited, in 1832, the *Historical and Political Gazette*, which he was compelled to discontinue on account of its liberal tone. Between 1837 and 1840 he published three volumes of "Annals of the German Monarchy under the House of Saxony," followed by "Nine Books of Prussian History" in 1847-8; "Civil Wars and Monarchy in the 16th and 17th Centuries: a History of France, principally during that period," in 1852-3; and "Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. of Austria: an Essay on the Political and Religious State of Germany immediately after the Reformation." In 1841 he was appointed Historiographer of Prussia, and in 1848 was elected a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort. He was ennobled in 1866. Among his more recent publications are—a "History of Wallenstein," 1869; "The German Powers and the League of Princes; being a History of Germany from 1780 to 1790" ("Die deutschen Mächte und der Fürstenbund: deutsche Geschichte von 1780 bis 1790"), vol. i., 1871; "A History of England, principally in the 17th Century," an English translation of which was issued from the Clarendon Press at Oxford, in 6 vols., 1875; "Friedrich der Grosse; Friederich Wilhelm der Vierte," two biographies, 1878; and "Weltgeschichte," vol. i., 1881.

RASSAM, Hormuzd, was born in 1826, at Mossul, in Northern Mesopotamia, on the bank of the Tigris, opposite the site of ancient Nineveh, of a family which claims descent from the Chaldeans and early Christians. In 1845 he joined Mr. Layard to assist him in his Assyrian researches, and lived with him as his friend and guest for more than two years. When Mr. Layard returned to England in 1847 Mr. Rassam came with him to complete his studies at Oxford, but before he was enabled to matriculate, Mr. Layard, who had again been requested by the trustees of the British Museum to resume his researches in Nineveh, applied for his services, and at the end of 1849 he was sent out by the British Museum authorities to assist him in his second undertaking. At the end of 1851 they returned to England after a most successful mission to both Assyria and Babylonia, the history of which was published by Mr. Layard, in his "Nineveh and Babylon." The trustees having determined to carry on further researches, and Mr. Layard declining

to go out again, commissioned Mr. Rassam to succeed him. During this expedition Mr. Rassam discovered in Nineveh the palace of Assur-Beni-Pal, who is commonly known by the name of Sardanapalus, in which there were found the beautiful sculptures representing the lion hunt, now in the British Museum, with many other remarkable antiquities relating to the history of the Assyrian Monarchy. The funds available for the researches having come to an end, Mr. Rassam returned to England in 1854. Soon afterwards he was asked to undertake another expedition to Mesopotamia for the British Museum, but as he had then been offered a political appointment at Aden by the late Sir James Outram, he preferred the permanent employment, and went out to that Arabian-British settlement at the end of the same year. There he had for some years the management of the political work amongst the neighbouring Arabs and African tribes, and acted as judge and magistrate, besides holding other minor appointments. When the quarrel took place in 1861 between the Imam of Muscat and his brother, the Sultan of Zanzibar, Mr. Rassam was chosen by Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, to represent the British Government at Muscat while the Governor-General of India was trying to act as a mediator between the brothers. He also received the special thanks of the Supreme Government of India, with a substantial present for the services he rendered to the State during the Indian mutiny. When the news reached the Foreign Office in 1864 that Consul Cameron and other European gentlemen had been imprisoned and ill-treated by Theodore, King of Abyssinia, Mr. Rassam was chosen by the British Government to proceed to the court of that monarch with a letter from the Queen asking for the release of the captives. He accordingly went to Massawah, the port of Abyssinia, from whence he wrote to Theodore for a safe conduct; and after having waited there more than a year, he was invited by the king to proceed to his court. Mr. Rassam was accompanied by Lieutenant Prideaux and Dr. Blanc, of the Bombay army, and they were received with every mark of distinction and honour. It seemed at one time that Mr. Rassam's mission would be crowned with success, but through Theodore's eccentricity, coupled with intrigue from other quarters, it was doomed to disappointment. Hopeful as Mr. Rassam was at first to procure the liberation of Consul Cameron and the other captives, he was himself arrested with his suite, and the three were sent as prisoners with the old captives to Magdala, where they were kept in chains for nearly two years. After the old captives, Consul Cameron and his fellow prisoners, had undergone about four years' rigorous confinement—and Mr. Rassam and his companions shared their fate for nearly two years and a half—they were ultimately set free by Theodore on the Easter Eve of 1868, after his defeat the day before by the British force under the command of Sir Robert Napier, at Arogay, below Magdala. Mr. Rassam published a narrative of the "British Mission to Theodore, King of Abyssinia, with Notices of the Country traversed from Massawah through the Soudan, the Amhara, and back to Amnesty Bay from Magdala," 2 vols., London, 1869. In 1876 he was selected by the trustees of the British Museum to conduct the Assyrian Explorations under a Firman granted to him by the Ottoman Government, through the influence of Sir Henry Layard, who was then acting as Her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople. From that time until July, 1882, he conducted the British National Archæological researches in Assyria, Armenia, and

Babylonia; during which time he succeeded in securing for the British Museum important relics connected with the history of those three great ancient kingdoms, amongst which he discovered in a small mound called "Balauat," in the vicinity of Nineveh, a magnificent pair of bronze gates, twenty feet high, forming a memorial of the wars of Shalmenesar III., B.C. 850. The rich embossed bronzes are now in the British Museum. He also discovered, amongst other sites, the great cities of Sippara, or Sepharvaim, and Cuthah, situated in Southern Mesopotamia. During the Turko-Russian war he was sent by the British Foreign Office on a special mission to Asia Minor, Armenia, and Kurdistan, to inquire into the condition of the different Christian communities, who were said to be maltreated by their Moslem countrymen.

RAWES, The Rev. Henry Augustus, D.D., was born at Easington, near Durham, in Dec., 1826; was educated at Houghton-le-Spring, in Durham, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. He became curate of St. Botolph, Aldgate, in June, 1851; curate of St. Bartholomew, Moor Lane, in June, 1853; Warden of the House of Charity, Soho, in May, 1854; was received into the Catholic Church in March, 1856; ordained priest in Nov., 1857; and took charge of the district of Notting Hill. He was created D.D. by order of Pope Pius IX. in 1875. Mr. Rawes is the author of "Homeward;" "Nine Visits to the Blessed Sacrament;" "Twelve Visits to our Lady and the City of God;" "Devotions for the Souls in Purgatory;" "Septem, or Seven Ways of Hearing Mass," 7th edit.; "Great Truths in Little Words;" "Sursum;" and "The Bread of Life; or, S. Thomas Aquinas on the Adorable Sacrament of the Altar. Arranged as Meditations," 1879.

RAWLE, The Right Rev. Richard, Bishop of Trinidad, was born about 1814, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow in 1836, and afterwards Tutor. He graduated B.A. (third wrangler and fourth in the first class of the classical tripos) in 1835, and M.A. in 1838. He became Rector of Cheadle, Staffordshire, in 1839; Principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes, in 1847; Vicar of Felmersham, near Bedford, in 1867; Vicar of Tamworth in 1869; and in 1872, on the election of the clergy and laity, the first Bishop of Trinidad, which had, until then, constituted a part of the diocese of Barbadoes. The ceremony of consecration took place in Lichfield Cathedral, June 29, 1872.

RAWLINSON, The Rev. George, M.A., fourth son of A. T. Rawlinson, Esq., of Chadlington, Oxon., born about 1815, was educated at Swansea Grammar School, and at Ealing School; entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1835; took a first class in classics in 1838; and was elected a Fellow of Exeter College in 1840. He obtained the Denyer Prize for a Theological Essay in 1842, and again in 1843, and having held for some years a Tutorship in his college, was appointed Moderator in 1852; became Public Examiner in 1854, again in 1856, 1868, and 1874; and preached the Bampton Lecture in 1859. He was elected without a contest to the Camden Professorship of Ancient History in the University in 1861, and took an active part in the agitation which preceded the passing of the Oxford University Act, in favour of the changes then effected. In Sept., 1872, he was appointed a Canon of Canterbury. He has written (in conjunction with Sir H. Rawlinson and Sir G. Wilkinson) "The History of Herodotus," a new English version, with copious notes, 1858-60; "The Historical Evidences of the Truth of the Scripture Records, in Eight

Lectures delivered in the Oxford University Pulpit, at the Bampton Lecture for 1859," published in 1860; "The Contrasts of Christianity with Heathen and Jewish Systems, in nine sermons preached before the University of Oxford on various occasions," 1861; "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," 4 vols., 1862-67; "A Manual of Ancient History," 1869; "The Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy; or, the Geography, History, and Antiquities of Parthia," 1873; "The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy; or, the Geography, History, and Antiquities of the Sassanian or New Persian Empire, collected and illustrated from Ancient and Modern sources," in 1876; a "History of Ancient Egypt," 2 vols., 1881; and other smaller works. Professor Rawlinson contributed an essay, the subject being, "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Pentateuch," to "Aids to Faith," edited by Dr. Thomson, in reply to "Essays and Reviews;" and was a contributor to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." He held the office of Classical Examiner under the Council of Military Education from 1859 to 1870. He has been Proctor in Convocation for the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury since 1873.

RAWLINSON, Sir Henry Creswicke, K.C.B., F.R.S., brother of the Rev. George Rawlinson, born at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, in 1810, was educated at Ealing School, served in the Bombay army from 1827 till 1833, was sent to Persia in Nov., 1833, and between that time and Dec., 1839, was actively employed in various parts of that country. He held high commands, and did good service in reorganizing a body of Persian troops. When the rupture with Persia compelled our officers to withdraw from that country, he proceeded through Scinde to Affghanistan, and in June, 1840, was appointed political agent t Kandahar, having been previously under orders for Khiva to meet Perofsky's expedition then on the march. Throughout the troubles that ensued he held the southern capital of the Affghans safe from all intrigues within and attacks without, and was repeatedly mentioned by Gen. Nott for his services in the field. He returned with the avenging army through Cabul and the Punjaub to India, to reappear, in 1843, on the ground he had before occupied, but as political agent in Turkish Arabia. In March, 1844, he was appointed Consul for Bagdad; in 1850 was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in Turkey; in 1851 was made Consul-General, resigning his post in Feb., 1855, and was made a Director of the East-India Company, and K.C.B. in 1856, and a Member of the Council of India from Sept., 1858, to the following April, when he was sent as Envoy to the court of Teheran, with the local rank of Major-General. Sir Henry, who is a F.R.S., Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge, a Chevalier of the "Order of Merit" in Prussia, and Corresponding Member of the French Institute, is the author of various papers on the antiquities of the East, and on the interpretation of the cuneiform inscriptions of Persia, Assyria, and Babylonia, in the Journals of the Geographical and Asiatic Societies; also of "England and Russia in the East: a series of papers on the Political and Geographical Condition of Central Asia," 1875. He was member for Reigate, in the Liberal interest, from Feb. to Sept., 1858, and was returned for Frome at the general election in July, 1865. Having represented this borough for three years, he withdrew at the general election in 1868, and was reappointed a Member of the Council of India. He was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum, in the place of the late Sir David Dundas, in March, 1878. On May 25, 1882, he was elected a foreign honorary

member of the Vienna Imperial Academy of Sciences in place of the late Mr. Darwin.

RAWLINSON, Sir Robert, C.B., civil engineer, born in Bristol, Feb. 28, 1810, son of Thomas Rawlinson, of Chorley, Lancashire, and Grace Ellice, of Exeter, Devonshire. Mr. Rawlinson's father being a mason and builder at Chorley, the son learned the practical part of the business there, and in 1831 Mr. Rawlinson entered under Jesse Hartley, C.E., the Liverpool Dock Engineer's office, and in 1836 passed on to the Blisworth Contract (London and Birmingham Railway), under Robert Stephenson, C.E. On the completion of this line of railway Mr. Rawlinson returned to Liverpool, and became assistant-surveyor to the corporation, remaining up to the end of 1844; then for three years he was engineer to the Bridgwater Canal. In 1847 he devised a scheme to supply Liverpool with sixty million gallons of pure water per day, to be brought by an aqueduct from Bala Lake and the district in North Wales, which project was, however, considered at the time too grand for the town. The late H. L. Elmes, architect of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, consulted Mr. Rawlinson as to that building, and having (1847), by the advice of his medical man, to visit a warmer climate, he, Mr. Elmes, left his friend, Mr. Rawlinson, in charge of St. George's Hall. Mr. Elmes died, Nov. 26, 1847, at Kingston, Jamaica. Mr. Rawlinson then designed and executed the great hollow-brick arched ceiling, as also the main floor, at St. George's Hall—this work being new, difficult, and special, to suit Dr. Reid's mode of ventilation; subsequently the works were handed over to the late Mr. Cockerell, who completed the building. In the autumn of 1848 Mr. Rawlinson was appointed by the government of the day one of the first superintendent inspectors under the Public Health Act. In the spring of 1855 he was sent as Engineering Sanitary Commissioner to the British Army in the East (Dr. John Sutherland and Dr. Hector Gavin being the medical members). The commissioners landed at Constantinople, March 6, 1855, and at the harbour of Balaclava on April 3. Works were commenced immediately both at the great hospitals situate on the Bosphorus, and at the camp in the Crimea, such as cleansing, ventilating, and furnishing a purer water. The returns from the four great hospitals on the Bosphorus, containing upwards of 4,000 sick British soldiers, showed, March 17, 1855, an average rate of mortality equal to 8·61 per cent. per month of the sick, which mortality was reduced by June 30 of the same year to 1·01 per cent. per month. In the Crimea, during the winter (1854-55) previous to the advent of the Sanitary Commission, the losses in some regiments at the front had ranged for three months as high as seventy per cent., a mortality unexampled even in the worst of any former wars; by the end of this summer (1855) the entire British army in the Crimea was placed in a better state of health, and had a lower rate of mortality than it had ever experienced in barracks at home; and this improvement continued to the end of the war; the mortality in the French army knowing no such diminution, but on the contrary, increasing — 15,000 men perishing in their hospitals the last three months of the war. Under the supervision of sanitary committees, established upon this Crimean pattern, the average mortality in the British army has, since 1858, been reduced about one-half, that is, from 17·5 per 1,000 to below 8·0 per 1,000 per annum. Waterworks, on the English plan, have been executed, under Mr. Rawlinson's directions, for Hong Kong and Singapore. A great social question was entrusted to Mr. Rawlinson during the Cotton Famine, caused by the

American war. In 1863 he was sent to Lancashire by Lord Palmerston's Government, as Engineer Commissioner to organize, under Mr. Villiers, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board, "Work for Wages" amongst the distressed cotton operatives. Sanitary works were carried out simultaneously in ninety-three towns and places within the distressed cotton district, Government advancing by instalments in the whole upwards of £1,750,000 at 3½ per cent., the entire of this sum having been expended, under the supervision of Mr. Rawlinson, at a cost to the Government of less than three shillings and sixpence per cent. Mr. Rawlinson having practically proved that Government could profitably lend money at 3½ per cent. for towns improvements and sanitary works generally, strongly advocated the extension of the practice to all cases, and consequently an Act is now in force under the powers of which the Exchequer Loan Commissioners can advance money to any Urban or Rural Sanitary Authority for terms extending to 60 years—30 years at 3½ per cent., 40 years at 3¾ per cent., and 50 years and upwards, at 4 per cent. Mr. Rawlinson has served on several other royal commissions and special Government inquiries, and is a member of the Army Sanitary Committee, which considers all questions connected with barracks, hospitals, and stations for the army, both at home, in India, and wherever British soldiers are stationed throughout the world. He was decorated with the civil companionship of the Bath (1865), and is at present Chief Engineering Inspector under the Local Government Board, and Commissioner to grant Certificates under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act. He received the honour of knighthood Aug. 23, 1883.

READ, General John Meredith, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece, F.S.A, M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S., statesman and diplomatist, is the representative of a family holding high position in the United States, and intimately associated with American history. It sprang from a younger son of the very ancient Berkshire, Hertfordshire, and Oxfordshire house, seated, says Sir Walter Scott, a thousand years ago in Northumbria, to which belonged the Reads (now extinct), baronets of Brockett Hall, and from which descend the baronets of Shipton and the Reades of Ipsden House. The first American ancestor, whose father, a staunch cavalier, took an active part for King Charles I. in the Civil Wars, purchased a manorial grant in the province of Maryland from Lord Baltimore. It is a remarkable fact that this family contributed three signers of the Declaration of Independence, and four framers and signers of the Constitution of the United States. General Read's great-grandfather, the Hon. George Read, of Delaware, one of the fathers and founders of the American Republic, originally held Office under the Crown as Attorney-General, and afterwards was one of the six signers of the Declaration of Independence, who were also framers and signers of the Constitution of the United States. His grandfather, the Hon. John Read, was a senator of Pennsylvania, the American diplomatic agent under the Treaty of Amity with Great Britain in 1794, and the author of "British Debts." His father, the Hon. John Meredith Read, LL.D., Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, was one of the most distinguished jurists that America has produced, and at one time was prominently named as a candidate for the presidency of the United States. General Meredith Read is the only son of Chief Justice Read. He was born at Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1837, and received his education in a military school. He commanded a corps of National Cadets, which furnished 127 officers during the

Civil War; was aide-de-camp to the Governor of Rhode Island; won the rank of colonel in 1855; graduated M.A. at Brown University in 1858, and LL.B. at the Albany Law School in 1859; and studied civil and international law in Europe. He was engaged actively in the presidential campaign of 1856; organised important political movements in that of 1860; accepted in November of that year the office of Adjutant-General of the State of New York, and won the rank of brigadier-general at the age of twenty-three. He was chairman of the Government Commission which welcomed President Lincoln at Buffalo, and escorted him to the capital (Feb., 1861); chairman, two months later, of the committee of three to draft a bill appropriating 3,000,000 dollars for the purchase of arms and equipments, and received the official thanks of the War Department for his energy, ability, and zeal in the organisation and equipment of troops during the war. In 1868 he took a leading part in the election of General Grant, who appointed him Consul-General of the United States for France and Algeria, to reside at Paris, a newly-created post, which he was called upon to organise in all its varied details. General Read likewise acted as Consul-General of Germany during the Franco-German War, and afterwards, for nearly two years, directed all the consular affairs of that empire, including the protection of German subjects and interests during the first and second sieges of Paris (1870-71). Both sides acknowledged that his consenting to continue to act as Consul-General with the thirty-five consuls and consular agents under him, prevented the possibility of a renewal of the conflict between the two countries by rendering unnecessary the presence in France of German consular officials at a time when the mind of the French people was highly excited against all Germans. At this period the German ambassador, in a letter to General Read, said, "I cannot omit to express to you once more the sentiments of gratitude with which I am inspired by the persevering solicitude which you have never ceased to manifest in procuring for my compatriots the protection of the laws." Shut up in Paris during the two sieges, he employed himself actively in relieving the distress of the population. For these services he received the commendation of the president of the United States in his annual message to Congress, the repeated thanks both of the French and of the German governments, and the official and personal thanks and compliments of Prince Bismarck. In 1872 he was invited by General de Cissey, French Minister of War, to form and preside over a commission to examine into the expediency of extending the study of the English language in the French army, and for his successful labours in this direction he again received the thanks of the French Government. In recognition of his various distinguished services, he was promoted, in Nov., 1873, to be the United States Minister resident in Greece. Since then he has received the thanks of his Government for his ability and energy in securing the release of the American ship *Armenia*, and for his success in obtaining from the Greek Government a revocation of the order prohibiting the sale and circulation of the Bible in Greece; he also received the thanks of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and of the British and American Foreign Bible Societies for the latter important service. During the great financial crisis in America in 1876-7, while studying the commercial situation, he became possessed of secret and valuable information from Russia and England, which convinced him that America could

regain her national prosperity at a bound. He accordingly addressed a despatch to Mr. Evarts, pointing out that the Russo-Turkish War had closed every grain port in Russia, except one, and that America could actually deliver wheat at that point at a less price than the Russians could, owing to their heavy duties and their want of facilities for handling grain. He declared that a grain fleet should be immediately despatched from New York to peaceably capture the European markets, and in conclusion, said: "We should strain every nerve, not only to furnish the world with breadstuffs, but also the ships to carry them." General Read's suggestion was acted upon, and the exports of breadstuffs and provisions from America rose within a twelvemonth 73,000,000 of dollars, thus giving a grain supremacy upon which the subsequent prosperity of America was substantially based. General Read revisited his native country in 1874, and was received with the warmest demonstrations of welcome by all political parties, banquets being given in his honour at New York, Albany, Philadelphia, and Washington. In England he has been the guest of the Queen at Osborne, and of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham, and the recipient of marked attentions from the leading members of the Government and of the opposite party. For his literary and scientific services he has received the thanks of the State Department of the United States, of the National Academy of Design, of the English East India Company, of the Russia Company, of the Society of Antiquaries of London, of the Archæological Society of Greece, and of the French Academy. He took a deep interest in the foundation of the French Association for the Advancement of Science. He was president of the American Social Science Congress at Albany in 1868, and a vice-president of the British Social Science Congress at Plymouth in 1872. He is an honorary Fellow or Member of a great number of learned bodies. He had received the thirty-second degree in Masonry in America, and Greece gave him the thirty-third and highest, and he was made an honorary member of the Supreme Council in Europe and America. He has made a series of rich collections of unpublished historical documents in each country which he has visited. Among the more remarkable are those upon the Franco-German War, including the siege and the Commune; upon modern and mediæval Greece, upon the colonial and revolutionary history of America, and upon English antiquities. During a visit to Switzerland in 1879 he discovered a series of important unpublished letters frome some of the most distinguished men in Europe of the eighteenth century, including Voltaire, Rousseau, Gibbon, Frederick the Great, Malesherbes, and a host of others. He is the author of many public addresses, official reports, learned papers, and an important historical inquiry concerning Henry Hudson, published in 1866. As an orator he is distinguished by elegance and logical eloquence, and possesses the power of swaying large audiences. General Read received the thanks of his government for his prompt and efficient protection of American persons and interests in the dangerous crisis in Greece in Feb., 1878. Shortly afterwards, the United States Congress having, from motives of economy, suppressed the appropriation for the Legation at Athens, General Read volunteered to carry it on at his own expense, which he continued to do until Sept. 23, 1879, when he resigned. On this occasion the Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, addressed to him a letter expressing the extreme regret of the United States Government at his retirement, concluding thus:

"The manner in which you have conducted the duties of Minister of this Government in Greece has been such as to merit hearty approval; and the patriotic sacrifices which you have made, in order to secure, without interruption, the representation of the United States in that country, entitle you to the respect and commendation of your countrymen. It gives me great pleasure to repeat the frequently expressed satisfaction with which this Government has regarded your conduct of the interests entrusted to you during a period of eleven years in the foreign service of the country, and my own hearty concurrence therewith. Your performance of the delicate and important duties of Consul-General in Paris during the Franco-German War was such as to call forth the approbation not only of your own Government, but also of the French and German authorities; and your subsequent services as the diplomatic representative of the United States in Greece has received the frequent commendation of this Government. While the Government is thus unfortunately deprived of your services in an important capacity, I cannot but hope that you will still have many years of happiness and usefulness before you, and that your country may continue to enjoy your active interest in all that concerns its prosperity." The official organ of the Prime Minister of Greece made use of the following language: "The departure of General Read from Greece has called forth universal regret, for, during a residence of six years amongst us, he has succeeded in drawing all hearts to him by his high mental qualities, and the charm and distinction of his manners, as well as by his readiness to serve the true interests of our country. Immediately on his arrival here for the first time, he made it his duty to gather in every direction information on the present condition and aptitudes of the Greek people. In the course of his learned researches he has been able to get together one of the finest collections on Greece — especially unrivalled by the importance of its modern and mediæval works. He has devoted himself to a thorough study of these books, annotating them, and accompanying his researches with facts drawn from all classes of society in various parts of our territory. His perfect knowledge of the history of ancient and modern Greece lent to his words a strength and a weight, before which difficulties disappeared, and the most sincere doubts vanished. General Read has become one of the most remarkable authorities in all matters relating to the Eastern Question; and there is certainly no foreigner who understands as well as he the character and the capabilities of the Greek race. We are certain that his eminent abilities will not fail Greece in the present juncture, when the territorial question is not yet solved. He is so well known throughout Europe, and counts among his friends so many influential persons in England, France, and Germany, that his views cannot fail to have the most happy influence." The moment he was freed from official ties he set to work with generous ardour to promote the interests of the struggling people who were then pleading their cause before Europe. Bringing all the resources of his unrivalled acquaintance with Eastern affairs to bear in the highest quarters, he journeyed at his own expense from one important point to another, arguing and urging the return to Greece of at least a portion of the ancient territories lying beyond her present borders. During his long sojourn in Greece he had won the confidence alike of the sovereign and of the people, and he was in a position to see that additional territory was essential to the existence of the

Greeks as a nation. When the efforts of King George and his ministers were crowned with success, the unselfish labours of General Read were not overlooked. The newly-appointed Greek Minister to London was directed, while passing through Paris, to convey to him the thanks of his Government; and the King, who shortly afterwards visited that metropolis, called upon him to express His Majesty's personal thanks. In 1881, when the territories adjudged to Greece had been finally transferred, King George, in recognition of General Read's eminent services since his resignation of the post of United States Minister, created him a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer — the highest dignity in the gift of the Greek Government — at the same time that His Majesty conferred a similar honour upon M. Waddington, Prime Minister of France, who had presented the Greek claims to the Berlin Congress, and upon Count Hatzfeldt, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, who had successfully urged the same claims at Constantinople. He was named Honorary Member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in recognition of his eminent services to his country during the War of Secession. In addition to the works already mentioned he is the author of "Relation of the Soil to Plants and Animals," Albany, 1860; and "Letter upon the Death of Lord Stanhope," in Greek and English, Athens, 1875.

READE, Charles, D.C.L., youngest son of the late John Reade, Esq., born in 1814, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was successively a Demy and a Fellow. He graduated B.A. in 1835, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1843, and became known to the reading public as the author of "Peg Woffington," published in 1852; and of "Christie Johnstone," in 1853. These were followed by "It is Never Too Late to Mend," and a short tale, entitled "The Course of True Love," in 1857; "Jack of All Trades," in 1858; "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," in 1859; "White Lies," and "Cloister and the Hearth," in 1861; "Hard Cash: a Matter-of-Fact Romance," in 1863; "Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy," in 1866; "Put Yourself in His Place," in 1870; and "A Terrible Temptation," in 1871. He has also written several plays, one of the latest being "Drink," founded on Zola's "L'Assommoir" (Princess's Theatre, June 2, 1879).

RECLUS, Jean Jacques Elisée, a French geographical writer, the son of a Protestant minister, was born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (Gironde), March 15, 1830, and educated in Rhenish Prussia. He studied at the Protestant College at Montauban, and then at the University of Berlin, where he was a pupil of K. Ritter's. Holding extreme democratic opinions, he left France after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and travelled from 1852 to 1857 in England, Ireland, the United States, Central America, and New Granada, where he stayed several years. On his return to Paris he communicated to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Tour du Monde*, and other periodicals, the results of his voyages and geographical researches. M. Reclus is the author of "Guide à Londres," 1860; "Voyage à la Sierra Nevada de Saint-Marthe," 1861; "Les Villes d'Hiver de la Méditerranée et les Alpes-Maritimes," 1864; a very valuable introduction to the "Dictionnaire des Communes de la France," 1864, 2nd edit., 1869; and above all, "La Terre," a magnificent work on physical geography, the English edition of which, entitled "The Earth," has passed through two editions. Unfortunately M. Reclus did not confine himself to scientific studies, but wrote also in various socialist organs. When the insurrection of March 18, 1871, broke out, M. Reclus,

after publishing an eloquent appeal to his countrymen in favour of conciliation, flung in his lot with the Commune, and was taken prisoner by the Versailles troops as early as April 5, while making a reconnaissance near Chatillon. At his trial evidence was given in his favour by M. E. Charton, a deputy in the National Assembly, and the editor of several works on geography. M. Nadar, the well-known aëronaut, under whom the prisoner had served during the siege of Paris, also spoke to his high character and great scientific attainments. But M. Reclus was nevertheless sentenced to transportation for life (Nov., 1871). His sentence was, however, commuted into one of banishment in Feb., 1862. He subsequently resided at Lugano, in Switzerland. He was admitted to the benefit of the amnesty in March, 1879. In 1882 he gained fresh notoriety as the practical initiator of the Anti-Marriage Movement; and two of his own daughters were actually "married" in his own fashion without any religious or civil ceremony. The third volume of his "Géographie Universelle" was published in 1877.

REDESDALE (Earl of), The Right Hon. John Thomas Freeman Mitford, son of John Mitford, first Lord Redesdale, by Lady Frances Percival, sixth daughter of John, second Earl of Egmont, was born in Ireland, Sept. 9, 1805. His father was a distinguished lawyer, who, after having filled the offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General, and Speaker of the House of Commons in England, was, in 1802, appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Redesdale, of Redesdale in Northumberland, The first peer, who was younger brother to William Mitford, the historian of Greece, assumed the surname and arms of Freeman in 1809. His son, the present Earl of Redesdale, received his education at Eton and at New College, Oxford (B.A., 1825; M.A., 1828; hon. D.C.L., 1853). On the death of his father, Jan. 16, 1830, he succeeded him as Baron Redesdale. At the commencement of the session of 1851 he was elected Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords in the room of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, who had a short time previously resigned. Since that period he has exercised great influence over the Private Bill legislation of the Upper House. One of his duties is to preside at the sittings of the Peers when Bills are passing through Committee of the whole House, and since 1851 he has rarely been absent from his place at the table. He was advanced to an earldom in Dec., 1876. His lordship has always taken a deep interest in religious questions. As a member of the Royal Commission on the Law of Divorce, he found himself unable to sign the report, having come to the conclusion that divorces *à vinculo matrimonii* are not allowed by the Divine law under any circumstances. This view of the subject he vindicated in a pamphlet entitled "The Law of Scripture against Divorce," 1856. Previously to this he had published "Reflections on the Doctrine of Regeneration, and its connection with both Sacraments," 2nd edit. 1849; and "Observations on the Judgment in the Gorham Case and the Way to Unity," 1850. In 1874 he published "Reasonings on some Disputed Points of Doctrine," and in 1875 he entered into a controversy with Cardinal Manning, in the columns of a daily newspaper, on Communion in both kinds. His lordship strenuously opposed the disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland, mainly on the ground that the consent of the Queen could not be given to such a measure, inasmuch as she had taken at her coronation an oath "to maintain and

preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established, within England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging." With reference to this subject his lordship published a pamphlet entitled "Lord Macaulay on the Coronation Oath," 1869. Lord Redesdale took a prominent part in the debates on the Alabama Claims. He published in 1859 "Thoughts on English Prosody and Translations from Horace," and "Further Thoughts on English Prosody."

REDGRAVE, Richard, R.A., son of a manufacturer, in whose counting-house he passed his earlier years, chiefly employed in making designs and working-drawings, besides occasionally sketching from nature, was born in Pimlico, April 30, 1804. He began to study from the marbles in the British Museum in 1822, was admitted a student in the Royal Academy in 1826, and about this time was forced to eke out his resources by teaching landscape drawing. He twice competed, but without success, for the Academy's gold medal, having been defeated on the second occasion by Maclise. A picture exhibited at the British Institution, "Gulliver on the Farmer's Table," bought for the purpose of engraving, was his first success. His next effort, "Ellen Orford," from Crabbe, rejected at the Institution, was hung "on the line" at the Academy in 1838, and at once purchased. It was followed by "Quintin Matsys," "Olivia's Return to Her Parents," in 1839; and "The Reduced Gentleman's Daughter," in 1840, which commanded immediate purchasers and fresh commissions, thus enabling the painter to relinquish the drudgery of teaching, and to devote himself entirely to his art. In 1840 he was elected an Associate, and amongst other works produced "The Castle-builder," 1841; "The Poor Teacher," 1843; "The Sempstress," and "The Wedding Morning—the Departure," 1844; "The Governess," 1845; "Sunday Morning," 1846; "Fashion's Slaves," and "Country Cousins," painted for Mr. Vernon, 1848. In 1842, and in 1846, he exhibited landscapes at the Academy. His best known works are—"Happy Sheep," "The Moor-hen's Haunt," 1847; "Spring—the Trout's Dark Haunt," 1848; "The Solitary Pool," 1849; "The Evelyn Woods," 1850; "The Poet's Study," 1851; "The Woodland Mirror," 1852; "The Forest Portal," 1853; "An Old-English Homestead," 1854; and "The Midwood Shade." Meanwhile he tried his hand on several figure-pieces of higher pretensions, such as "The Attiring of Griselda," 1850; "The Flight into Egypt," 1851; in which year Mr. Redgrave was elected R.A. During the latter years of the Government School of Design, Mr. Redgrave was its head-master, and on the formation of the Department of Practical Art, subsequently enlarged into that of Science and Art, he prepared a system and course of instruction, which, under his supervision as Inspector-General of Art Schools, is being gradually extended throughout the United Kingdom. In conjunction with Mr. H. Cole, he formed the Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough House, increased under their joint charge into the Museum of Art at South Kensington. Mr. Redgrave was selected to be the medium through whom Mr. Sheepshanks presented his unequalled collection of British pictures to the nation, stipulating that they should be placed at Kensington, and thus insuring the success of the young institution. In 1851 Mr. Redgrave was named one of the jurors on the section of Fine Arts, and wrote a report on the general state of Design as applied to manufactures in the Great Exhibition. The arrangements for representing British Art

in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 were intrusted to him, and he drew up a similar report, when the Cross of the Legion of Honour was bestowed upon him. In 1858 Her Majesty appointed him surveyor of Crown pictures, and he has since been engaged in preparing a complete catalogue of all such works of art belonging to the Crown. At the International Exhibition of 1862 the task of selecting and arranging specimens of British painting for the last hundred years was confided to him, and the works of native British artists, from Hogarth to the present day, were honourably contrasted with those of painters of other countries. These labours led to the preparation, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. S. Redgrave, of a history of British art, from the time of Hogarth to that first international gathering, under the title of "A Century of Painters," 1866. He was afterwards enabled, by gifts to, and purchases on the part of, the nation, to form an historical collection of water-colour paintings at the Kensington Museum. Mr. Redgrave resigned his appointment as keeper of the Royal pictures, and his connection with the Department of Science and Art in 1880. His more recent pictures, exhibited at the Academy, are :— "Sermons in Stones," "Startled Foresters," and "Tranquil Waters," 1874; "Starting for a Holiday," "The Wreck of the Forest," and "The Mill Pool," 1875; "Calling the Sheep to Fold," "To Market below the Hill," and "The Oak of the Mill Head," 1876; "Deserted," "Help at Hand," and "A Well-spring in the Forest," 1877; "The Heir come of Age," and "Friday Street, Wotton," 1878.

REED, Sir Edward James, K.C.B., M.P., born at Sheerness, Sept. 20, 1830, was educated at the School of Mathematics and Naval Construction, Portsmouth, served in a subordinate capacity in Sheerness dockyard, and was afterwards editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine*. He paid great attention to naval architecture, on which he became an authority, and was induced to accept the Secretaryship of the Institution of Naval Architects. He submitted to the Admiralty proposals to reduce the dimensions, cost, and time required for building our iron-clads, and was soon after appointed Chief Constructor of the Navy. In about three years he designed iron-clad ships for the British navy, amounting to an aggregate of 35,000 tons; a large iron-clad frigate for the Turkish government; a fleet of steam-transports for the service of our Indian government, consisting of five ships of 4,000 tons each, a paddle despatch-steamer of war, and numerous tugs, life-boats, and other smaller vessels. After four years of further service as Chief Constructor, Mr. Reed, whose objections to rigged sea-going turret ships were well known, found these vessels so much in favour, that he resigned his office in July, 1870. His resignation was made remarkable by the capsizing of the turret ship *Captain* a few weeks afterwards. Mr. Reed was afterwards engaged in private pursuits, visiting occasionally the foreign dockyards of Europe. He was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest as member for the Pembroke boroughs at the general election of Feb., 1874. He represented that constituency till April, 1880, when he was returned for Cardiff. He received the Companionship of the Bath from the Queen of England; the Star of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislas (1st class) from the Emperor of Russia; the Star and Ribbon of the Medjidie (2nd class) from the Sultan of Turkey, and the Knight Commandership of the Imperial Order of Joseph from the Emperor of Austria. He is the author of works on Practical Shipbuilding, Iron-cased Ships, and

Coast Defence. In Oct., 1878, he started on a visit to Japan, at the invitation of the Imperial government. He returned to this country in May, 1879, and published a work on "Japan: its History, Traditions, and Religions," 2 vols., 1880. In Aug., 1880, he was created a K.C.B.

REED, Thomas Allen, born at Watchet, Somersetshire, April 6, 1826, was educated in a private school at Bristol. In early life he was associated with Mr. Isaac Pitman in the promulgation of phonography; and he has for many years been the head of a well-known firm of shorthand-writers in London. He is President of the London Phonetic Shorthand-Writers' Association; Vice-President of the Shorthand Society; Member of the Council of the Institute of Shorthand Writers; and hon. member of many foreign Shorthand Associations. Mr. Reed edited and lithographed for thirty years the *Phonographic Reporter*, a monthly magazine published in phonographic characters. He is the author of several standard works on Shorthand, among them the "Reporter's Guide," 1869; the "Phonographic Gradus," and "Pit-falls; or, Hints to Young Reporters." He has recently adapted Phonography to the French language, and published a little work on that subject (1882). Mr. Reed has also interested himself in Building Societies, and has been for some years proprietor and editor of the *Building Societies' Gazette*.

REEVE, Henry, C.B., born in Norfolk in 1813; educated at Geneva and Munich; appointed to the office of Registrar of the Privy Council in 1837, which he still holds; and succeeded the late Sir G. C. Lewis as editor of the *Edinburgh Review* in 1855. He published a translation of De Tocqueville's well-known work on "Democracy in America," and of "France before the Revolution of 1789," and of M. Guizot's "Washington." In 1855 he brought out a new and revised edition of "Whitelocke's Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 1653-54." In 1874, Mr. Reeve published a "Journal of the Reigns of King George IV. and King William IV., by Charles C. F. Greville, Esq.," which had been placed in his hands for this purpose by the author. In the previous year he published a collection of Historical and Biographical Essays, under the title of "Royal and Republican France." He was elected in 1865 a corresponding member of the Institute of France by the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. Mr. Reeve is a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and a Commander of the Royal Military Order of Christ in Portugal. The University of Oxford conferred on him, in 1869, the honorary degree of D.C.L.

REEVES, Mrs. Henry. (*See* Mathers.)

REEVES, Sims, tenor singer, born at Woolwich in 1821, was first instructed by his father. At an early age he held the appointment of organist and director of the choir at the church of North Cray, and after taking lessons on the pianoforte from J. B. Cramer, he was placed under the care of T. Cooke, Hobbs, and other distinguished professors of singing. In 1839 he made his first appearance on the stage at Newcastle, at which time he was singing baritone parts; he next visited the principal provincial towns, and went to Paris to study his profession. Not long afterwards he made his first appearance in Italian Opera at Milan, in the tenor part of Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and came out in the same character at Drury Lane Theatre, Dec. 6, 1847, then under the management of the late M. Jullien. His first original character was in Balfe's opera of the "Maid of Honour," and he appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre,

as Carlo, in "Linda di Chamouni," in 1848, and was engaged at the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden in 1849. Since that time Mr. Reeves has held the rank of first English tenor, and has appeared with extraordinary success at all the great performances of oratorios at Exeter Hall, the provincial festivals, and the Crystal Palace. One of his best original parts was in Mr. Macfarren's opera of "Robin Hood," produced at the performances of English opera at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1860. He achieved great success in the part of "Faust," at the same theatre.

REICHEL, The Very Rev. Charles Parsons, D.D., was born at Fulnee, near Leeds, Yorkshire, and educated at the University of Berlin, and Trinity College, Dublin, in which latter he was senior classic. He was appointed Professor of Latin, Queen's College, Belfast, in 1850; Vicar of Mullingar, by the Crown, in 1864; Rector of Trim and Archdeacon of Meath in 1875; and Dean of Clonmacnois in 1882. In 1854 he was appointed Donnelan Lecturer in the University of Dublin—the Lectures are now out of print; and he has been Select Preacher at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin; in the latter Universities holding the office twice. When the Act for the Dis-establishment of the Church of Ireland was passed, he took, and has ever since maintained, a prominent position in the Councils of the Dis-established Church. His chief works are "Sermons on the Lord's Prayer," "Lectures on the Prayer Book," a "Short Treatise on the Ordinal," and a number of occasional Sermons, chiefly apologetic, preached in the cathedrals of Norwich, Chester, and St. Patrick, Dublin, of which last cathedral he is a Canon. His last published work is "Sermons on the Origin of Christianity," preached before the Universities of Oxford and Dublin in 1881 and 1882. In 1858 he was created D.D. by the University of Dublin.

REID, Thomas Wemyss, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1842, being son of the Rev. Alexander Reid. He was educated by Dr. Collingwood Bruce at Newcastle; became a journalist in 1861; in 1864 was appointed editor of the *Preston Guardian*, and in 1870 editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, which appointment he still holds. Mr. Reid has contributed largely to the leading reviews and magazines. He is the author of "Charlotte Brontë; a Monograph;" a biographical work, intended to supplement Mrs. Gaskell's well-known "Life of the author of 'Jane Eyre.'" This work, which was published in 1877, has gone through several editions both in England and the United States. The other works written by Mr. Reid are "Cabinet Portraits," sketches of leading Statesmen of both parties, 1872; "Politicians of To-Day," 1879; and "The Land of the Bey," 1882, a narrative of a visit to Tunis during the military operations of France. Mr. Reid has also contributed to the *Leeds Mercury* an extensive series of literary and social essays, under the title of "The Rambling Philosopher," as well as letters descriptive of travel in various parts of the world.

REINKENS, Joseph Hubert, D.D., one of the leaders of the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany, was born at Burtschied, Aix-la-Chapelle, March 1, 1821, studied theology in the University of Bonn, entered the seminary at Cologne in 1847, and was ordained priest in the following year by the late Cardinal von Geissel. Afterwards he returned to Bonn to continue his studies; graduated as D.D. at Munich in 1849; settled as private tutor at Breslau in 1850; was appointed in 1852 preacher on festivals and penitentiary at the cathedral and incumbent of the Electoral Chapel; in 1853 Extraordinary

Professor of Church History; and was rector of Breslau University, 1865-66. He was one of the fourteen professors who, at Nuremburg, protested against the Vatican decrees in Aug., 1870. For this he was suspended from his professorship; and in 1872 he was excommunicated by Bishop Förster of Breslau. Dr. Reinkens became a prominent leader of the self-styled "Old Catholics," and was elected Bishop of the new sect, June 4, 1873, at Cologne, in an assembly consisting of twenty-one priests and fifty-six laymen. The consecration ceremony was performed (Aug. 11) by the Dutch Jansenist Bishop Heycamp of Deventer. Dr. Reinkens has published numerous works in German on the theological controversies of the day.

RENAN, Joseph Ernest, philologist, member of the Institute, born at Tréguier, Côtes-du-Nord, Feb. 27, 1823, was destined for the ecclesiastical profession, and went to Paris at an early age in order to study. His abilities having attracted attention, he was chosen at the termination of his classical studies to follow the course of theology at the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, when he showed a taste for the study of languages and philosophy, and commenced learning Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac. But his independence of thought did not accord with the necessary qualifications for the priesthood, and he quitted the seminary in order to be better able to pursue his own course. In 1848 he gained the Volney prize for a mémoire upon the Semitic languages, which has been published under the title of "Histoire Générale et Systèmes Comparés des Langues Sémitiques." His work, entitled "Étude de la Langue Grecque au Moyen Age," published in 1845, was crowned by the Institute. In 1849 he was sent to Italy on a literary mission by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, in 1851 was attached to the department of Manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and in 1856 was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions in place of M. Augustin Thierry. At the end of 1860 he was sent on a mission to Syria. In 1862 he was appointed Professor of Hebrew, but did not permanently occupy the chair for fear of a renewal of the manifestations which occurred at his opening lecture in February. In 1863 he published his well-known "Vie de Jésus," which he wrote after his voyage to Syria, and of which numerous editions have been issued. This work was vehemently attacked by the bishops and clergy, the result being that the author was dismissed from his professorship. M. Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction, endeavoured to conceal the significance of this dismissal by giving him an office in the Bibliothèque Impériale; he, however, strongly protested against the appointment, which was revoked June 11, 1864. At the elections to the Corps Législatif in May, 1869, he was an unsuccessful candidate in the second circonscription of the department of Seine-et-Marne. M. Renan was elected a member of the French Academy June 13, 1878, in the room of M. Claude Bernard: he defeated M. Wallon by 19 votes to 15. He attended the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in Sept. 1878. M. Renan has, in addition to the works already mentioned, published numerous mémoires on comparative philology, and articles in the *Liberté de Penser*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*, the *Debats*, &c. Some of these were published in a collected form, under the title of "Études d'Histoire Religieuse," in 1857. He published a translation of "Le Livre de Job," 1859, and of the "Cantique des Cantiques," 1860; "Lettre à mes Collègues," 1862; "Mission de Phénicie," 1864; "Trois Inscriptions Phéniciennes," 1864; "Les Apôtres," 1866; "Nouvelles Observa-

tions d'Epigraphie Hébraïque," 1867; "Sur les Inscriptions Hébraïques des Synagogues de Kefr-Bereïm, en Galilée," 1867; Rapport sur les Progrès de la Littérature Orientale et sur les Ouvrages relatifs à l'Orient," 1867; "Saint-Paul," 1869; "La Mission en Phénicie," 1874, containing an account of the scientific researches in Syria during the sojourn of the French army in 1860-61; "Dialogues et Fragments Philosophiques," 1876; "Spinoza," a lecture, 1877; "Les Évangiles," 1877. In 1878 he published in the *Temps*, under the title "Caliban," a satirical continuation of Shakspere's "Tempest," in which all Shakspere's characters are introduced, but under greatly altered circumstances. The hero becomes a demagogue, supplants the Duke of Milan, and acts the tyrant, until he is himself overthrown. M. Renan married a daughter of Henri Scheffer, the painter, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour in Dec. 1860. His "Histoire des Origines du Christianisme," commenced in 1863, was completed in 7 vols. in 1882. This history of primitive Christianity comprises the "Vie de Jésus" and other works, ending with the "Marc Aurèle." His "Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Jeunesse," 1883, discloses why he separated himself from the Catholic Church while remaining "a moral disciple of Jesus." It is stated that he is writing a new book, "The History of Israel before the Birth of Christ." In 1880 M. Renan delivered, in London, in his native language, the Hibbert Lectures on "The Influence of the Institutions, Thought, and Culture of Rome on Christianity, and the Development of the Catholic Church." On the occasion of this visit to London he also delivered (April 16), at the Royal Institution, a lecture on the Roman Emperor, Marcus Aurelius. He was elected Director of the French Academy in April, 1881; and in June, 1883, he was appointed manager or vice-rector of the Collége de France.

RENOUF, Peter Le Page, oriental scholar, was born in the isle of Guernsey in 1824, received his early education in Elizabeth College there, and afterwards became a scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford. At Easter, 1842, he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. On the opening of the Catholic University of Ireland, in 1855, he was appointed by Dr. Newman, Professor in that institution, where he filled the chairs of Ancient History and Eastern Languages. In 1864 he became one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and he has since continued to hold that appointment. Through his marriage in 1857 with Ludowika, the eldest daughter of Christian Brentano, Mr. Renouf was closely allied to many persons whose names are illustrious in the literature of Germany. Whilst at the Catholic University he was one of the editors of the *Atlantis* and of the *Home and Foreign Review;* and he has since contributed to various other periodicals, particularly to the *Chronicle*, the *North British Review*, and the *Academy* in this country; and to the *Zeitschrift für Ægyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*, conducted by Dr. Lepsius at Berlin. Some papers by Mr. Renouf are published in the "Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology." A list of his writings, as far as they are separately published, is subjoined:—"The Doctrine of the Catholic Church in England on the Holy Eucharist," 1841; "The Greek and Anglican Communions," 1847; "Traduction d'un Chapitre du Rituel funéraire des Anciens Egyptiens. Lettre adressé, à M. le Professeur Merkel, Bibliothécaire Royal à Aschaffenbourg," 1860; "Note on some Negative Particles of the Egyptian Language," 1862; "A Prayer from the Egyptian Ritual, translated from the Hieroglyphic Text," 1862;

"Sir G. C. Lewis on the Decipherment and Interpretation of Dead Languages," 1863, being a reply to the late Sir G. C. Lewis's attacks on Champollion and other decipherers of ancient inscriptions; "A few words on the supposed Latin Origin of the Arabic Version of the Gospels," 1863; "University Education for English Catholics. A Letter to the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, by a Catholic Layman," 1864; "Miscellaneous Notes on Egyptian Philology," 1866; "The Condemnation of Pope Honorius," 1868, a work furiously attacked by the Roman Catholic press and placed on the Index; "The Case of Pope Honorius reconsidered, with reference to recent Apologies," 1869; "Note on Egyptian Prepositions," 1874; "An Elementary Manual of the Egyptian Language," 1875; and "Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religion of Ancient Egypt," 1880, being the Hibbert Lectures delivered in the previous year.

REUTER, Baron Paul Julius, was born at Cassel, in 1818. He was connected with the Electric Telegraph system from its earliest establishment. The practical working of the telegraph, in 1849, between Aix-la-Chapelle and Berlin —the first section opened to the public—convinced him that a new era in correspondence had arisen, and in the former town he established the first centre of an organisation for collecting and transmitting telegraphic news. As the various telegraph lines were opened in succession, they were made subservient to his system; and when the cable between Calais and Dover was laid in 1851, Mr. Reuter, who had become a naturalised British subject, transferred his chief office to London. Previously to the opening of his office, the leading London papers had furnished the public with scanty and incomplete intelligence, which was reproduced by the rest of the Press, and Mr. Reuter, to remedy this defect, established agencies in all parts of the world, to supply him with news, since which time the British Press has contained a daily record of the latest important events connected with politics, commerce, and science. The system he adopted of supplying all the papers indiscriminately with the same intelligence has greatly contributed to the important development of the penny press. A similar organisation has been inaugurated by Mr. Reuter in America, India, China, Australia, and all the Continental States. It was only by the united contributions of the several branches that the extensive staff of correspondents and the great expenses necessarily incidental to the work could be supported, the richest Press of any single country being insufficient to render such an undertaking possible. During the Franco-Austrian war, and during the civil war in America, Mr. Reuter was fortunate in being the first to publish the most important news, thereby gaining the confidence of the nation and the press —a confidence which he has maintained by his constant activity. In 1865, Mr. Reuter transferred his business to a Limited Liability Company, of which he is the manager, and in the same year he obtained from the Hanoverian Government a concession for the construction of a submarine telegraph line between England and Germany, which enabled a through telegraphic communication to be made direct between London and the principal towns of Germany. Mr. Reuter also obtained a concession from the French Government for the construction and laying of a cable between France and the United States, which was laid in 1869, and which is worked in conjunction with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. In 1871, the Duke of Coburg Gotha, in recognition of his public services, conferred on him

the title of Baron. Since 1878, the Baron has laid down his office of Managing Director of Reuter's Telegram Company, but still retains a seat on the Board of its Directors. Baron Reuter has greatly attracted the attention of the political world, through a concession granted to him, in 1872, by the Shah of Persia. In virtue of this concession, Baron Reuter has the exclusive privilege of constructing railways, working mines and forests, and making use of all the other natural resources of that country, besides farming the customs. This immense monopoly which Baron Reuter endeavoured to render subservient to British interests—without, however, excluding other nations, met with difficulties through certain intrigues; these, however, he expects to remove, as Her Majesty's Government has interposed in his favour

REYNOLDS, The Rev. Henry Robert, D.D., son of the Rev. John Reynolds, of Romsey, and grandson of Dr. Henry Revell Reynolds, physician in ordinary to George III., was born at Romsey, Hampshire, Feb. 26, 1825, and educated at Coward College and at University College, London. He graduated B.A. in 1844, obtained the University Scholarship in Mathematics; was elected a Fellow of University College in 1848, and received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1869. He was appointed Minister of the Congregational Church at Halstead, in Essex, in 1846; removed to Leeds and became Minister of the East Parade Congregational Church in that town in 1849; was appointed President of the Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt in 1860, and also Professor of Theology and Exegesis. Dr. Reynolds was one of the editors of the *British Quarterly Review* from 1866 to 1874. He was the editor of and contributor to two series of essays on Church problems, entitled "Ecclesia," in 1869 and 1870; is author of "Beginnings of the Divine Life," and "Notes of the Christian Life;" joint author of "Yes and No; or, Glimpses of the Great Conflict;" and joint editor of "Psalms and Hymns for Christian Worship." In 1874 he published, as the second of the new series of "Congregational Union Lectures," a work entitled "John the Baptist: a contribution to Christian Evidences." He is author of numerous articles in the "Dictionary of Christian Biography," vol. II., and in the first series of the "Expositor" in 1881—a work entitled "The Philosophy of Prayer and other Essays."

RHYS, John, M.A., born June 21, 1840, at Abercaero, near Ponterwyd, Cardiganshire, was educated at village schools near home; served a pupil teacher's apprenticeship at Penllwyn British School near Aberystwyth from August, 1855, to the end of 1859; was trained at Bangor Normal College to be a public elementary schoolmaster in 1860; and had charge of a school in Anglesey till the end of 1865. He matriculated as a commoner of Jesus College, Oxford, at Michaelmas, 1865, and commenced residence in 1866; read for the classical school and was placed in the second class in Moderations. Subsequently he was placed in the first class in finals at the end of 1869, and was the same week elected a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. He also attended lectures at intervals from 1868 to 1870 at the Sorbonne, the Collége de France, and the University of Heidelberg. In 1870 he matriculated at Leipzig, and read under Professors Curtius, Ritschl, Leskien, and Brockhaus. In 1871 he matriculated at Göttingen, but soon afterwards returned, having been appointed Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the counties of Flint and Denbigh in May, 1871. He was appointed Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford

in Feb., 1877. In that year he published his "Lectures on Welsh Philology." He had previously been known as a Celtic scholar by his articles in Kuhn's *Beiträge zur vergleichenden Sprachforschung*, the *Revue Celtique*, and the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Mr. Rhŷs was elected a perpetual member of the Société de Linguistique de Paris in 1873; made a corresponding member of the Dorpat Gelehrten Esthnischen Gesellschaft in 1877; and elected an Honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, Oct. 30, 1877. He served on Lord Aberdare's Commission appointed in August, 1880, to inquire into the present condition of Intermediate and Higher Education in Wales. In Oct., 1881, he was elected to a Fellowship at Jesus College, and in 1882 a work of his on Celtic Britain was published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

RICHARDS, Brinley, pianist and composer, son of Mr. H. Richards, organist of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, was born in 1819, and, being intended for the medical profession, was placed with a surgeon at Carmarthen, but abandoned it for one more congenial to his taste. With the assistance of the then Duke of Newcastle, he entered the Royal Academy of Music, where he gained the King's Scholarship in 1835 and 1837. Mr. Richards's name is identified with Welsh National Music, and with an ardent love of the Principality. This spirit has had a great influence on his musical career, has given an impulse to his genius, and contributed to his success. His effusions in honour of Wales have assumed a patriotic importance, and his "Cambrian War-Song," "The Cambrian Plume," and "The Harp of Wales," are destined to share in the popularity of his song "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Some of his orchestral works have been frequently played in London and Paris; and while visiting the latter place, he attracted the notice of Chopin, and formed an intimacy which lasted till the death of that illustrious composer. As a pianist, Mr. Richards holds a very prominent rank, not only as a brilliant solo player, but more especially for his performance of the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, &c. Among his principal compositions may be mentioned his sacred songs —"In the Hour of My Distress," "The Pilgrim's Path," "As o'er the Past," and "Through the Day;" part-songs—"Up, Quit Thy Bower," "What Bells are those?" "Sweet Day so Cool," and "Ye Little Birds" (madrigal);—for the pianoforte— "Overture in F minor," for full orchestra; a volume of "Octave Studies," "Caprice in F sharp," "Andante con Moto," "The Angel's Song," "The Vision," "In Memoriam," "Recollections of Wales," "The Carmarthen March," for military band (composed by request of the Earl of Cawdor, for the county of Carmarthen), and numerous pianoforte solos, most of which have been republished in Milan, Leipzig, and Paris. He was presented to the Prince of Wales on St. David's Day, 1867, as the composer of "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

RICHARDS, Vice-Admiral Sir George Henry, C.B., F.R.S., son of Capt. George Spencer Richards, R.N., was born Jan. 13, 1820, at Anthony, Cornwall. After receiving a suitable education at a private school, he was appointed to the naval service in 1833, made a Lieutenant in 1842, a Commander in 1846, a Captain in 1854, Rear-Admiral in 1870, and Vice-Admiral in 1877. While a captain he served as Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, was present during the Chinese war of 1841-2, at the action and storming of the forts at Obligado in the Parana River, 1845, and was Commander of H.M.S. *Assistance*, in search of Franklin in the Arctic Regions during 1852-3-4.

He received the Companionship of the Bath in 1871; is a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Berlin, and Turin, and a Member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. Admiral Richards has been engaged in and conducted many nautical surveys of foreign countries — China, the Falkland Isles, Rio de la Plata, New Zealand, Australia, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, &c.; was a Queen's Commissioner for settling the Oregon boundary from 1856 to 1862; and Hydrographer of the Admiralty from 1863 to 1874. He was knighted in 1877.

RICHARDSON, Benjamin Ward, M.D., F.R.S., born Oct. 31, 1828, at Somerby, in the county of Leicester, was educated at the school of the Rev. W. Y. Nutt, at Burrow-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, and at Anderson's University, Glasgow. He graduated in medicine at the University of St. Andrews in 1854, and received the honorary degree of M.A. from the same university in 1859. He gained the Fothergilian Gold Medal in 1854, for an essay on the diseases of the child before birth; and the Astley Cooper prize of £300 in 1856, for an essay on the coagulation of the blood. Dr. Richardson became a member of the Royal College of Physicians by examination in 1856, and was elected a Fellow of the College in 1861; he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1867, and Croonian Lecturer in 1873; honorary member of the Philosophical Society of America in 1863; of the Imperial Leopold Carolina Academy of Sciences in 1867; and of the Physiological and Statistical Academy of Milan in 1870. In 1865 he conducted an experimental research on the nature of the poisons of the spreading of contagious diseases, which ended in the detection of a special poisonous product, common in these poisons, to which he gave the name of *septine*. In 1866 he discovered the application of ether spray for the local abolition of pain in surgical operations. He introduced methylene bi-chloride as a general anæsthetic, and discovered the controlling influence of nitrate of amyl over tetanus and other spasmodic affections. He originated, and for some years edited, the *Journal of Public Health*, and afterwards the *Social Science Review*. Dr. Richardson's principal contributions to medical and scientific literature have been directed to the advancement of medical practice by the experimental method. The study of disease by synthesis; the restoration of life after various forms of apparent death; the investigation of the theory of a nervous atmosphere or ether; the effects of electricity on animal life; methods of killing animals intended for food without the infliction of pain; numerous original papers on new medicines and new modes of treatment of diseases; and a series of researches on alcohol in relation to its action on man, the results of which were delivered before the Society of Arts in the Cantor Course of Lectures for 1874-5. Dr. Richardson has been president of the Medical Society of London and four times president of the St. Andrew's Medical Graduates' Association. In 1869 he succeeded Lord Jerviswoode as assessor for the General Council in the University Court of St. Andrews. He is Honorary Physician to the Royal Literary Fund, the Newspaper Press Fund, and the National Society of Schoolmasters. In 1868, "in recognition of his various contributions to science and medicine," he was presented by six hundred of his medical brethren and fellows in science with a testimonial consisting of a microscope by Ross, and one thousand guineas. At the Social Science Congress held at Brighton in Oct., 1875, he read a paper which excited interest and

gave rise to much subsequent discussion. In it he gave a sketch of an imaginary "model City of Health" to be called Hygeia. Dr. Richardson's most recent researches have been directed to the study of the diseases incident to modern civilisation — diseases of modern life. The University of St. Andrews conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., Feb. 15, 1877.

RICHMOND AND GORDON (Duke of), His Grace Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., eldest son of the fifth Duke of Richmond, was born at Richmond House, Whitehall, Feb. 27, 1818, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839; became a captain in the army in 1844; was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington from 1842 till 1852, and to Viscount Hardinge from 1852 till 1854. In 1860 he succeeded his father as Duke of Richmond, to which dukedom was added in 1876 that of Gordon. His Grace was appointed President of the Poor Law Board, and sworn a Privy Councillor, in March, 1859, and resigned in June, on the retirement of Lord Derby and his party; was made a Knight of the Garter, Feb. 6, and was President of the Board of Trade from March 8, 1867, till Dec., 1868. He represented West Sussex in the Conservative interest from July, 1841, till he succeeded his father as sixth Duke of Richmond, Oct. 21, 1860. His Grace was the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party in the House of Peers from Feb. 26, 1870, till Mr. Disraeli's elevation to the peerage as Viscount Beaconsfield. When that party returned to office in Feb., 1874, he was made Lord President of the Council, and he retained that office until the defeat of the Conservatives in April, 1880. He introduced the Bill by which Church Patronage was abolished in Scotland (1874), and also the Agricultural Holdings Bill of 1875.

RICHMOND, George, R.A., son of an artist, born in 1809, was early introduced to the study of art, and in 1824 became a student at the Royal Academy, about which time he was introduced to William Blake, "sweet visionary Blake," as Hayley calls him, to whom he looked for direction and guidance in art till, in 1827, he followed him to the grave. In 1837 he left England for Italy, and spent two years in the study of the great works in Venice, Florence, and Rome. In 1840, he returned to the practice of water-colour portraits, which he had suspended for two years, adding largely to it life-size studies in chalk, as a preparation for future practice in oil. In 1854 he exhibited a whole-length portrait of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, painted for the Bodleian Gallery, at Oxford; and a half-length of the Bishop of New Zealand (Dr. Selwyn), for St. John's College, Cambridge; and from this time he has been almost exclusively employed in oil painting. In 1860, he was employed to execute, for St. Paul's Cathedral, a monument of the late Bishop Blomfield, which he finished and erected in 1865. In 1847, he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone a member of the council of the Government Schools of Design; and in 1856, by Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, one of the Royal Commissioners for determining the National Gallery site, &c. In 1867, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. The portraits executed by him number between 3,000 and 4,000, hundreds of which have been engraved.

RICORD, Philippe, physician, member of the Académie de Médecine, grandson of a distinguished physician of Marseilles, and brother of M. J. B. Ricord, the author of several works upon medicine and natural history, was born at Baltimore, U.S., Dec. 10, 1800; and

went to Paris in 1820. He was almost immediately admitted as an *interne*, and was attached successively to the Hôtel Dieu, under Dupuytren, and to La Pitié, under Lisfranc. In March, 1826, he took the degree of Doctor, and practised at Olivet, near Orleans, and Croüy-sur-Ourcq, after which he returned to Paris, delivered a course of lectures on surgical operations, and was appointed in 1831 Surgeon-in-Chief to the Hôpital des Vénériens of the South, which position he held till Oct., 1860, when he retired. This appointment secured for Dr. Ricord the special reputation which he enjoys for his knowledge and treatment of that class of diseases to which it relates. Dr. Ricord discovered a cure for varicocele, &c., for which he received, in 1842, the Monthyon prize. He has been a member of the Imperial Academy (section of surgical pathology) since 1850, and is attached as Consulting Surgeon to the Dispensary of Public Health. By decree, July 28, 1862, he was appointed Physician in Ordinary to Prince Napoleon; and on Oct. 26, 1869, he was nominated Consulting Surgeon to the Emperor, whom he had assiduously attended during his recent illness, and who, in recognition of the services thus rendered, presented him with a snuff-box with 20,000 francs. He was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 12, 1860, and has been decorated with numerous foreign orders. Amongst his various works may be named "De l'Emploi du Speculum," published in 1833; "De la Blennorrhagie de la Femme," in 1834; "Emploi de l'Onguent Mercuriel dans le Traitement de l'Érésipèle," in 1836; "Monographie du Chancre," in 1837; "Traité des Maladies Vénériennes," in 1838; "De l'Ophthalmie Blennorrhagique," in 1842; "Clinique Iconographique de l'Hôpital des Vénériens," 1842-1851; and "De la Syphilisation et de la Contagion des Accidents Secondaires," in 1853; in addition to a large number of mémoires, researches, communications, &c., inserted for the most part in the *Mémoires et Bulletins de l'Académie de Médecine*.

RIDDELL, Mrs. Charlotte Eliza Lawson, is the youngest child of James Cowan, of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim. She is married to J. H. Riddell, Esq., a civil engineer, by whose initials she is generally known. Mrs. Riddell is the author of many popular novels, including "Too Much Alone," "City and Suburbs," "George Geith," "A Life's Assize," "Mortomley's Estate," 1874; "Above Suspicion," 1875; "Her Mother's Darling," 1877; "The Senior Partner," 1882; "Daisies and Buttercups," 1882; "The Prince of Wales's Garden Party, and other Stories," 1882; and "A Struggle for Fame," 1883.

RIDLEY, The Right Rev. William, D.D., was a missionary in connection with the Church Missionary Society in Peshawur and Afghanistan from 1866 to 1869, when he was appointed chaplain of the English Church in the Kreuz Strass, Dresden. The latter appointment he resigned in 1872, on being presented to the vicarage of Shelley, near Huddersfield. He was vicar of Mold Green, 1873-74; and vicar of St. Paul's, Huddersfield, from 1874 to 1879, when he was nominated to the new bishopric of Caledonia, in British Columbia.

RIGG, The Rev. James Harrison, D.D., was born in 1821, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, being son of the Rev. John Rigg, a Wesleyan minister, who was famous in his day. He received his education at Old Kingswood school, where he was afterwards a teacher, and in 1845 he entered the Wesleyan ministry. He was one of the leading writers for the *Biblical Review* (1846-49), and at the time of the controversy in Methodism (1849)

wrote many articles for the *Watchman*. For many years, indeed, the Wesleyan Conference was more indebted for the defence and exposition of its proceedings and principles to this young minister than to any other person. In 1851 he went to Guernsey as Wesleyan minister, and in 1853 removed to Brentford, which place he left in 1856; and he next resided in Stockport, Manchester, and the neighbourhood for eight years. In 1864 he was removed to Folkestone. The following year he was elected by the Conference Chairman of the Kent Disirict, and in 1866 a member of the "Hundred," or the "Legal Conference." In 1867 he removed to Tottenham, and in 1868 he was elected Principal of the Wesleyan Training College — a position he still holds. In 1878 Dr. Rigg was chosen President of the Wesleyan Conference. His name is associated with the admission of laymen into the Conference that year, and with the Thanksgiving Fund, which has realized over £300,000 for Methodist work. For many years Dr. Rigg has been Chairman of the "Second London District" of the Wesleyan community. He was one of the original members of the London School Board, on which he represented Westminster for six years. He has written "The Principles of Wesleyan Methodism," 1850; "Connexionalism and Congregational Independency," 1851; "Modern Anglican Theology," 1857, 3rd edit. 1879; "The Churchmanship of John Wesley;" "The Living Wesley as he was in his Youth and in his Prime; "Essays for the Times on Ecclesiastical and Social Subjects," 1866; "National Education in its social conditions and aspects, and Public Elementary Schools, British and Foreign," 1873; "Connexional Economy of Wesleyan Methodism," 1879; "Discourses and Addresses on Leading Truths of Religion and Philosophy," 1880; "The Sabbath and the Sabbath Law before and after Christ," 1881; "Was Wesley a High Churchman?" and "Is Modern Methodism Wesleyan Methodism? or Wesleyan Methodism and the Church of England." Dr. Rigg was formerly English correspondent of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* (1851) and of the *New York Christian Advocate* (1858-76). He has written for the *Wesleyan Magazine*, the *Quarterly*, *Contemporary*, and *International Reviews*, and has contributed articles on Methodism to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

RIPON, Bishop of. (*See* Bickersteth.)

RIPON (Marquis of), The Right Hon. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, K.G., long known as Earl De Grey and Ripon, is the only son of Frederick John, first Earl of Ripon, better known by his original title of Viscount Goderich, which he bore when he held the post of Premier for a few months in 1827, by Lady Sarah Albina Louisa Hobart, only child of Robert, fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was born in London, Oct. 24, 1827, and succeeded to his father's titles, Jan. 28, 1859, and to those of his uncle, as third Earl De Grey, Nov. 14, in the same year. He began his political life as *attaché* to a special mission to Brussels in 1849. At the general election in 1852 he was returned to the House of Commons by his courtesy title of Viscount Goderich as member for Hull, and continued to sit for that borough until 1853, when he vacated his seat to oppose Mr. Starkey, at Huddersfield, where he succeeded in winning the seat for the Liberals by a majority of eighty. At the general election in 1857 he was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire without opposition. In June, 1859, the year in which he succeeded to the Upper House, Lord Herbert selected him for the post of Under-

Secretary for War, and in Feb., 1861, upon the accession of Sir George C. Lewis, he was made Under-Secretary for India. Upon the death of Sir G. C. Lewis, in April, 1863, his lordship, who had shown great efficiency in his subordinate office, took the place of his chief as Secretary for War, together with a seat in the Cabinet. He remained at the War Office nearly three years, and in Feb., 1866, when Sir Charles Wood, now Viscount Halifax, withdrew from the Ministry, was appointed Secretary of State for India. On Mr. Gladstone's accession to office in Dec., 1868, he was appointed Lord President of the Council, but he resigned that office in Aug., 1873. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1869. In 1871 he acted as Chairman of the High Joint Commission which arranged the Treaty of Washington; and in recognition of the services he rendered in that capacity he was, soon after his return from the United States, created Marquis of Ripon. His lordship, who is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and for the county of Lincoln, was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870, and on April 23 in that year was installed as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, in succession to Lord Zetland. In the autumn of 1874 the Grand Lodge received a communication to the effect that the Marquis of Ripon had resigned the post of Grand Master, and their surprise was heightened to dismay by the circumstance that he did so without assigning any reason for the step. A few days afterwards, however, it transpired that his lordship had joined the Roman Catholic Church, which, as is well known, has condemned Freemasonry and all other oath-bound societies. The reception of the Marquis into the Catholic Church took place at the Oratory, Brompton, Sept. 4, 1874, and his conversion gave rise to much comment in the public journals, both here and on the continent. On the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, the Marquis of Ripon was appointed Viceroy of India. He arrived at Bombay, May 30, 1880, and was installed at Simla, June 8. On June 18 a large meeting was held in Exeter Hall to protest against the appointment of a Catholic to the Viceroyalty of India. The Marquis was elected in 1882 President of the Yorkshire College, Leeds. He married, in April, 1851, Henrietta Anne Theodosia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Vyner, who has been a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, and by whom he has surviving issue, Frederick Oliver, born Jan. 29, 1852, now Earl De Grey, heir to the marquisate.

RISTICH, JOHN, a Servian statesman, born at Kragujevatz in 1831, began his studies in Germany and continued them at Paris. Under the government of Prince Karageorgevitch he was appointed Secretary and afterwards head of a department in the office of the Minister of the Interior. Milosch Obrenovitch III. on his return in 1858, appointed M. Ristich secretary to a deputation which he sent to Constantinople; and at a later period the same Prince accredited him as the representative of Servia at the Sublime Porte. Scarcely had he been installed in this post, however, when the crisis commenced which culminated in the bombardment of Belgrade (1862). M. Ristich extricated himself with such ability from the difficulties which ensued, that five years later (1867) he succeeded in obtaining the evacuation of all the Servian fortresses occupied up to that time by the Turkish troops. This service gained for him the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, but he soon resigned it in consequence of his inability to agree with the Prince Michael on certain questions of

detail. He was present as the representative of Prince Michael at the baptism of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. While on his way back from Cettinge he learned the news that Prince Michael had been assassinated (July 10, 1868), and had been succeeded by his grand-nephew, Prince Milan. The young Prince was then pursuing his studies at Paris, and the provisional government which had been established sent M. Ristich to that capital to escort him to Servia. On the Prince's arrival at Belgrade the Grand National Skupschkina was convoked, and nominated a Council of Regency, composed of three members, to govern the country during the Prince's minority. M. Blasnavatz, M. Ristich, and M. Gavrilovitch, formed this Council, which discharged its functions till 1872, when the Prince attained his majority. This Council then became a Ministry in which M. Ristich held the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, and on the decease of his colleague, Col. Blasnavatz, he became President of the Council. He afterwards withdrew from public life for two years until the insurrection occurred in Herzegovina, when he became Minister for Foreign Affairs. In May, 1876, he and his friends returned to office, which they had been obliged to resign eight months previously in consequence of the diplomatic pressure of the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. He held the office of Foreign Minister during the disastrous war with Turkey (1877), in which the Servians were thoroughly defeated. In 1878 he was sent to the Congress of Berlin.

RISTORI, Adelaide, tragic actress, born at Cividale, in Friuli, in 1821, being the child of a poor actor, was trained at a very early age for the stage. She appears to have risen through a long series of struggles to the eminence she ultimately attained. Having accepted in 1855 an engagement in Paris, she sought the favour of a French audience as an interpreter of the tragic muse at the very time that Rachel was in the zenith of her fame. Her appearance at such a period was regarded by the French as an open challenge to contest the supremacy of their tragic queen, and they assembled much more disposed to criticise than to applaud. The genius of Ristori, however, triumphed, and from that moment her position has been unassailed. Her reception in England was equally enthusiastic, and she appeared in Spain in 1857, in Holland in 1860, in Russia in 1861, at Constantinople in 1864, in the United States, and other parts of the world, with success. William I. of Prussia gave her the medal in sciences and in arts in 1862. Amongst her most famous characters are those of Medea, Lady Macbeth, Fazio, Phædra, Deborah, Judith, Francesca da Riviera, and Camilla. After an absence of fifteen years, Madame Ristori again appeared in London, June 11, 1873, and on Nov. 8 in that year she took her farewell of the English stage at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester. She is married to the Marquis del Grillo.

RIVIERE, Briton, R.A., a distinguished animal painter, was born in London, Aug. 14, 1840, being the son of Mr. W. Riviere, who was head of the drawing school at Cheltenham College, and afterwards a teacher of drawing at Oxford. He found in his father an experienced and able master, under whom he studied during the nine years he was at Cheltenham and subsequently at Oxford. While studying art in the latter place the influences, other than artistic, by which he was always surrounded, prevailed to turn his attention to classical and other scholarly matters; he entered the University, took his B.A. degree in 1867, and that of M.A. in 1873. The first pictures he exhibited were home rural scenes, as "Rest from

Labour," and "Sheep on the Cotswolds," in the Academy Gallery in 1858, and, in the next year, "On the Road to Gloucester Fair." From this date till 1864 he was absent from the Academy as an exhibitor, but in the last-mentioned year he sent "Iron Bars" and "Romeo and Juliet." Among his subsequent works are: — "The Poacher's Nurse," "Strayed from the Flock," a dead lamb lying in the snow, and "The Long Sleep," 1866; "Fox and Geese" (exhibited in the exhibition of water-colour painters at the Dudley Gallery in 1868, and now in the collection at South Kensington); "The Prisoners," 1869; "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Charity," 1870; "Come Back!" and "Circe transforming the Friends of Ulysses into Pigs," 1871; "Daniel" in the lions' den, 1872; "Argus" and "All that was left of the Homeward Bound," 1873; "Apollo," and "Genius Loci," 1874; "War Time," and "The Last of the Garrison," 1875; "A Stern Chase is always a Long Chase," and "Pallas Athene and the Swineherd's Dogs," 1876; "A Legend of St. Patrick," and "Lazarus," 1877; "An Anxious Moment," a flock of geese frightened at the sight of a hat on the ground; "Sympathy," "Victims," and "The Ruins of Persepolis," 1878; "In manus tuas Domine," "The Poacher's Widow," now in the public library, Birmingham, and "A Winter's Tale," 1879; "The Night Watch," "The Last Spoonful," and "Endymion," 1880; "A Roman Holiday," "Envy, Hatred, and Malice," "Hope Deferred," and "Let Sleeping Dogs Lie," 1881; "The Magician's Doorway," "Una," and "Portrait of Miss Potter," 1882; "The Unclean Spirits entering into the Swine," "Old Playfellows," "The Last of the Crew," and "Giants at Play," 1883. Many of the above have been engraved on steel by F. Stacpoole, A.R.A., S. Cousins, R.A., and C. J. Lewis; and other works have been etched by various hands. Mr. Riviere was elected A.R.A. Jan. 16, 1878, and R.A. May 5, 1881.

ROBBINS, Alfred Farthing, son of Mr. Richard Robbins, of Launceston, Cornwall, was born there Aug. 1, 1856, and educated at the local Grammar School. His earliest contributions to journalism were to the *East Cornwall Times* (Launceston) in 1868, but two years later he was apprenticed as a chemist, to which business he devoted four years. During this time, however, he wrote many leading articles for the before-mentioned paper, as well as the first instalment of a history of his native place, published in the columns of that journal, under the signature of "Dunheved." Immediately upon the expiration of his apprenticeship in July, 1874, he joined the editorial staff of the *Western Daily Mercury* (Plymouth), and, in the following April, that of the *Bedfordshire Times and Independent* (Bedford). In Oct., 1875, he was appointed editor of the *Luton Reporter*, which post he left a year later to become one of the staff of the *Bradford Observer*. While in Bradford, he was a frequent contributor to the *Yorkshireman*, a weekly journal published in that town, to which, in 1877, he supplied a series, entitled "Notable Living Yorkshiremen," of biographical sketches of eighteen of the best known Yorkshire members of Parliament; and in 1878 (under the name of "Tom Clifton"), a serial story, with the title "In Doubt." In Dec., 1877, his first dramatic effort, a comedietta, entitled "Helps," was produced by the late Madame Beatrice, at Lincoln, and, in the following September, his farce, "A Pleasant Hour," was given by Mr. Joseph Eldred, at Bradford. In March, 1879, he joined the staff of the Press Association, and, a month or two later (under the pseudonym of "Nemesis"), published a pamphlet entitled "Five Years of Tory Rule,"

written in conjunction with an elder brother. At this time he became the London correspondent of the *Cornish and Devon Post* (Launceston), and, in 1880, contributed a series of articles entitled "Short Sermons from Liberal Texts," and another, called "Letters to a Patriot," to the *Liberal World*. His next literary effort was a comedy, "Vote by Ballot," published in 1880. He has also given several political lectures.

ROBERT I. (ROBERT-CHARLES-LOUIS MARIE DE BOURBON), ex-Duke of Parma, Infant of Spain, born July 9, 1848, succeeded his father, Duke Ferdinand Charles III. March 27, 1854, as Robert I., under the regency of his mother, the dowager-Duchess Louise-Marie-Thérèse de Bourbon, daughter of the Duke de Berry. Her rule came to an end in 1859, in consequence of the revolution, and, with her son, she sought refuge in the Helvetic States. The ex-Duke Robert married, at Rome, April 5, 1869, the Duchess Maria Pia, daughter of the late Ferdinand II., King of Naples.

ROBERTS, THE RIGHT REV. FRANCIS ALEXANDER RANDAL CRAMER, D.D., Bishop of Nassau, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1862; M.A. 1868). He was curate of Frant, near Tonbridge-Wells, 1864-68, and of Hawley, Hampshire, 1868-70; rector of Llandinabo, 1870-72; again curate of Hawley, 1872-73; and vicar of Blindley-heath, Surrey, 1873-78. Having been nominated as successor to Bishop Venables, in the see of Nassau, he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, June 24, 1878.

ROBERTS, GENERAL SIR FREDERICK SLEIGH, Bart., G.C.B., V.C., son of the late Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., was born in 1832, and educated at Eton, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe. He received his first commission as second lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery, and, after passing through the various other grades, was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1879. He served with distinction throughout the Indian Mutiny campaign, and received the Victoria Cross for personal bravery in the field in 1858. Throughout the Abyssinian campaign of 1868 he held the office of Assistant-Quartermaster-General; he superintended the re-embarkation of the whole army, and was selected by Sir Robert Napier as the bearer of his final despatches. He also acted as Assistant-Quartermaster-General with the Cachar column in the Looshai Expeditionary Force (1871-72). At the commencement of the Afghan campaign he was appointed Commander of the Kuram Field Force, and subsequently he had the chief command of the army in Afghanistan, where he achieved the most brilliant triumphs. After the massacre of our embassy, Sir Frederick Roberts re-occupied Cabul at the close of 1879. Towards the end of July, 1880, a terrible defeat was inflicted by the troops of Ayoob Khan, at Maiwand, on General Burrows, the remnant of whose force with difficulty joined General Primrose's garrison at Candahar. An attack on that city seemed imminent, but Ayoob hesitated, and lost his opportunity. Meanwhile, a bold resolution was taken at Cabul. Sir Frederick Roberts, gathering a force of over 9,000 picked men, marched to the relief of Candahar, allowing Abdurrahman Khan to occupy Cabul, and leaving to General Stewart the duty of leading back the rest of the British troops by the Khyber to the Punjab. Sir Frederick Roberts, cut off from direct communication with his countrymen, disappeared, as it were, from human ken for three weeks, during which time the national anxiety was extreme. At length he emerged victorious from the trackless region between Cabul and Candahar. Immediately, he grappled with Ayoob Khan, and inflicted on that pretender a crush-

ing defeat. On the return of Sir Frederick Roberts to England he was loaded with honours; he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, received the thanks of Parliament, and was created a baronet. In Feb., 1881, he was appointed to succeed Sir George Colley in the command of the troops in Natal and the Transvaal, but peace was concluded with the Boers before his arrival in the colony. He was afterwards appointed a member of the Council of Madras, and to command the troops in that Presidency (1881). To the *Nineteenth Century* for Nov., 1882, he contributed an article on the "Present State of the Army," thus supplying the sequel to an interesting speech which he had delivered at the Mansion House about two years before.

ROBIN, Charles Philippe, a French physician and naturalist, born at Jasseron (Ain), June 4, 1821, studied medicine at Paris, and was admitted "interne des hôpitaux" in 1843. He gained, at the competition of 1844, the prize given by the École Pratique de Médicine; was sent in 1845, with M. Lebert, by Orfila, to the coasts of Normandy and Jersey, in order to collect objects of natural history and comparative anatomy, for the museum which he had founded at the École, and received in 1847 the degree of Doctor. A close examiner of objects, he has greatly promoted the use of the microscope in anatomy and pathology; and, in addition to his microscopical labours, has studied the natural sciences. He was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1858, and appointed Professor of Histology in that institution, April 19, 1862. In 1871 he founded, in conjunction with M. Littré, a Sociological Society. He was elected a Senator by the department of the Ain in 1876; his term of office will expire in 1885. M. Robin is connected with numerous French and foreign scientific societies, and is decorated with the Legion of Honour. In addition to a large number of works relating to microscopical investigation, he has published "Tableux d'Anatomie, contenant l'Exposé de toutes les Parties à Étudier dans l'Organisme de l'Homme, et dans celui des Animaux," 1851; "Traité de Chimie Anatomique et Physiologique," 1852; "Histoire Naturelle de Végétaux Parasites qui croissent sur l'Homme et les Animaux Vivants," 3 vols., 1853 (in collaboration with M. Verdeil); "Notice sur l'Œuvre et la Vie d'Auguste Comte," 1864; "Leçons sur les Substances Amorphes et les Blastèmes," 1866; "Leçons sur les Substances Organisées et leur Altérations," 1866; "Leçons sur les Humeurs Normales et Morbides du Corps de l'Homme," 1867; "Leçons sur les Vaisseaux Capillaires et l'Inflammation," 1867; "Anatomie Microscopique," 1868; and "L'Instruction et l'Education," 1877; besides numerous contributions to the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences*, and other scientific collections. In collaboration with M. Littré he has entirely re-cast and re-written Nysten's "Dictionnaire de Médecine," the 13th edition of which was published in 1872.

ROBINSON, The Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert, G.C.M.G., second son of Captain Hercules Robinson, born in 1824, and educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, held, for some years, a commission in the 87th Foot, but retired from the service in 1846, and was employed in various capacities in the Civil Service in Ireland until 1852. He was appointed President of Montserrat in 1854, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher's in 1855, succeeded Sir John Bowring as Governor of Hong Kong in 1859, when he received the honour of knighthood, was promoted to the governorship of Ceylon in Jan., 1865, and to the governorship of New South Wales

in March, 1872. In Aug., 1874, he proceeded to the Fiji Islands for the purpose of settling matters between the British Government and the native power. On Oct. 15, he accepted the unconditional cession of the islands, annexed them to the British Empire, and hoisted the British flag. For some time he retained in his own hands the general supervision of the Provisional Government which he established. In Jan., 1875, he was created a Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George, in recognition of his services in connection with the cession of the Fiji Islands. He was, in Dec., 1878, appointed Governor of New Zealand, in succession to the Marquis of Normanby. He was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in the place of Sir Bartle Frere, in Aug., 1880, but he came home before assuming the Government, which was administered in the meantime by Sir George Strahan, the Governor of Tasmania. On May 22, 1883, he was sworn of the Privy Council.

ROBINSON, John Richard, born at Witham, Essex, Nov. 2, 1828, became connected at an early age with provincial journalism. On coming to London in 1846 he joined the paper which had been known as *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, and soon afterwards undertook the editorship of *The Evening Express*. This was the property of the *Daily News*, and Mr. Robinson soon took an active part in the conduct of the morning paper. On the change of proprietorship in 1868, when the *Daily News* joined the ranks of the penny papers, he was appointed sole manager. On the outbreak of the Franco-German War in 1870 he developed an effective system of special correspondence, and in his selection of writers, as well as in his method of organisation, was very successful. His management during the campaign in Ashanti, the Zulu war, and the Russo-Turkish war, was distinguished by equal initiative faculty and fertility of resource. During the Franco-German war Mr. Robinson suggested that a fund should be raised for the relief of the French peasants in the occupied districts of the North-West, and upwards of £20,000 was subscribed under his auspices, the whole of which was distributed without one shilling being taken from the fund for expenses. For many years Mr. Robinson was a copious contributor to the columns of the American press, including the *Boston Advertiser* and the *Chicago Tribune*. He has also edited a work on shorthand.

ROBY, Henry John, M.A., son of Henry Wood Roby, solicitor, was born at Tamworth, Aug. 12, 1830. From the Grammar School at Bridgnorth he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1853, being first in the first class of the Classical Tripos. He has been Fellow and Assistant Tutor of his College, and Examiner in the University in Law, Classics, and Moral Sciences. Mr. Roby took an active part in promoting reform in his college, and in the university under the Cambridge University Act, and published a pamphlet on the subject—"Remarks on College Reform," 1858. He left Cambridge in 1861, in which year he married Matilda, elder daughter of P. A. Ermen, Esq., of Dawlish. He was Under Master of Dulwich College Upper School, 1861-65, and Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, London, 1866-68, lecturing on Roman Law. He was appointed by the Crown Secretary to the Schools Inquiry Commission, Dec. 28, 1864, and Secretary to the Endowed Schools Commission, Aug. 3, 1869; and one of the Endowed School Commissioners, March 25, 1872. The latter Commission expired Dec. 31, 1874. He has since been engaged in business in Man-

chester. Mr. Roby has published "Grammar of the Latin Language, from Plautus to Suetonius," part i., 1871, part ii., 1874. He assisted the Schools Inquiry Commissioners in preparing their Report (issued in March, 1868), and in compiling and editing the twenty volumes appended thereto.

ROCHEFORT (Comte), Victor Henri de Rochefort-Luçay, commonly known as Henri Rochefort, is a son of the Marquis Claude Louis Marie de Rochefort-Luçay, and was born in Paris, Jan. 30, 1830. Brought up under the care of a Legitimist father, and of a Republican mother, he studied in the college of St. Louis, where he evinced a decided taste for poetry. After attempting to study medicine, and to gain a livelihood by teaching Latin, he was, on Jan. 1, 1851, appointed a copying-clerk in the Hôtel de Ville. Paying more attention to literature than to this humble employment, he contributed to the second edition of the "Dictionnaire de la Conversation," wrote dramatic criticisms for the newspapers, and became one of the editors of the *Charivari*. His articles in the latter journal led to his appointment as sub-inspector of the Fine Arts at Paris, which post he resigned in 1861. He was successively connected with various newspapers, and in 1868 became one of the principal writers in the *Figaro*, with a salary of about 12,000 francs. He also wrote, between 1856 and 1866, a large number of vaudevilles, nearly all of them in collaboration with other authors; and, under the name of Eugène de Mirecourt, an historical romance, entitled "La Marquise de Courcelles," 1859. His satirical comments on passing events in the columns of the *Figaro*, and his caustic criticisms of the men and measures of the Second Empire, made the name of Henri Rochefort peculiarly obnoxious to the authorities. The sale of the paper in the public streets was prohibited, and it was subjected to several judicial condemnations. M. Rochefort's articles were republished in a collected form in three volumes, entitled respectively "Les Français de la Décadence," 1866; "La Grande Bohème," 1867; and "Les Signes du Temps," 1868. His services having been dispensed with by the proprietors of the *Figaro*, M. Rochefort brought out a series of weekly pamphlets under the title of "La Lanterne," the first of which appeared at Paris, June 1, 1868. In this publication he assailed the Imperial *régime* with greater bitterness than ever. The eleventh number was seized by the police, its author being condemned to a year's imprisonment, to pay a fine of 10,000 francs, and to be deprived for twelve months of his civil and political rights. From this period "La Lanterne" appeared at Brussels, and was only introduced clandestinely into France. In the midst of the excitement caused by this publication, M. Rochefort and his friends were smartly attacked in some pamphlets bearing the signatures of MM. Stamir and Marchal. The satirist could not endure being beaten with the weapons he had so ruthlessly employed against others, and besides seeking redress in the law courts, he sought satisfaction from the publisher of the pamphlets, and on its being refused, violently assaulted him. For this M. Rochefort was sentenced to four months' additional imprisonment. To escape from the consequences of these judicial proceedings, M. Rochefort fled to Belgium, where, in Sept., he fought his fourth journalistic duel with M. Ernest Boroche, whom he wounded. He had previously been engaged in affairs of honour with a Spanish officer, with Prince Achille Murat, and with M. Paul de Cassagnac. At the elections of 1869 the "irreconcilable" Democrats brought M.

Rochefort forward as their candidate for the seventh circonscription of Paris, and on the second ballot he polled 14,780 votes, against 18,267 recorded in favour of his adversary, M. Jules Favre. In the following November he was proposed as a candidate for the first circonscription of Paris. On this occasion he venturned into France, and on crossing the Belgian frontier he was arrested, but was set at liberty a few hours afterwards, and received from the Emperor a *sauf-conduit* to be in force till after the elections. M. Rochefort, now the idol of the Parisian populace, declared that he should merely take the oath of allegiance to the Empire, in order to overthrow it for a Republic. He was elected Deputy by 17,978 votes, against 13,445 given to his opponent, M. Carnot. In the Chambers he took his seat beside M. Raspail, and rendered himself notorious by the coarseness of his personal attacks on the Emperor. In Dec., 1869, he started the *Marseillaise*, a newspaper, the character of which is sufficiently indicated by its title. It was not, like "La Lanterne," written entirely by the editor, but was the work of several hands. The attacks in this journal on Prince Pierre Bonaparte led to the assassination by the latter of Victor Noir, one of M. Rochefort's subordinates. The paper was seized Jan. 11, 1870. The Chambers authorised its prosecution, and on Jan. 22 M. Rochefort and two other writers in the paper were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with fines. On Feb. 7, M. Rochefort was arrested at a public meeting at La Villette, on which occasion there was immense excitement and much rioting in Paris. He was confined in the prison of Sainte-Pélagie. On the proclamation of the Republic in Sept., 1870, M. Rochefort was released, being conveyed on the shoulders of the mob from his prison to the Louvre. He was placed at the head of a department of State, but quarrelled with everybody, and soon resigned his appointment, after which, it was reported, he served as a simple gunner in the artillery during the siege of Paris. Subsequently, during the brief triumph of the Commune, he edited an infamous journal, the *Mot d'Ordre*. On May 19, 1871, while endeavouring to escape in disguise from Paris, he was arrested at Méaux and taken to Versailles. He was placed on his trial before a court-martial, Sept. 20 and 21, 1871, charged with inciting to civil war, with complicity in the destruction, by the Commune, of private property and public monuments, and with the publication of false news and attacks on the established government in the *Mot d'Ordre*. A verdict of guilty was returned, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was incarcerated first in Fort Boyard, from whence he was transferred (June, 1872) to the citadel of Saint-Martin-de-Ré. The French Government permitted M. Rochefort to leave the fortress in which he was immured, and to go to Versailles, Nov. 6, 1872, for the special object of marrying the mother of his illegitimate children, and thus legitimising them according to French law. Madame Rochefort, who was then extremely ill, died a few weeks afterwards. Subsequently, M. Rochefort was transported to the penal settlement of New Caledonia. In 1874 he, with Grousset, Gourde, Balliére, and two other Communist prisoners, succeeded in escaping from the island. They left as stowaways on board a vessel bound for Newcastle, New South Wales, reached Sydney in safety, and sailed soon afterwards for Europe. On June 16, 1874, M. Rochefort arrived at Queenstown, where, but for the intervention of the Royal Irish Constabulary, he would have met with rough treatment at the hands

of an excited mob. He next came to London, and afterwards proceeded to Geneva, where he founded a new *Lanterne*. In spite of the deprivation of his civil rights he succeeded, without much difficulty, in inserting paragraphs and articles, signed with emblems or initials, in another daily *Lanterne*, published at Paris, and also in the *Marseillaise*, the *Mot d'Ordre*, and the *Rappel*. On May 23, 1880, M. Rochefort's son, who was concerned in getting up the demonstration organised by the Communists in Paris, was more or less ill-treated by a police officer. M. Rochefort thereupon addressed to the Prefect of Police, M. Andrieux, an insulting letter, provoking him to a duel. M. Georges Koechlin, brother-in-law of M. Andrieux, accepted the challenge, and a hostile meeting took place near Coppet (June 3), in which M. Rochefort was somewhat severely wounded in the breast. The general amnesty of July 11 permitted M. Rochefort to return to Paris, where he at once assumed the direction of a new Radical paper called *L'Intransigeant*. On Sept. 25, 1881, he declared in this journal that the Tunisian expedition was only undertaken with a view to private speculation. This led to legal proceedings being taken against him by M. Roustan, but M. Rochefort was acquitted (Dec. 16).

ROCHEFOUCAULD - BISACCIA (Duc de), Marie Charles Gabriel Sosthènes, Comte de la Rochefoucauld and Duc de Bisaccia, a French statesman and diplomatist, is the second son of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville, and brother of the present Duc de Doudeauville. He was born Sept. 1, 1825. During the existence of the Empire the Duke, like almost all his compeers, held entirely aloof from public life. After the war with Germany he was returned to the National Assembly at Bordeaux as a representative of the department of La Sarthe, Feb. 8, 1871, when he polled 41,207 votes, being the last on the list of nine successful candidates. He was chosen leader of the Legitimist Right, though he was always a supporter of the Fusion; and he was elected a member of the Committee of Thirty. In Dec., 1873, he accepted the post of Ambassador from the French Republic to the Court of St. James's. Thus, for the first time since the Revolution of 1830, France was represented in London by an avowed Legitimist and a personal adherent of Henry V. The duke went to Paris in order to be present at the sitting of the Assembly on June 15, 1874, when a resolution was proposed for the definite organization of the French Republic. It was carried by a very narrow majority. When it had been disposed of, the duke rose in his place and made a motion of his own amid a profound silence, followed by prolonged sensation. The Marshal-President's Ambassador in London actually proposed nothing less than the immediate declaration of the Monarchy under the Head of the House of France, and the subsidence of the existing Chief of the State, from whom he held his credentials as Ambassador, into the Monarch's Lieutenant-General. The motion was rejected by a majority of sixty voices, and the duke, as a matter of course, almost immediately afterwards withdrew from the English Embassy. In 1876 he was elected for the arrondissement of Mamers (Sarthe). He continued, in the new Chamber, to sit on the extreme Right, opposed the Republican Cabinets of M. Dufaure and M. Jules Simon, and after the act of May 16, 1877, supported that of the Duc de Broglie. An official candidate at the general election of Oct. 14 following, he was successful at the poll, but his election was invalidated at the beginning of 1878, when he declared that he was "proud to quit such a Chamber."

However, he was again elected in March the same year.

ROCHESTER, Bishop of. (*See* Thorold, Dr.)

ROGERS, The Rev. Charles, D.D., LL.D., was born April 18, 1825, at Dunino, Fifeshire. He studied at the University of St. Andrews, and became a probationer of the Established Church in 1846. He was ordained Chaplain of Stirling Castle in 1855, which office he resigned in 1863. From 1864 to 1881 he resided in London; he is now resident at Edinburgh. Among his publications are "Scotland, Social and Domestic;" "Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland," 2 vols.; "Boswelliana;" "A Century of Scottish Life;" "Traits and Stories of the Scottish People." Dr. Rogers has edited "The Poetical Remains of King James I. of Scotland," "Hay's Estimate of the Scottish Nobility," "Poetical Remains of the Earl of Glencairn, Henry Balnaves, and John Davidson," and "The Poems of Sir Robert Aytoun;" the "Register of the Collegiate Church of Crail," the "Chartulary of St. Anthony's Chapel, Leith," and "The Rental Book of the Cistercian Abbey of Cupar." His "Lyra Britannica" contains memoirs of the hymn-writers. Dr. Rogers' best-known work is "The Modern Scottish Minstrel." He is the originator and Secretary of the Grampian Club, a successful organization for publishing original or rare works on Scottish antiquities. In 1868 he established the Royal Historical Society. The monumental statue of Dr. Thomas Chalmers, at Edinburgh, was, at his entreaty, carried out by his friend Dean Ramsay. Dr. Rogers' best-known genealogical works are his "Memorials of the House of Alexander," his "Memoirs of the Families of Sir Walter Scott and Robert Burns," and his "Memorials of the Families of Coutts, Christie, Strachan, and Wise." He resigned the office of Secretary to the Royal Historical Society early in 1881.

ROSA, Carl, was born at Hamburgh, March 22, 1842. He began to learn the violin at an extremely early age, and when eight years old made his *debut*. Subsequently he was a pupil in the Conservatoire of Leipzig. From thence he proceeded to Paris, winning a prize at a competition of Conservatoire pupils. Returning to his native city, he was appointed conductor of the Philharmonic and gave a successful series of popular concerts of chamber music. Next he visited the United States, where he was engaged by the late Mr. Bateman, to conduct a concert tour. There Mr. Rosa married Madame Parepa, the leading singer of the company; and afterwards he undertook the production of opera on his own account. The extraordinary success which attended the English Opera season in America in 1871-72 led to the determination to make an essay in England. In 1872 Mr. Rosa and his wife, with a strong company, came to this country, and after a brilliant tour in the provinces, preparations were made for the production of "Lohengrin," with English text, at Drury Lane (1874), when the death of Madame Parepa-Rosa brought the enterprise to an abrupt termination. Mr. Rosa, however, subsequently resolved to resume the task, and on Sept. 11, 1875, inaugurated a seven weeks' most successful season of opera at the Princess's Theatre. After making another tour in the provinces, and in Ireland, he returned to London in the autumn of 1876, this time taking the Lyceum Theatre. He has since given series of operatic performances at the Adelphi, at Her Majesty's Theatre, and at the Drury Lane Theatre. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the council of the Royal College of Music. The great merit of Mr. Rosa, is, that he has given a great impetus to English native art. It

is he who has created a growing appetite for the performances of operas in English, and who has, moreover, fostered the compositions of English musicians. The result of this is great activity among English composers who, stimulated by Mr. Rosa's efforts, are having a race in writing such works, and are repaid for their pains by finding a home for their musical inventions. Operas like Mr. Goring Thomas's "Esmeralda," and Mackenzie's "Colomba," are a credit to England, and have already met with merited success on the Continent.

ROSCOE, Henry Enfield, F.R.S., LL.D., born Jan. 7, 1833, in London, is grandson of William Roscoe, Esq., of Liverpool, and son of Henry Roscoe, Esq., barrister-at-law. He was educated at Liverpool High School, University College, London, and Heidelberg. (B.A., London, 1852); was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester, in 1858; elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1863; and received the Royal Medal of that Society, in 1873, "for his chemical researches, more especially for his investigations of the chemical action of light, and of the combinations of Vanadium." Professor Roscoe has published several series of investigations on the Measurement of the Chemical Action of Light in conjunction with Professor Bunsen, of Heidelberg, and is author of many papers in the Philosophical Transactions and scientific journals on other subjects; also of "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry," since translated into German, Russian, Hungarian, and Italian, and republished in America; "Lectures on Spectrum Analysis," 1869, 5th edit. 1878; and, conjointly with Professor Schorlemmer, F.R.S., of a "Treatise on Chemistry," 3 vols., 1877-82, in which the facts and principles of the science are more fully expounded than in the smaller work. The University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878. He is joint editor with Professors Huxley and Balfour Stewart of Macmillan's Science Primer Series, and author of the "Chemistry Primer." He is Examiner in Chemistry to the Science and Art Department. In 1880 he was elected President of the Chemical Society of London; and in 1882, President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and a member of the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction.

ROSE, Sir John, Bart, G.C.M.G., son of Mr. William Rose by his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Fyfe, was born in Aberdeenshire in 1820. He received his education at King's College, Aberdeen, after which he proceeded to Canada, and was called to the bar there in 1840. He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1849; Solicitor-General in 1859; represented Montreal in the Parliament of Canada from 1859 to 1869; and held successively the offices of Minister of Public Works, Receiver-General, and Minister of Finance of Canada; was Commissioner for Great Britain under the treaty for the settlement of claims against the United States arising out of the Oregon treaty; became a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada in 1867; and was nominated a K.C.M.G. Jan. 18, 1870. He was created a baronet in Aug., 1872; and was nominated G.C.M.G. Oct. 29, 1878, in recognition of his services as Executive Commissioner of Canada at the Paris Exposition, and Member of the Finance Committee. Since 1869 he has been a resident of London, and through the banking-house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., in which he is a partner, has acted as a financial agent of the Dominion Government, and rendered Canada many important services.

ROSEBERY (Earl of), The Right Hon. Archibald Philip Primrose, son of the late Archibald

Lord Dalmeny by Lady Catharine Lucy Wilhelmina, only daughter of the fourth Earl Stanhope, was born in London in 1847, and received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather, the fourth Earl of Rosebery in 1868. The first time he ever spoke in public was in 1871, when, at the opening of Parliament, he was selected by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, to second the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He soon took a decided position on the question of national education, and when the Government Education Bill for Scotland was before the House of Peers, he moved an amendment to it by which he aimed at the exclusion of catechisms from public schools. He also spoke in the same session on Lord Russell's motion regarding the Alabama Treaty; and he was appointed Commissioner to inquire into Endowments in Scotland. In the session of 1873 Lord Rosebery was much engaged in an endeavour to obtain a Committee of Inquiry on the supply of horses in this country. He moved for, and obtained the Committee, and was made the chairman of the same. It may be said that to the labours of that Committee the remission of the taxes on horses is fairly due. During the session of 1874 Lord Rosebery moved for, and was made the chairman of, a Committee on the Scotch and Irish Representative Peerages. He was President of the Social Science Congress which met at Glasgow Oct. 1, 1874. On Nov. 16, 1878, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in succession to Mr. W. E. Forster. In Nov., 1880, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, but he did not deliver his inaugural address till Nov. 4, 1882. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Aug., 1881, in succession to Mr. Leonard Courtney, who was transferred to the Colonial Office. His lordship resigned the Under-Secretaryship in June, 1883. He married, March 20, 1878, Hannah, daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild.

ROSS, Alexander Milton, M.D., was born at Belleville, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 13, 1832. He was educated at Belleville, became a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and was appointed Surgeon, and served temporarily in the American army during the civil war. During the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in collecting and classifying the Flora and Fauna of British North America, of which he has many specimens. His chief publications are:—"Birds of Canada," 1872; "Butterflies and Moths of Canada," 1873; "Flora of Canada," 1874; "Forest Trees of Canada," 1874; monographs on "Architecture of Canadian Birds' Nests," "Food of Canadian Birds," "Migrations of Canadian Birds," "Remains of the *Elephas americanus* and *Mastodon giganteus*" found in Canada, 1875; and "Mammals and Fresh-Water Fish of Canada," 1878.

ROSS, John Wilson, was born in 1818 at Belmont, St. Vincent, of which island his father, the late Hon. J. P. Ross, was Solicitor-General and Speaker of the House of Assembly. After being educated at King's College, London, he proceeded to the West Indies, and was secretary to the Vendue Master of Berbice, but finding himself unadapted to business, he left British Guiana, and returned to England, where he has since remained, devoting himself entirely to literary pursuits. He has been a large contributor to periodicals, including the *Monthly Magazine*, the *Monthly Review*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, and Douglas Jerrold's *Shilling Magazine*. His most remarkable periodical contribution was "The Doctrine of the Chorizontes" in the *Edinburgh Review* (April, 1871), in which he

endeavoured to show that the Odyssey must have been written at least three centuries after the "Iliad." While staying in Edinburgh in 1839, he published a poem in three cantos, "Ninian," and in 1882 a drama founded on the tragedy of Lady Jane Grey, entitled "The Earl's Revenge." He has written much in the cheap press, essays in the *London Journal*, *Sharpe's Magazine*, and *Eliza Cook's Journal*, novelettes in the *Family Herald*, lives of distinguished printers, especially French and Flemish, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, in *Paper and Print*, and in the *Decorator*, while editing that class publication, memoirs of eminent decorative artists. Perhaps his best book is "Tacitus and Bracciolini," in which he brings forward evidence tending to show that Poggio Bracciolini wrote the Annals of Tacitus.

ROSS-CHURCH, Florence Marryat, daughter of the late Capt. Marryat, the well-known novelist, was born at Brighton, July 9, 1837, and educated at home. She was appointed editor of *London Society* in June, 1872, and has been a large constant contributor to magazines and newspapers. Her works have been republished in America and Germany, and translated into French, German, Russian, and Swedish. Among them are—"Love's Conflict," and "Too Good for Him," 1865; "Woman against Woman," and "For Ever and Ever," 1866; "Confessions of Gerald Estcourt," and "Nelly Brooke," 1867; "Girls of Feversham," and "Verdique," 1868; "Petronel," 1869; "Her Lord and Master," 1870; "Prey of the Gods," 1871; "Life and Letters of Capt. Marryat," 1872; "Mad Dumaresq," and "No Valentines," 1873; "A Little Stepson," 1877; "Her Word against a Lie," 1878; "A Moment of Madness, and other Stories," 1883; and "Facing the Footlights," 1883.

ROSSETTI, Christina Georgina, was born in London, Dec., 1830, and educated at home. Miss Rossetti is the author of "Goblin Market, and other Poems," 1862; "The Prince's Progress, and other Poems," 1866; "Commonplace and other Short Stories, in Prose," 1870; "Sing Song, a Nursery Rhymebook," 1872; "Speaking Likenesses," 1874; "Annus Domini; a Prayer for each Day of the Year, founded on a Text of Holy Scripture," 1874; "Seek and Find," "A Pageant, and other Poems," 1881; and "Called to be Saints."

ROSSETTI, Constantine, poet and revolutionary writer, born at Bucharest, about 1816, after serving in the militia from 1836 till 1838, devoted himself to letters. His first attempts were translations from Byron, Voltaire, and Lamartine, and in 1840 he published a collection of songs in the dialect of Roumania, several of which became popular. He was Chief of the Police of Pitesti in 1842; became Procurator at the Civil tribunal of Bucharest, which he resigned in 1845, went to reside at Paris, and married Mary Grant, an Englishwoman. Though of aristocratic descent, he was early imbued with democratic opinions, and, to the surprise of the Boyards, opened a bookseller's shop in 1846 at Bucharest. The same year he was elected a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Roumania; was arrested by the police, June 9, rescued next day by the people, and revenged himself on Prince Bibesco, by saving him from the fury of the insurgents. This generous action was greatly applauded by the people, who bore Rossetti in triumph. He was made Chief of the Police at Bucharest, and afterwards Director of the Ministry of the Interior. It was at this time he founded a democratic newspaper, styled the *Nurse of Roumania*. In September he was sent to the camp of Fuad Effendi to protest against the establis-

ment of the organic rule, was arrested with his companions, and transported to Orsova, and his wife, by her heroic efforts, effected his deliverance. In 1850 he took refuge in Paris, where he established various newspapers, and published several works supporting the cause of his country. Rossetti returned to his native country, and was in 1861 Minister of Public Instruction and of Worship at Jassy. A Liberal Deputy in the reign of Prince Charles, he was elected President of the Chamber in Nov., 1876, and, in concert with M. Bratiano, he induced Roumania to proclaim her independence, and to enter into an alliance with Russia, in order to make war on Turkey. In 1878 he was nominated Minister of the Interior, and he held that post till Aug., 1880.

ROSSETTI, William Michael, brother of Dante Gabriel and Christina Georgina Rossetti, was born in London, Sept. 25, 1829, and educated at King's College School, London. He was appointed in Feb., 1845, to an extra Clerkship in the Excise Office, London (now the Inland Revenue Office), and became in July, 1869, Assistant-Secretary in the same office. In March, 1874, he married Lucy, elder daughter of Ford Madox Brown, the painter. She is an artist, and has exhibited at the Royal Academy. Mr. Rossetti has been a critic of fine art and literature since 1850. He acted in that capacity (principally as regards Fine Art) for the *Critic*, *Spectator*, *Reader*, *Saturday Review*, *London Review*, *Chronicle* (weekly), *Fraser's Magazine*, and the *Academy*. He was much mixed up (along with his brother, Millais, Holman Hunt, Woolner, and two others) in the "Præ-Raphælite" movement in fine art, from its commencement in 1848; edited and wrote in *The Germ*, the magazine got up by the Præ-Raphælites in 1850. He has published "Dante's Comedy, the Hell," translated into blank verse, highly literal, 1865; "Fine Art, chiefly Contemporary," 1867, a volume of republished criticisms; an edition of Shelley, 1870, with a memoir, and a large body of notes; this was in 2 vols., and was re-issued in 3 vols., revised, in 1878; "Lives of Famous Poets," 1878, being brief biographies of 23 British poets, from Chaucer to Longfellow, some of them reproduced from the series named "Moxon's Popular Poets," and others added. Mr. Rossetti edited this last-named series, 1870 to 1875, including 2 vols. of American poems and humorous poems, selected. He also edited, with a full memoir, the edition of Wm. Blake's Poems, in the Aldine series; and issued a selection, in 1868, of the Poems of Walt. Whitman; likewise works of different kinds, published by the Early English Text Society, and the Chaucer Society. Among his other works are a poem of modern life, in blank verse, entitled, "Mrs. Holmes Grey," published in *The Broadway*, about 1869; and a "Criticism of Swinburne's Poems and Ballads," 1866. Mr. Rossetti delivered in 1875 and 1876, at Birmingham and Newcastle-on-Tyne, lectures on Shelley's Life and Poems. Entertaining and expressing independent opinions on questions of art, literature, and other matters, Mr. Rossetti has frequently been in opposition to the drift of feeling at the moment, and has had the satisfaction of seeing, after a while, that public opinion came round much more nearly to what he had himself expressed.

ROSSI, Ernesto, an Italian actor, born at Leghorn, in 1829, received his early education in his native town, and afterwards studied law in the University of Pisa. Having a great liking for the stage, he used often to take a part in amateur theatricals, and also in the performances of a regular dramatic company—that of Marchi. Subsequently he entered the dramatic school which had just been founded

by Gustavo Modena. After having appeared at Milan, Turin, and other Italian cities, he went in 1853 with Mdlle. Ristori to Paris, where, by his masterly acting, he enabled the French public to appreciate the works of several Italian dramatists, and notably those of Goldoni. Signor Rossi achieved a like success at Vienna, and he then returned to his native country, where he established a dramatic company, of which he himself took the management. In 1866 he paid a second visit to Paris, and appeared at the Théâtre Français, on the occasion of the anniversary of Corneille, in an Italian translation of "The Cid." After having visited Portugal and Spain, interpreting with his company the Shaksperian repertory, which he has recently adopted, he returned to Paris in 1875, and gave at the Salle Ventadour, with remarkable success, a series of Shaksperian representations, in which he himself played the leading parts. He next visited London, where he met with an equally enthusiastic reception. M. Rossi, who has been styled the "Italian Talma," is the author of some dramatic pieces of no great merit. He has been decorated with the cross of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, and with several foreign orders.

ROST, Reinhold, Ph.D., was born Feb. 2, 1822, at Eisenberg, in Saxe-Altenburg, where his father was archdeacon, and educated at the Gymnasium at Altenburg and the University of Jena, where he took his degree of Ph.D. in 1847. Dr. Rost came to London in the same year; was appointed Oriental Lecturer in St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, in 1850; Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society in 1863; and Librarian to the India Office in 1869. He has written a descriptive catalogue of the palm-leaf manuscripts belonging to the Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg, 1852; edited Prof. N. H. Wilson's "Essays on the Religion of the Hindus, and on Sanskrit Literature," 5 vols., London, 1861-65; and was engaged in making a catalogue *raisonné* of the Sanskrit MSS. on palm-leaves belonging to the India Office Library. Dr. Rost attended the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in Sept., 1878.

ROUHER, Eugène, statesman, born at Riom, Nov. 30, 1814, where he studied jurisprudence, was admitted a member of the bar in 1838. After the revolution of 1848, he was returned to the Constituent Assembly for the department of Puy-de-Dôme, which he continued to represent in the Legislative Assembly in 1849. His career as a minister began with his appointment as Minister of Justice by the President of the Republic, Oct. 31, 1849, a post which he resigned July 18, 1851. He soon resumed his connection with the ministry, and was re-appointed, Dec. 2, to his former office, which he resigned Jan. 22, 1852, and became Vice-President of the Council of State. He became Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, Feb. 3, 1855, and was nominated to the Senate, June 18, 1856. It was in the former capacity that he negotiated with the late Mr. Cobden the treaty of commerce and additional articles, signed Jan. 22, 1860, by the plenipotentiaries of the two powers, of whom he was one. He succeeded M. Billaut as Minister of State, Oct. 18, 1863, and became, *ex officio*, one of the "speaking ministers," whose duty it was "to explain and defend questions placed before the Senate and the Legislative Assembly." This arduous duty he discharged with consummate tact and ability during the next five years against such formidable antagonists as MM. Thiers, Berryer, and Jules Favre. After the famous Imperial letter of Jan. 19, 1867, addressed to M. Rouher, with regard to the Senatus-Consultum, he and his colleagues resigned, but nearly all of them were reinstated in office, including

M. Rouher, who was intrusted provisionally with the portfolio of Finance. The general election of May, 1869, gave a majority to the Government, but the interpellation of the 116 was followed soon afterwards by the prorogation of the Chamber and the resignation of the ministry (July 13). M. Rouher was not a member of the remodelled cabinet, but by an Imperial decree, dated the 20th of July, he was nominated President of the Senate. After the fall of the Empire, M. Rouher followed his Imperial master to this country, where, if common reports may be relied on, he was mixed up with various intrigues for the restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty. He was returned to the National Assembly for Corsica in Feb., 1872. At the general election of Feb. 20, 1876, he presented himself as a candidate in the three arrondissements of Riom, Bastia, and Ajaccio. He was elected by all three constituencies, and having the support of the Prince Imperial, he triumphed at Ajaccio over Prince Napoleon, who had also come forward as a candidate. M. Rouher elected to sit for Riom, and his election was annulled at Ajaccio, where he was succeeded by Prince Napoleon on the 14th of May following. After the act of May 16, 1877, he gave his support to the Cabinet of the Duc de Broglie, and was re-elected for Riom on Oct. 14. After the death of the Prince Imperial, M. Rouher endeavoured to procure the recognition of Prince Napoleon as head of the Bonaparte family. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1856, Grand Cross in 1860, and obtained the Grand Cordon of the Italian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus in 1863.

ROUSSET, Camille Félix Michel, a French historian, born at Paris, Feb. 15, 1821, became Professor of History at Grenoble, next at the Collége Bourbon (afterwards called the Lycée Bonaparte), from 1845 to 1863, and in 1864 was appointed historiographer and librarian to the Ministry of War. On Dec. 30, 1871, he was elected a member of the French Academy by 17 votes against 12 recorded for M. Vielcastel. M. Rousset is the author of "Précis d'Histoire de la Révolution Française," 1849; "Histoire de Louvois et de son Administration Politique et Militaire," 4 vols., 1861-63, a work which in three consecutive years gained the first Gobert prize of the French Academy; "Correspondance de Louis XV. et du Maréchal de Noailles," 2 vols., 1865; "Le Comte de Gisors," 1868; "Histoire de la Guerre de Crimée," 2 vols., 1877; and "La Conquête d'Alger," 1879.

ROUTH, Edward John, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Quebec, Canada, in 1831, being son of Sir Randolph Routh, Commissary-General to the Forces. At the age of 11 he was brought to England, and subsequently was sent to University College School, where he stayed only a year before entering University College. Here he made rapid progress in mathematical studies under Professor De Morgan. He passed through the higher classes, gaining the mathematical prizes at the yearly examinations. This encouraged him to attend the matriculation examination in the University of London in 1847, and afterwards the B.A. examination in 1849, gaining the Mathematical Scholarship at each. He received also the gold medal at his M.A. examination in 1853. In Oct., 1851, he entered Peterhouse, Cambridge. He studied for a year under Mr. Todhunter, of St. John's College, and for the remaining two years and a quarter under Mr. Hopkins, of Peterhouse. In 1854 he graduated as Senior Wrangler, and at the Smith's Prize examination he was bracketed equal with Mr. Maxwell, afterwards Professor of Experimental Philosophy

at Cambridge. He was then elected a Fellow of Peterhouse, and adopted the profession of teaching as his career in life. Since 1861, when, being an Examiner, he could have no pupils, the Senior Wrangler was every year his pupil, viz., twenty-one times, besides twice before that date. This success is without precedent. In 1855 Mr. Routh wrote a book in conjunction with Lord Brougham. In 1859 he was appointed Examiner in Mathematics in the University of London, and, after the necessary interval of a year, he held the office for a second quinquennial period (1865-70). Soon after his graduation he was elected a member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, of the Geological Society, and of the Royal Geographical Society; subsequently he became a member of the Astronomical Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is also an original member of the London Mathematical Society, having been one of those who helped to establish it. In 1860 he was Moderator, and in 1861 Examiner, for the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge. In 1864 he married the eldest daughter of Sir G. B. Airy, the late Astronomer-Royal. In 1867 he gained the Adams Prize for his essay on the Stability of Motion. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1879 by the University of Glasgow. He was elected an honorary Fellow of Peterhouse Nov. 6, 1883. Mr. Routh has written a book on "Rigid Dynamics" (4th edit. 1882), and has contributed numerous papers on mathematical subjects to the *Mathematical Messenger*, the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, and the volumes of the *London Mathematical Society*.

ROWSELL, The Rev. Thomas James, M.A., chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, educated at Tonbridge School, whence he took an exhibition, and then at St. John's College, Cambridge, was for seventeen years engaged in the very laborious work of St. Peter's district, Stepney, one of the poor East-end parishes, and was appointed, by the Bishop of London, Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in 1860. He has been three times select preacher before the University of Cambridge, and on several occasions preached at the special services in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. Having no parochial charge attached to his benefice, Mr. Rowsell has been actively employed on the Committee of the Bishop of London's Fund, is Honorary Secretary of the Metropolitan Visiting Association, and of other societies in London. He was appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Queen in 1866, and one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, Nov. 18, 1869. He resigned the rectory of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in June, 1872, when he became vicar of St. Stephen's, Westbourne Park, Paddington. In Nov., 1881, he was appointed a Canon of Westminster.

ROYSTON, The Right Rev. Peter Sorenson, D.D., son of Mr. John Power Royston, late of Barnsbury Park, London, was born in London in 1830, and educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1853; M.A., 1861; D.D., 1872). He was classical tutor at the Church Missionary College, 1853-55; corresponding secretary to the Church Missionary Society in Madras, 1855-62, and 1864-66; was appointed acting secretary to that society in London in 1872, and in December of the same year was consecrated Bishop of Mauritius, in succession to Dr. Huxtable.

ROZE, Marie (Mrs. Mapleson), is the daughter of M. Roze de la Haye, a lawyer, of Paris, and was born in 1850. She entered the Paris Conservatoire at a very early age, and made rapid progress there, gaining prizes for her efficiency both

in singing and in comic opera. Being at once engaged at the Opéra Comique, she made her first appearance in Harold's "Marie," and with such success that she was speedily entrusted with other important characters, such as Anna in "LaDame Blanche," Zerlina in "Fra Diavolo," and Benjamin in "Joseph." The first part which Madame Roze "created" was that of "Thérèse" in "Le Fils du Brigadier," by Victor Massé. By her performance of the part of Djelma in Auber's opera, "Le Premier Jour du Bonheur," she attained the position of an operatic star. Shortly afterwards she played Marguerite in "Faust" at the Paris Opera, and she achieved another success at the Opéra Comique in the character of Jeanne in "L'Ombre." On the breaking out of the war in 1870 she went to Italy, where she worked hard at her profession. While waiting for an opportunity of presenting herself before an English audience, she went to Brussels and played in Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera," amid rapturous applause. She made her *debut* with Mr. Mapleson's company at Her Majesty's Theatre, Drury Lane, in 1872, as Marguerite in "Faust," and since then has appeared in all the great *rôles* of dramatic opera. Madame Roze is the wife of Mr. J. H. Mapleson, lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre.

RUBINSTEIN, Anthony, a Russian pianist and composer, born at Wechwotynetz, on the frontier of Roumania, Nov. 30, 1829, was taken to Moscow while quite a child, and studied the piano under Alexis Villoing, after having received preliminary instruction from his mother. He made his first appearance in public when only eight years old, and at the age of ten went with his teacher to Paris, where he resided two years, performing at several concerts with a success which won for him the encouragement and the advice of Liszt. Next he visited England, Sweden, and Germany. At Berlin, where his relatives had determined to settle for some time, he studied composition under Dehn. On the completion of his course of instruction he devoted himself for some time to teaching, first at Berlin and afterwards at Vienna. He then returned to his native country, where he was appointed pianist to the Grand-Duchess Helena, and subsequently director of the concerts of the Russian Musical Society. In the spring of 1868 he again visited Paris, and he next came to London, achieving, in both capitals, a brilliant success as a pianist and dramatic composer. Among his operas are "Dimitri Donskoi," "Les Chasseurs Sibériens," "La Vèngeance," "Tom le Fou," "Les Enfants des Bruyères," and "Lalla Roukh," most of them represented in St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna, and some of them in London; "Nero," represented at Covent Garden Theatre in 1877. His oratorio, "Paradise Lost," has been often performed with great success: notably in the Salle de la Noblesse at St. Petersburg, on Dec. 17, 1876. His sacred drama, "The Maccabees," was produced at the Imperial Opera House, Vienna, in 1878; and he is now engaged in the composition of a new opera, entitled "Ivan Kalashorikoff." M. Rubinstein has composed a large number of "Studies" for the pianoforte, sonatas, romances, trios, overtures, and symphonies.

RUPERT'S LAND, Bishop of. (*See* Machray, Dr.)

RUSKIN, John, M.A., art critic, son of a London merchant, born in London in Feb., 1819, having been educated at Christ Church, Oxford, gained the Newdigate prize for poetry in 1839, and devoted himself to the cultivation of the pictorial art, which he practised with success under Copley Fielding and J. D. Harding. A pamphlet in defence of Turner and the modern

English school of landscape-painting was his first effort in the cause of modern art, and it was enlarged into a standard work, entitled "Modern Painters," the first volume of which appeared in 1843. The author's success as a writer on art was decided by the warm reception accorded to this volume, of which several editions have since been published. Mr. Ruskin's views, however, were combated with bitter asperity by some of the art critics of the day, who resented with an affectation of contempt his free expression of dissent from the trammels of their school. In his second volume of "Modern Painters," written after a residence in Italy, and published in 1846, he took a much wider survey of the subject originally entered upon, including the works of the great Italian painters, and discussed at length the merits of their respective schools. This, his chief work, has been completed by the publication of three additional volumes, the last of which, published in 1860, contains illustrations by himself. Mr. Ruskin temporarily diverted his attention from the study of painting to that of architecture, and wrote "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," published in 1849, as a first result, followed by the first volume of "The Stones of Venice," in 1851: the second and third volumes of which appeared in 1853. The illustrations in the last-named productions, which excited some of the same professional hostility that his first publication evoked, displayed to much advantage his artistic powers. Mr. Ruskin has expounded his views both in lectures and in newspapers and reviews, having, as early as 1847, contributed articles to the *Quarterly* on Lord Lindsay's "Christian Art." In 1851 he advocated Pre-Raphaelism, in letters to the *Times;* and in 1853 he lectured in Edinburgh on Gothic Architecture. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Mr. Ruskin has written "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds," and "King of the Golden River," illustrated by Doyle, in 1851; "Two Paths," "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," in 1854; "Notes to Pictures in the Royal Academy, Nos. 1 to 5," in 1854-9; "Giotto and his Works in Padua," written for the Arundel Society, of which he is a member, in 1855; "Notes on the Turner collection," in 1857; "Cambridge School of Art," and "Lectures on Art; Political Economy of Art," in 1858; "Elements of Perspective," and "Lectures on Art: Decoration and Manufacture," in 1859; "Unto this Last: Four Essays," republished from the *Cornhill Magazine*, in 1862; "Ethics of the Dust: Ten Lectures;" "Sesame and Lilies: Two Lectures;" and "Study of Architecture in our Schools," in 1865; "Crown of Wild Olive: Three Lectures," in 1866; and "The Queen of the Air: being a Study of the Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm." To the *Art Journal* he contributed "The Cestus of Aglaia," and he has written for various periodicals. Mr. Ruskin was appointed Rede Lecturer, at Cambridge, in April, 1867, and the Senate conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him, May 15. He was also elected Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford, and in 1872 published "Aratra Pentilici; Six Lectures on the Elements of Sculpture, given before the University of Oxford in Michaelmas Term, 1870." In 1871 he proposed to devote £5,000 for the purpose of an endowment to pay a master of drawing in the Taylor Galleries, Oxford, and this handsome offer was, with some modifications, accepted by the University in Jan. 1872. He was re-elected to the Slade Professorship of Fine Art, March 1, 1876. A collection of his letters, with a preface by himself, was published in 1880, under the title of "Arrows of the Chace."

RUSSELL, Sir Charles, Bart.,

M.P., eldest surviving son of Sir Henry Russell, the second baronet, by his second wife, Marie Clotilde, daughter of Monsieur Mottet de la Fontaine, was born at Southern Hill, Reading, June 22, 1826. He was educated at Eton, and succeeded his father as third baronet, April 19, 1852. He was appointed to the 35th Regiment in Aug., 1843; served with the regiment in Mauritius; was transferred to the Grenadier Guards in 1847; proceeded with the Expeditionary Force to Malta in Feb., 1854, and served throughout the Crimean campaign. He was present at the landing of Old Fort, and at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol; was appointed D.A.A.G. and D.A.Q.G. after the battle of Inkermann; was promoted Brevet-Major for distinguished service in the field; received the Victoria Cross for his conduct at Inkermann, as also the Crimean medal and four clasps, the Turkish medal and order of the Medjidie, and the order of the Legion of Honour. He represented Berkshire in the Conservative interest, in the Parliament of 1865-68, and vacated his seat for that county under the operation of the minority vote. He was returned for Westminster in 1874, but resigned in 1882. He is Hon.-Col. of the 46th Middlesex Volunteers. Sir Charles is a Deputy Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace for Berkshire.

RUSSELL, The Rev. John Fuller, F.S.A., graduated S.C.L. at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1837, proceeded B.C.L. in 1838, and has been Rector of Greenhithe, Kent, since 1856, having previously been Incumbent of St. James's, Enfield. He has written a number of works on the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; amongst them, "The Exclusive Power of an Episcopally Ordained Clergy to Administer the Sacraments," published in 1834; "Judgment of the Church on the Sufficiency of Holy Scripture, and the Value of Catholic Tradition," in 1837; "Strict Observance of the Rubric Recommended," in 1839; and "Anglican Ordinations Valid, in Reply to a Roman Catholic, Dr. Kenrick," in 1846. He wrote a "Letter to the Right Hon. H. Goulburn on the Religion and Morals of Cambridge University," published in 1833; "Life of Dr. Johnson," 1847; Sermons; several articles in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, and in periodicals; was co-editor with Dr. Hook of "Selections from the Writings of Anglican Divines," in 1840, and with Dr. Irons of "Tracts of the Anglican Fathers," in 1841; and editor of "Hierurgia Anglicana; or, Documents and Extracts Illustrative of the Ritual of the Church of England after the Reformation," in 1848. He was examined, as an expert, by the Royal Commissioners on Ritual in 1867, and his oral and written evidence is contained in their Second Report. He is a member of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Central Committee of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Committee of the Ecclesiological Society.

RYLE, The Rev. John Charles, D.D., Bishop of Liverpool, eldest son of the late John Ryle, Esq., M.P., born near Macclesfield, in 1816, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, was Craven University Scholar, and took a first-class in classical honours. Having been admitted into orders in 1841, he was curate at Exbury, in the New Forest; was appointed Rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester, in 1843; Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, in 1844; Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, in 1861; Rural Dean of Hoxne, in 1869; and an honorary Canon of Norwich in 1871. He was nominated to the Deanery of Salisbury by Lord Beaconsfield in March,

1880, and soon afterwards the same statesman appointed him Bishop of Liverpool. He was consecrated in York Minster (June 11, 1880). He is the author of "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," in 6 vols., published in 1856-9; of "Plain Speaking, First and Second Series," of "Hymns for the Church on Earth," and "Spiritual Songs, First and Second Series," in 1861; of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Years ago," "Coming Events and Present Duties," "Bishops and Clergy of other Days," in 1869; of "Church Reform Papers," in 1870; and of above 200 tracts on religious subjects, many of which have been reprinted in French, German, Dutch, Portuguese, and Italian.

RUSSELL, William Howard, descended from an English family long settled in the city of Limerick, was born on March 28, 1821, at Lilyvale, county of Dublin, the residence of his maternal grandfather, Captain Kelly, of Castle Kelly. He was educated by the Rev. E. Geoghegan, a mathematical and classical master of considerable reputation, who kept a school in Hume Street, Dublin, and at an early age he displayed a taste for literary pursuits, to which he was in some measure led by the success of his near relative, the Ven. John Russell, Archdeacon of Clogher, whose work, "Wolfe's Remains," ran through many editions. In 1838 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he studied at intervals till 1842, but his intention to read for a Fellowship was abandoned in consequence of the more certain and immediate emolument offered to him by the *Times*, the editor of which was favourably impressed by the liveliness and humour of the descriptions of the election scenes of 1841, which Mr. Russell was asked to write by a gentleman of the same name, distantly connected with him, who had been sent over by the leading journal to manage the Irish department during that exciting period. In 1843 he was engaged as a member of the Parliamentary corps of the *Times*, and the year after his engagement he was selected to superintend the business of the Railway Committees and the large staff engaged in recording their proceedings. But he was chiefly employed in describing the incidents of the repeal meetings and similar demonstrations. For a short period he ceased to write for the *Times*, and received a special commission to visit the districts devastated by the potato famine of 1846-7, of which he gave a detailed and painful narrative. In 1846 he entered the Middle Temple, and married in the same year Mary, the second daughter of Mr. Peter Burrowes, of Warren Lodge, co. Dublin. In 1850 he was called to the bar, but his press engagements prevented his close attention to the Courts, and although he was employed in several election petitions and cases before Parliamentary Committees, he was not favoured by an excessive share of legal practice. In the Danish war, and on occasions of unusual interest abroad, he was selected for special service, and acquitted himself so entirely to the satisfaction of his employers that on the outbreak of the war of 1854 he was asked to accompany the expeditionary force, then represented by the Guards, to Malta. After some hesitation, caused by family considerations, and the necessity of giving up his practice at the bar, which was increasing, he resolved to accept a position which even at the outset was surrounded with difficulty. The Government of the day made no objections to the mission. On the contrary, they favoured the novel idea. Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief, gave Mr. Russell permission to go out with the Guards from Southampton, and he was actually on board the steamer, and had his

berth and place at mess marked out, when, as they were hauling out of dock, a telegram from Lord Hardinge to Brigadier Bentinck, indicating that the indecision which so strongly characterised the conduct of the Government was as fully developed at the Horse Guards, begged Mr. Russell to give up the passage, and he accordingly that night proceeded to Malta by Marseilles, and arrived there in advance of the Guards. In April he sailed with Sir George Brown and the staff of the Light Division to Gallipoli, and thus witnessed the first occupation by British troops of Turkish soil; but when he presented himself at Lord Raglan's head-quarters at Scutari, with a request for permission to draw rations and camp with the Light Division, or Guards, he was refused, although the Secretary of State for War had represented that he was to receive both. In fact, at the very first step of the expedition, when the Rifle Brigade landed at Gallipoli, Mr. Russell had to call attention to neglect and mismanagement, which were made the subject of Parliamentary inquiry and Ministerial denials, and the senior officers in the East took early umbrage at the freedom of criticisms which the result proved to be but too well founded. However, Mr. Russell sailed with the Light Division to Varna, and some weeks later was authorised by orders from home to draw rations and forage. When the expedition sailed from Varna he embarked with Sir De Lacy Evans and the head-quarters staff of the Second Division, and landed at Old Fort on 14th Sept., 1854. He was present at the battle of the Alma, 20th Sept.; at the battle of Balaclava, 25th Oct.; at the battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5th; and shared with the army the privations caused by the storm of Nov. 14th and by the trials of the winter siege, which reduced the British contingent to a condition truly described by Lord John Russell as "miserable, pitiable, and heartrending." That condition was mainly made known to the country by the letters of the *Times'* special correspondent, and his efforts, which were followed by much personal hostility and ill-will in high quarters, gave a mighty impetus to the immense development of private enterprise and to the application of public means, which saved the remnants of the army. In June, 1855, after a life of constant activity in the camp before Sebastopol, he sailed with the expedition to Kertch and Yeni-Kalé, and returning thence, witnessed and described the grand assaults on Sebastopol of 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855. After a brief visit to England in the winter of 1855, in which he was received with many marks of popular regard and offers of public honour, he returned to the Crimea, where he remained till the evacuation of the Peninsula by the last of the British forces. Scarcely was he home ere he was asked to repair to Moscow to describe the coronation of the Emperor, and during his stay there he received much attention from Prince Gortschakoff, Prince Esterhazy, and others. When the Indian mutiny and revolt broke out the year following, he proceeded to Calcutta as "Special Correspondent" of the *Times*, and in several interviews with Lord Canning learned to appreciate the wisdom, steadfastness, and moderation of the Governor-General, who was held up to obloquy by a terrified press as "clemency Canning," and whose policy was sustained in his letters home by Mr. Russell, at the expense of his popularity amongst the least enlightened, who are the most numerous, of the Anglo-Indians. However, Lord Clyde took him into his complete confidence, and Sir James Outram formed a friendship with him which endured to the death of the "Bayard of India." He was with Lord Clyde during all

his operations, from the capture of Lucknow till the suppression of the mutiny, and served in Rohilcund, Oude, &c., for which he received the War Medal with Lucknow Clasp. In 1858 he returned to England, and established the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of which he is now editor and principal proprietor, but his health had suffered so severely from sunstroke and bodily injury in India that he could not accept the proposals made to him to join the French army in the war with Austria in 1859, and he only visited Italy at the close of the campaign as a visitor to officers whose acquaintance he made in the Crimea. In 1861, however, he was once more engaged as "War Correspondent" and went to the United States, where he was received with much distinction by President Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and General Scott in the North, and by Mr. Jefferson Davis and the Confederate authorities in the South; but having written an account of the rout of the Federal army at the first battle of Bull Run, on 21st July, 1861, in which he was unluckily involved, he became the most unpopular person in the Northern States, and was assailed by constant abuse and invective in the press. On being refused leave by Secretary Stanton to sail with Gen. M'Clellan, who had invited him to the head-quarters of the disastrous expedition against Richmond, in the year following, Mr. Russell resolved to return to England, where he remained in quiet for some years, chronicling such events as the laying of the Atlantic cable and the Royal Wedding at Windsor, and engaged in literary pursuits and in the conduct of his paper; but on the outbreak of the war between Prussia and Austria, in 1866, he was requested to proceed post haste to the Austrian army, where the *Times* was represented by an officer whose early letters gave no proof of the high excellence to which he has since attained as a military writer. Mr. Russell was just able to reach Josefstadt, where the Feldzeugmeister von Benedek had his head-quarters, three days before the fatal battle of Koniggrätz, and succeeded with great difficulty in escaping with the beaten army from the terrible calamity of Sadowa. He remained in Austria till peace was concluded, and at the time of the armistice being signed was with the corps of Kuhn in the Trentino, expecting active operations against the Garibaldians in the valley. When the war of 1870 burst on Europe the War Office at home refused to permit Capt. Hozier, who had acted as special correspondent for the *Times* at the head-quarters of the King of Prussia in 1866, to renew his connection with that journal, and Mr. Russell, who was in expectation of being permitted to join the French army, went at very short notice to Berlin, where he was received by the King, the members of the Royal Family, and Prince Bismarck just before the army had concentrated on the Rhine, and thence he set out to join the head-quarters of the Crown Prince, which he reached the very day of the battle of Wörth. He was attached as a guest to the staff of His Royal Highness, and was present at the battle of Sedan, and at the siege and fall of Paris, which he entered with the Prussian troops, and remained in France till peace was signed. More recently he has chronicled for the *Times* the incidents of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. He was a juror at the International Paris Exhibition of 1878, and for his services was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour. Mr. Russell has received, in addition to the Indian War Medal and Clasp of 1857-8, the Iron Cross of Prussia, the War Medal for 1870-1, the Turkish War Medal for the Crimea, the Order (4th class) of the Medjidie, the Order (4th class) of the Osmanieh, the Order of Franz

Josef (Commander) of Austria, and the Order of St. Sauveur. On his return to England from the Crimea he received the degree of LL.D from the University of Dublin. Of the first edition of his "Letters from the Crimea," published in 1855-6, upwards of 20,000 copies were sold at once. An enlarged edition, published in 1857, and partly re-written, had also a very large sale. His "Diary in India" went through four editions very speedily; and "My Diary North and South," containing his experiences of the United States during the Civil War, was equally successful. He has also written a sequel to the latter; "Canada: its Defences;" a treatise on "Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps," at the very outset of the movement, in which he insisted on the futility of the former and the value of the latter organizations; an account of "The Great Eastern and the Atlantic Cable;" a *volume de luxe*, entitled the "Wedding at Windsor;" a novel entitled "The Adventures of Dr. Brady;" "My Diary in the East," giving an account of the voyage of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Egypt, their visit to Turkey, to the Crimea, to Athens, and Corfu, in which he accompanied their Royal Highnesses; "My Diary in the Last Great War," which contains the personal narrative of the writer's life whilst he was attached to the Crown Prince's staff; and "The Prince of Wales's Tour in India," 1877. He has also contributed largely to periodical literature, and to the columns of the *Times*, as well as to those of his own paper. Mr. Russell unsuccessfully contested Chelsea in the Conservative interest in 1869; and conducted the preliminary negotiations, and arranged for the founding, of the *Daily Express*, the Dublin organ of the Irish Conservatives. He published in 1882 "Hesperothen: Notes from the West" (2 vols.), being a narrative of his experience as a companion of the Duke of Sutherland in his trip across the North American continent.

RUSSIAS, Emperor and Autocrat of all the. (*See* Alexander III.)

RUTLAND (Duke of), Charles Cecil John Manners, K.G., eldest son of the late duke, born May 16, 1815, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; is honorary Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia, and Lord-Lieutenant of that county. As Marquis of Granby he was one of the members in the Conservative interest for Stamford from Aug., 1837, till July, 1852, when he was returned for North Leicestershire, which he continued to represent till he succeeded his father in the dukedom, Jan. 20, 1857. He opposed the Free Trade Measures of Sir Robert Peel in 1845-6, and it is understood that the leadership of the Conservative party in the Lower House was offered to him on the death of Lord G. Bentinck. His Grace, who was Lord of the Bedchamber to the late Prince Albert from 1843 till 1846, was made a Knight of the Garter, Feb. 15, 1867.

RYAN, The Right Rev. Vincent William, D.D., son of the late Mr. John Ryan, an officer of a regiment of the line, was born about 1816, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1848). Having held a small cure in one of the Channel Islands, he became successively head of the Liverpool Institution, Principal of the Training College at Highbury, and in 1854 Bishop of the newly-founded see of Mauritius, which includes that island and its dependencies. He resigned his see in 1868, and returning to England, held the rectory of St. Nicholas, Guildford, from Feb., 1869, to May, 1870, when he was presented to the vicarage of Bradford. Dr. Ryan was Archdeacon of Craven from April, 1875, till 1880, when he was presented to the

vicarage of St. Peter, Bournemouth. In 1881 he obtained the rectory of Middleham, Bedale, Yorkshire.

RYDER, The Rev. Henry Ignatius Dudley, born Jan. 12, 1837, in London, was educated at the Oratory, Edgbaston, Birmingham; joined the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, Birmingham, in 1856, and was ordained priest in 1863. Father Ryder is the author of three pamphlets in controversy with Dr. Ward, on the subject matter and forms of Ecclesiastical Infallibility, 1867-8; "A Critique on Mr. Ffoulkes' Letter on the 'Filioque and the False Decretals,'" 1869; some thirteen articles in the *Dublin Review*, *Month*, and *Catholic World*, 1870-8; "Ritualism, Roman Catholicism, and Converts," a reply to Dr. Littledale in the *Contemporary Review*, February, 1879; "Catholic Controversy," an answer to Dr. Littledale's "Plain Reasons," 2nd edit. 1881; and "Poems, Original and Translated," Dublin, 1882.

S.

SACHER-MASOCH (Chevalier), Leopold von, novelist, born at Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Poland, Jan. 27, 1836, is the son of an aulic councillor and police-director of Galicia. Having received a preliminary training at home he passed through the Normal School and the Gymnasium of his native city, studied philosophy at Gratz and Prague, obtained his doctor's degree at the age of 19, and two years later became a private teacher of history in the University of Gratz. In 1857 he published his historical account of "The Insurrection in Ghent under Charles V." (Der Aufstand in Gent unter Karl V.); and in 1866 his first novel, "A Galician Story" (Eine galizische Geschichte). His literary success led him to abandon in 1869 the profession of a teacher. His series of novels entitled "Cain's Inheritance" (1870)—of which two instalments, "Love" (Die Liebe), and "Property" (Das Eigenthum), have already appeared, and four others, "The State," "War," "Work," and "Death," are in contemplation—was translated into several European languages, and obtained for the author a more than European reputation. In 1870 he married Aurora von Rümelin (who published several romances under the pseudonym of Wanda von Dunajew); and he now resides in Buda-Pesth. His principal works, in addition to those named above, are, "The Divorced Wife" (Die geschiedene Frau), a novel, 1870; "The Republic of Woman-haters" (Die Republik der Weiberfeinde), a novel, 1872; "Maria Theresa and the Freemasons" (Maria Theresia und die Freimaurer), an historical romance, 1872; "False Ermine" (Falscher Hermelin), 1873; "Stories of the Stage" (Geschichten aus der Bühnenwelt), 1873; "Russian Court Stories" (Russische Hofgeschichten), 1873; "The Modern Job" (Der neue Hiob), a novel, 1874; "The Ideals of our Time," a novel, 1875; "Galician Stories" (Galizische Geschichten), 1875; "Vienna Court Stories" (Wiener Hofgeschichten), 1876; "Le cabinet noir de Lemberg," a novel, which appeared in French, 1880; "L'Ilau," another novel in the same language, 1880; besides several dramas and comedies. Sacher-Masoch is an especial favourite with the French; and since 1871 no fewer than fourteen of his novels have appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Although he writes in the German language, he is very anti-German in opinion. He upholds the Austrian Court and opposes the Polish nobles. His books are chiefly on Galician life, and especially on the rising of 1846. His first attempts in writing novels and dramas were made when he was but ten years old. In 1881 he founded a monthly review, *Upon the Summit*

(*Auf des Höhe*), an international review, published at Leipzig, the first number of which appeared in Oct., 1881. To this review he contributed a novel, "The Jews' Raphael" (Der Judenraphael), a continuation of his series of novels, "Cain's Inheritance," mentioned above, being from the fourth part of that work, "Death." Another novel of the same series, Part III., "The State," under the name of "Cybulski and Gadulski," was published in later numbers. He also published in the Review the memoirs left by his father, which he edited, and which treat of and describe persons and matters during the period from 1809 to 1874.

SAGASTA, Praxedes Mateo, a Spanish statesman, was born at Torrecilla de Cameros, July 21, 1827. He studied in the School of Engineers at Madrid, practised his profession at Valladolid and Zamora, and was elected by the latter town to the Constituent Cortes of 1854. He took part in the insurrection of 1856, and was obliged to seek refuge in France. On the amnesty being proclaimed, he returned to Spain, and became a professor in the School of Engineers at Madrid. He was also the editor of *La Iberia*, the principal organ of the Progressist party. After the unsuccessful insurrection of June, 1866, he was again placed under the necessity of seeking an asylum in France, and he did not return to Spain until after the fall of Queen Isabella II. Appointed Minister of the Interior in the first Cabinet formed by General Prim, he gradually adopted more and more the views of that statesman and of the Conservative party, and completely broke off his relations with his old friend Zorilla. He was consequently exposed to bitter attacks from the Republican minority in the Cortes. Appointed Minister of State in Jan., 1870, he ordered several towns, including Barcelona, to be placed in a state of siege, declared himself in favour of the monarchy, and proposed, on Dec. 17, 1870, the dissolution of the Chamber, after the king had taken the oath. He continued to be Minister of State and Minister of the Interior in the first Cabinet of King Amadeus, and during that monarch's brief reign he took part in several ministerial combinations, either as a member, or as President of the Council. Under the presidency of Marshal Serrano, in 1874, he was Minister for Foreign Affairs (Jan. 4), Minister of the Interior (May 13), and President of the Council (Aug. 4). After the *coup d'état* re-establishing the monarchy, he withdrew for a time from public life. In June, 1875, he gave in his adherence to the cause of Alfonso XII., and endeavoured to form a Liberal Constitutional party. Subsequently he joined the Opposition, and attacked the administrations formed by Martinez Campos and Cánovas (1877-79). When a new Liberal party was formed in 1880 Señor Sagasta gave in his adhesion to it. The Conservative Cabinet of Señor Cánovas del Castillo was overthrown early in the year 1881, and a coalition between Señor Sagasta and General Martinez Campos came into power. Sagasta's Ministry remained in office till Oct., 1883, when it was superseded by a Cabinet formed from the Dynastic Left.

ST. ANDREWS, DUNKELD, AND DUNBLANE, Bishop of. (*See* Wordsworth, Dr.)

ST. ASAPH, Bishop of. (*See* Hughes, Dr.)

ST. DAVID'S, Bishop of. (*See* Jones, Dr.)

ST. HELENA, Bishop of. (*See* Welby, Dr.)

ST. JOHN, Horace, son of the late Mr. James Augustus St. John, born in Normandy, July 6, 1832, was educated under his father's eye, like most of the members of his family. Following, as a student of Oriental literature, the steps of

his father, he wrote "History of British Conquests in India," 1852; "History and State of the Indian Archipelago," 1853; and a "Life of Christopher Columbus." He has been connected with the London press for many years, both as a leader writer and a special correspondent in many parts of Europe. Mr. St. John married the daughter of Mr. Thomas Roscoe, and grand-daughter of William Roscoe, of Liverpool, the well-known historian. Mrs. Horace St. John published a "Life of Audubon," a "Life of Masaniello," and an essay entitled "Englishwomen and the Age."

ST. JOHN, Percy Bolingbroke, born at Plymouth, March 4, 1821, is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Augustus St. John, whom he accompanied in his continental wanderings, and chose at an early age the profession of literature. After writing one book and various magazine articles, he started for America, and after some travels by sea and land he entered upon his career as a writer, chiefly of Indian tales, for *Chambers's Journal*, and as a lecturer on Texas and Mexico. In 1847 he became correspondent in Paris of the *North British Daily Mail*, which position he held until the election of Louis Napoleon as president, when his hostility to the future emperor induced him to leave Paris. Before the Crimean war he was active in the cause of the Greeks, and with Mr. Gladstone, Richard Cobden, and Michel Chevalier, received a vote of thanks from the Greek Houses of Parliament. Since then he has chiefly been a contributor of fiction to various periodicals, but is best known as the author of Indian tales, and some thirty volumes of novels. He is also a frequent lecturer on his own personal adventures, French politics, and literature. Among his works may be mentioned "The Young Naturalist's Book of Birds," "Trapper Bride," "Three Days of February," "Paul Peabody," "Miranda," "Arctic Crusoe," "Quadroona," "The Young Buccaneer," "The Snow Ship; or, the Canadian Boy Emigrants," "The North Pole, and how to reach it," "The Red Queen," "The Slave Mother," and "Lobster Salad." He is now editor of Dick's "Standard Library of Fiction."

ST. JOHN, Sir Spencer, K.C.M.G., third son of the late Mr. James Augustus St. John, born in London, Dec. 22, 1826, after receiving a careful education, began to turn his attention towards the East, and having applied himself diligently to the study of the Malay language, was, in 1848, appointed secretary to Sir James Brooke. He resided in Borneo several years as H.M. Consul-General, and received in 1861 the appointment of Chargé d'Affaires to the republic of Hayti. On returning to this country in 1862, he published an account of his Eastern residence and travels, entitled "Life in the Forests of the Far East." Early in 1863 he left England for a consular appointment in the West Indies, and some years later was promoted to the post of Minister Resident and Consul-General in Hayti. About the same time he was accredited also as Chargé d'Affaires to the Dominican Republic. In 1874 he was appointed Minister Resident and Consul-General at Lima, and in 1875 he proceeded on a special mission to Bolivia. In March, 1881, he was appointed Minister Resident to the Republic of Peru, on which occasion he was created a K.C.M.G. Sir Spencer St. John, who is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Asiatic Societies, published, in 1879, "The Life of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Saráwak."

ST. JOHN'S, KAFFRARIA, Bishop of. (*See* Callaway, Dr.)

SAINT-VALLIER, Charles Raymond de la Croix de Chevrières, Comte de, a French Senator and diplomatist, descended from

an ancient Legitimist family, was born at the château of Coucy-les-Eppes (Aisne), Sept. 12, 1838. Having at an early age entered the diplomatic service he was attached to the Legation at Lisbon, next to that at Munich, and afterwards to the Embassy at Vienna. An admirer of Napoleon III., the Count remained in the diplomatic service after the *coup d'état*, and accompanied the Comte de Moustier to Constantinople as secretary. The opportunity given him at the Turkish capital to display his talent as Chargé d'Affaires procured him the Under-Secretaryship of State on his return to Paris. On the demise of Comte de Moustier, who died when Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de St. Vallier gave up his Under-Secretaryship and repaired to Stuttgart as Envoy (Feb., 1869). At this post he vigorously asserted French interests in the pregnant year preceding the war of 1870. Having in vain cautioned Napoleon touching Würtemberg's policy in the war, M. de Saint-Vallier, when his Government would not be warned, had to leave Germany, and was forthwith despatched to the then important post at Copenhagen. Upon the restoration of peace, being conversant with the German tongue and society, he was attached as diplomatic agent to Field-Marshal von Manteuffel, the Commander of the German Army of Occupation. Having come to the conclusion that the Republican form of government was, in the circumstances, the best for France, he became a candidate at the senatorial elections in the department of the Aisne, in concert with M. Waddington and M. Henri Martin, and was elected Jan. 30, 1876. M. de Saint-Vallier took his place among the party of the Left Centre. He was elected the first Secretary of the Senate, and held that post till the Marquis de Gontaut Biron, the Legitimist ambassador of the Republic at Berlin, was recalled (Dec., 1877), when M. de Saint-Vallier was appointed by Marshal MacMahon to be his successor, on the recommendation of M. Waddington, who had become Minister of Foreign Affairs. The appointment was most acceptable to the German Government. As second plenipotentiary of France he rendered valuable assistance to M. Waddington at the Congress of Berlin (1878).

SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE, Henri Etienne, was born March 11, 1818, in the island of St. Thomas, in the Antilles, and studied in France. On leaving college, he constructed, at his own expense, a chemical laboratory, and pursued his researches, without either master or pupils, for nearly nine years. In 1844 he was entrusted with the organization of the Faculty of Sciences at Besançon, of which he was, in 1845, named dean and professor. In 1851 he succeeded M. Balard in the chair of chemistry in the Normal School, supplied the place of M. Dumas in the Faculty of Sciences of Paris during the summer months in 1853, and succeeded him in 1859. In 1872 he accepted the office of Inspector General of the meteorological stations in France. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in Nov., 1861, in the place of M. W. P. Berthier, created an officer of the Legion of Honour, March 13, 1855, and promoted to the rank of commander, Aug. 14, 1868. In 1849 he discovered and made known the preparation and properties of anhydrous nitric acid; in 1852 he published in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique" an important paper upon the metallic carbonates and their combinations; and in 1853 he discovered a new method of mineral analysis. About that time M. Sainte-Claire Deville studied the new metal, aluminium, discovered by Wœhler, of Göttingen, then but imperfectly understood. Required by the emperor to inquire into the best means of producing aluminium at a

cheap rate, he tried, in conjunction with M. Debray, numerous experiments in the manufactory of Javel, and succeeded in obtaining, in the course of a few months, several ingots of the metal, which were exhibited at the Exposition Universelle of 1855. The properties of aluminium, and the results of his experiments, have been published by him in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," and in a work entitled "De l'Aluminium, ses Propriétés, sa Fabrication," published in 1859. He has contributed several papers to the Academy of Sciences, amongst which may be named "Sur les trois États moléculaires du Silicium," and "Un Mémoire sur la Production des Températures élevées."

SAINTON-DOLBY, Madame Charlotte H., an eminent contralto singer, born in London in 1821, received her professional education principally at the Royal Academy of Music, where her assiduity in the study of her art, and the cultivation of her natural gifts, rendered her one of the most successful pupils of that institution. Miss Dolby, in entering on the public exercise of her profession, resolved to eschew the tempting opportunities offered by the lyric stage, that she might devote her talents exclusively to the illustration of our national music, and to the interpretation of the oratorio works of Handel and the other great masters. In this branch Miss Dolby was soon allowed to be without a rival; while her great declamatory power, and her conscientious desire to give every note and every word their exact due, were of infinite value, and restored to the English public a style of vocalization which had become almost obsolete. Mendelssohn, who took great interest in this lady, after hearing her in his oratorio of "St. Paul," dedicated to her a set of six songs, and composed other works expressly for her. Having engaged her for the Gewandhaus Concerts at Leipsic, in the winter of 1846-7, he wrote the contralto part in "Elijah" for her. In the zenith of her fame, Miss Dolby became the wife of M. Sainton, the violinist. The preservation of the English ballad, in its pathos and simplicity, is mainly owing to the steady, well-directed efforts of this popular singer, which have had the advantage moreover of fostering the composition of these lyrics. Madame Sainton-Dolby retired from the practice of her profession as a public singer in 1870; but in the following year she opened a Vocal Academy for the training of lady vocalists who intend to adopt a musical career.

SALA, George Augustus Henry, journalist and author, son of an Italian gentleman who married a favourite English singer of West Indian extraction, born in London in 1828, was brought up with a view to following art as a profession, which he quitted for literature, and became a constant contributor to *Household Words*, taking Mr. C. Dickens's style as his model, and catching his spirit without being a slavish imitator. He was an extensive and regular contributor to the *Welcome Guest*, the founder and first editor of the *Temple Bar Magazine*, for which he wrote the stories of "The Seven Sons of Mammon," and "Captain Dangerous," afterwards republished as separate works; wrote for several years in the *Illustrated London News*, the Hogarth papers in the *Cornhill Magazine*, and a story entitled "Quite Alone," for *All the Year Round*, which appeared in a separate form, in Nov., 1864. He still writes "Echoes of the Week" in the *Illustrated London News*. He went as special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* to the United States, in 1863, and on his return, at the close of 1864, published the result of his observations under the title of "America in the Midst of War." He wrote

in 1864 a series of graphic letters for the *Daily Telegraph*, from Algeria, during the Emperor's visit to that colony, and re-visited Algeria and Morocco in 1875. In 1870 Mr. Sala was at Metz and in Eastern France as war correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*. After witnessing the fall of the Empire in Paris on Sept. 4, he went to Rome to record the entry of the Italian army into the Eternal City. In Jan., 1875, he again visited Spain on the occasion of the entry of Alfonso XII.; on his return in April was despatched to Venice to describe the *fêtes* consequent on the interview of the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel, and he afterwards published his impressions under the title of "Two Kings and a Kaiser." In Dec., 1876, he again visited Russia as special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*; and travelling from St. Petersburg to Moscow, proceeded thence to Warsaw, and subsequently traversed the length of the Empire to observe the mobilisation then in progress of the Russian army; ultimately reaching Odessa and Constantinople by the Black Sea in time for the opening of the Conference on the Eastern Question. His best known works in addition to those already mentioned, are, "How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser," published in 1858; "Twice Round the Clock," and "Journey due North: a Residence in Russia," in 1859; "The Baddington Peerage," "Looking at Life," and "Make your Game, a Narrative of the Rhine," in 1860; "Dutch Pictures, with some Sketches in the Flemish Manner," in 1861; "Accepted Addresses," "Ship Chandler, and other Tales," and "Two Prima Donnas and the Dumb Poor Porter," in 1862; "Breakfast in Bed," and "Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous," in 1863; "After Breakfast: or, Pictures done with a Quill," and "Quite Alone," in 1864; "Trip to Barbary by a Roundabout Route," in 1865; "From Waterloo to the Peninsula," in 1866; "Notes and Sketches of the Paris Exhibition," 1868; "Rome and Venice," in 1869; "Under the Sun: Essays mainly written in Hot Countries." in 1872; "Paris Herself Again;" and "America Revisited," in 1882. His burlesque of "Wat Tyler, M.P.," was brought out at the Gaiety Theatre in Dec., 1869.

SALAMAN, Charles Kensington, composer and professor of music, born in London, March 3, 1814, was educated by private tuition. He commenced the study of music at a very early age under Charles Neate and Dr. Crotch, made his first appearance as a composer and pianist in 1828, and entered the musical profession in 1831. Mr. Salaman has acquired considerable reputation as a pianist in England, Germany, and Italy, and was elected an honorary member of the Academy of St. Cecilia at Rome in 1847. He has attained popularity as a lecturer on various branches of musical history, and is much esteemed as a classical composer for the voice and pianoforte. His first series of songs, in which is included Shelley's celebrated serenade, "I Arise from Dreams of Thee," was published in 1838. He has since contributed largely to the repertory of English and Italian vocal music, and to chamber pianoforte music. Besides about 100 musical settings of poems by the most eminent lyric poets of this country, Mr. Salaman has been the first composer to wed music to the odes of Horace, Catullus, and Anacreon in the original texts. He has also contributed two eight-part anthems to the service of the Protestant Church, and nearly 100 numbers of sacred part music, in the Hebrew language, to the service of the Synagogue. Mr. Salaman was one of the founders of the Musical Society of London, and performed for ten years the ardu-

ous duties of honorary secretary to that society. He was also one of the founders, in 1874, of the Musical Association for the "investigation and discussion of subjects connected with the art and science of music," and performed the duties of honorary secretary until the end of 1877, when he retired as a Vice-President of the Association. Mr. Salaman is yet actively engaged in his profession as composer, musical critic, and writer on musical subjects; and in 1882 he published an important volume entitled "Jews as they are," which deals with modern Jews from a social, political, and religious point of view, and thoroughly vindicates the Jewish character on all grounds of reproach and prejudice. Mr. Salaman assumed the additional name of Kensington at the death of his father in 1867.

SALFORD, Bishop of. (*See* Vaughan Herbert.)

SALISBURY, Bishop of. (*See* Moberly, Dr.)

SALISBURY (Marquis of), The Right Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, K.G., eldest surviving son of the second Marquis of Salisbury, by his first wife, the daughter and heir of Bamber Gascoigne, Esq., born at Hatfield in 1830, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College (1853). In 1853 he was elected M.P. for Stamford, and he represented that borough in the Conservative interest until his succession to the marquisate on the death of his father, April 12, 1868. While in the Lower House, he was known as Lord Robert Cecil, until the decease of his elder brother, on June 14, 1865, when he assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Cranborne. In 1857, he married Georgiana Caroline, daughter of Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Baron of the Exchequer, and niece of the celebrated Mrs. Opie. His lordship took an active part in all public measures which affected the interests of the Established Church, and in the leading Church of England institutions; and he was a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and to other periodicals. In Lord Derby's third administration he was, in July, 1866, appointed Secretary of State for India, which post he resigned on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, March 2, 1867, when two other Cabinet ministers, viz., General Peel, War Secretary, and Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, also gave in their resignations. On Nov. 12, 1869, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in succession to the late Earl of Derby. In 1871-72 he and Lord Cairns, as arbitrators, conducted a long investigation into the complicated affairs of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. His lordship was again appointed Secretary of State for India when Mr. Disraeli returned to office in Feb., 1874. When at the close of the war between Turkey and Servia, differences arose between the former Power and Russia, the Marquis of Salisbury was sent as Special Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, and he and Sir Henry Elliot acted as joint plenipotentiaries of Great Britain at the Conference of Constantinople. His lordship left England, Nov. 20, 1876, and *en route*, visited Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome. The progress towards agreement made at the preliminary meetings held at the Russian Embassy in Constantinople were so satisfactory that the formal Conference, at which the joint proposals of the Powers were pressed upon the Porte, was opened on Dec. 23. At the same time the new Constitution of the Ottoman Empire was formally promulgated by its author, Midhat Pasha. The Marquis of Salisbury really took the place of leader at the Conference, which

held altogether seven plenary meetings. On Sunday, Jan. 14, 1877, he had an audience of the Sultan, at which Sir Arnold Kemball acted as interpreter, and pressed upon his Majesty the two points on which the Powers intended to insist, informing him that if they were not accepted the Ambassadors would immediately leave Constantinople. These two proposals were, that there should be a mixed Turkish and International Commission of Supervision, and that the first appointment of the Governors should be ratified by the Powers. On Jan. 18, a special meeting of the Ottoman Grand Council was held, and about 140 Mussulmans, and about sixty leading Christians were present. The proceedings lasted two hours, and were opened by Midhat Pasha. With one dissentient voice the Council were unanimous in insisting on the rejection of the proposals of the Powers. The Conference held its last sitting on Jan. 20, and immediately afterwards Lord Salisbury left for England. On April 2, 1878, he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of the Earl of Derby resigned, and he at once wrote a memorable dispatch, in which he clearly enunciated the policy of the Government with regard to the Eastern Question. He and the Earl of Beaconsfield soon afterwards were the representatives of Great Britain at the Congress of Berlin, and on their return to London they met with a most enthusiastic reception at Charing Cross (July 16, 1878). The Queen invested the Marquis of Salisbury with the Order of the Garter, July 30. On Aug. 3, he and the Earl of Beaconsfield received the freedom of the City of London, and were afterwards entertained at a grand banquet at the Mansion House. He went out of office with his party after the defeat they sustained at the general election of April, 1880. At a meeting of Conservative Peers held on May 9, 1881, at the residence of the Marquis of Abergavenny, the Marquis of Salisbury was elected to lead the party in the House of Lords. The Marquis of Salisbury is a member of the council of King's College, London, Deputy-Lieutenant of Middlesex, and hon. col. of the Herts Militia. For many years he was Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions.

SALMON, The Rev. George, D.D., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Cantab), born in Dublin in 1819, was educated at Cork, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as Senior Moderator in Mathematics in 1839. He was successively Scholar and Fellow of his College, and was elected Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin in 1866. Besides various contributions to theological and mathematical periodicals, he is the author of treatises on "Conic Sections," on "The Higher Plane Curves," on "The Geometry of Three Dimensions," and on "The Modern Higher Algebra," which have been translated into the principal European languages, and which have been honoured by the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, and the Conyngham Medal of the Royal Irish Academy. He has also published two volumes of sermons, besides many single sermons. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a corresponding member of the Royal Academies of Science at Göttingen, Berlin, and Copenhagen. He was President of the Mathematical and Physical Science Section of the British Association at the meeting held in Dublin in Aug., 1878.

SALVINI, Tommaso, an Italian tragedian, born at Milan Jan. 1, 1830. His father was an able actor, and his mother a popular actress named Guglielmina Zocchi. When quite a boy he showed a rare talent for acting, and performed in certain

plays given during the Easter holidays in the school where he was educated, with such rare ability that his father determined to devote him to the stage. For this purpose he placed him under the tuition of the great Gustavo Modena. Before he was thirteen years old Salvini had already won a kind of renown in juvenile characters. At fifteen he lost both his parents, and the bereavement so preyed upon his spirits that he was obliged to abandon his career for two years, and returned once more under the tuition of Modena. When he again emerged from retirement he joined the Ristori troupe, and shared with that great actress many a triumph. In 1849, Salvini entered the army of Italian independence, and fought valiantly for the defence of his country, receiving in recognition of his services several medals of honour. Peace being proclaimed, he again appeared upon the stage in a company directed by Signor Cesare Dondini. He played in the Edipo of Nicolini—a tragedy written expressly for him—and achieved a great success. Next he appeared in Alfieri's "Saul," and then all Italy declared that Modena's mantle had fallen on worthy shoulders. His fame was now prodigious, and wherever he went he was received with boundless enthusiasm. He visited Paris, where he played Orasmane, Orestes, Saul, and Othello. On his return to Florence, he was hospitably entertained by the Marquis of Normanby, then English ambassador to the Court of Tuscany. In 1865 occurred the sixth centenary of Dante's birthday, and the four greatest Italian actors were invited to perform in Silvio Pellico's tragedy of "Francesca di Rimini," which is founded on an episode in the "Divina Commedia." The cast originally stood on the play-bills thus: Francesca, Signora Ristori; Lancelotto, Signor Rossi; Paulo, Signor Salvani; and Guido, Signor Majeroni. It happened, however, that Rossi, who was unaccustomed to play the part of Lancelotto, felt timid at appearing in a character so little suited to him. Hearing this, Signor Salvini, with exquisite politeness and goodnature, volunteered to take the insignificant part, relinquishing the grand *rôle* of Paulo to his junior in the profession. He created by the force of his genius, an impression in the minor part which is still vivid in the minds of all who witnessed the performance. The government of Florence, grateful for his urbanity, presented him with a statuette of Dante, and King Victor Emmanuel rewarded him with the title of Knight of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus. Later he received from the same monarch a diamond ring, with the rank of officer in the Order of the Crown of Italy. In 1868, Signor Salvini visited Madrid, where his acting of the death of Conrad in "La Morte Civile" produced such an impression that the easily excited Madrilese rushed upon the stage to ascertain whether the death was actual or fictitious. The queen, Isabella II., conferred upon the great actor many marks of favour, and so shortly afterwards did King Luis of Portugal, who frequently entertained him at the royal palace of Lisbon. Signor Salvini visited America, in 1874, and England in 1875, and his triumphs are still fresh in the memory of the public. He made his first appearance in Brussels, as Othello, Dec. 25, 1877. He gave a series of performances in the United States in 1881.

SAMAROW, Gregor. (*See* Meding, Oskar.)

SANDERSON, John Scott Burdon, M.D., LL.D. Edin., F.R.S., was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in Dec., 1828, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. He was Medical Officer of Health for Paddington, 1856-67; has been Physician to the Middlesex Hospital and the Hospital for Consumption,

Brompton; Lecturer on Practical Physiology in University College. He held the office of Jodrell Professor of Physiology in the same College from 1874 to 1882. On Nov. 29, 1882, he was elected Waynflete Professor of Physiology at Oxford. He was Professor Superintendent of the Brown Institution from 1871 to 1878. Dr. Sanderson was employed by the Royal Commissioners to make investigations respecting the Cattle Plague, 1865-66; was sent by Her Majesty's Goverment to North Germany in 1865 to inquire into an Epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis; and was occupied in an inquiry for a Royal Commission as to the influence of extreme heat on the health of workers in the Cornwall mines, in 1869. He is the author of various Reports on the above and other subjects in the Reports of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council in 1860 and for several succeeding years; papers on physiological and pathological subjects read before the Royal Society, particularly an elaborate series of researches on the Electrical Properties of the Dionæa Muscipula; and "Handbook of the Sphygmograph"—an instrument which he was the first to introduce into this country.

SANDFORD, The Right Rev. Charles Waldegrave, D.D., Bishop of Gibraltar, son of the late Archdeacon Sandford, born in 1828, received his academical education at Oxford, was for several years Senior Censor of Christ Church, became Commissary of the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1869, and Rector of Bishopsbourne, Kent, in 1870. On the resignation of Bishop Harris he was nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the See of Gibraltar, and was consecrated at Oxford, Feb. 1, 1874.

SANDFORD, The Right Rev. Daniel Fox, D.D., Bishop of Tasmania, third son of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, D.C.L., sometime M.P. for Paisley, and Professor of Greek at Glasgow, was born in 1831. After taking orders he became incumbent of St. John's, Edinburgh; and, having been elected to the bishopric of Tasmania, he was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), in St. Paul's Cathedral, April 25, 1883.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, King of the. (*See* Kalakana.)

SANDYS, John Edwin, M.A., son of the late Rev. T. Sandys (who was a missionary of the C.M.S. for nearly forty years in Bengal), was born May 19, 1844. He was educated at Repton School, and entered St. John College, Cambridge, as a minor scholar in 1863. He was elected first Bell's Scholar in 1864, obtained the Gold Medal for a Greek Ode on the "Art of Pheidias" in 1865, the Porson Prize for Greek Trochaics in 1865, and for Greek Iambics in 1866, and was twice awarded the Members' Prize for Latin Prose Composition: (1) for a Latin Oration on the death of Abraham Lincoln; (2) for a Latin Essay on the British Expeditions of Julius Cæsar. In 1867 he graduated as Senior Classic, and was elected Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College; and, on taking his M.A. degree in 1870, was appointed Tutor of his College, an office which he still holds. He was an examiner for the Classical Tripos on five occasions between 1871 and 1876, and was principal Classical Lecturer of Jesus College from 1867 to 1877. He resigned this last appointment after his election, Oct. 19, 1876, to the office of Public Orator of the University of Cambridge. In 1868 he edited the *Ad Demonicum* and *Panegyricus* of Isocrates; and afterwards (in conjunction with Mr. Paley) prepared for the Syndics of the University Press two volumes of "Select Private Orations" of Demosthenes; the second volume, which was mainly the work of Mr. Sandys, appeared in 1875, and included the six speeches, *pro Phor-*

mione, contra Stephanum I., II., contra Nicostratum, Cononem, Calliclem. He has also revised and edited a Commentary on the Rhetoric of Aristotle, which was left in a nearly completed form by Mr. Cope, and was published in three volumes by the University Press in 1877. He has since edited, in 1880, the *Bacchæ* of Euripides, with critical and explanatory notes, and with numerous illustrations from works of ancient art. A revised edition of this work, with additional illustrations, appeared in 1883. He is now preparing an edition of the speech of Demosthenes against the law of *Leptines*.

SANT, James, R.A., was born at Croydon, April 23, 1820, and received his first instruction in art from John Varley, one of the fathers of the British school of painting in water-colours. It was not however till 1842 that he devoted himself to painting as a profession by becoming a student of the Royal Academy, where he studied for four years. Shortly after leaving he began to exhibit those "subject pictures," or "fancy subjects," of single figures generally, and these frequently children, by which he is probably most widely known, many of them having been engraved. Of these we may select as typical examples the "Infant Samuel," the "Infant Timothy," "Little Red Riding Hood," and "Dick Whittington." Among Mr. Sant's numerous other works of this description are the "Light of the Cross," "Mother's Hope," "Morning" and "Evening," "She Never Told her Love," "Harmony," "Young Minstrel," "Retrospection," "Saxon Women," "The Boy Shakspere," "The Walk to Emmaus," "The Miller's Daughter," and "Young Steele." Works of this class were the best possible preparation for, or alternation from, the practice of portraiture, to which the pressure of fashionable favour has almost confined Mr. Sant in later years. His style of portrait painting is refined, poetical, and graceful, and he frequently throws in accessories connecting the sitter with some interesting incident. His pictures of children are especially pleasing, and in this particular branch of his art he is without a competitor. The largest collection of Mr. Sant's works is at Strawberry Hill. For Countess Waldegrave the artist painted no fewer than 22 members of her distinguished circle, including the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Westminster when Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duchess of Wellington when Marchioness of Douro, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lord Lyndhurst, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, M. Van der Weyer, the Belgian Minister, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Countess Morley, Earl Grey, Bishop Wilberforce, and Countess Waldegrave herself. This Strawberry Hill gallery of pictures was exhibited at the French Gallery, Pall Mall, in 1861. To enumerate all the fashionable and other notabilities whose portraits have been painted by Mr. Sant would far exceed our limits. He was elected A.R.A. in 1861; R.A. in 1870; and in Jan., 1871, was appointed Principal Painter in Ordinary to the Queen in succession to the late Sir George Hayter, when he was commissioned to paint a large picture of Her Majesty and her royal grand-children, the three eldest children of the Prince of Wales, and a State portrait of the Queen for the Turkish Embassy. In June, 1877, Mr. Sant was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Accademia Raffaello in Urbino.

SANTLEY, Charles, barytone singer, born at Liverpool, after receiving a good musical and general education in his own country, proceeded to Italy to complete his professional training. He made his first appearance as an operatic singer in this country at Covent

Garden Opera, during the Pyne-Harrison management, and achieved his first great success in the part of Rhineberg in Vincent Wallace's opera of "Lurline," in March, 1860. He created so favourable an impression in this character that he took rank as one of the most effective barytones of the day. His career, especially since he attached himself exclusively to the Italian operatic stage, on the boards of which he has distinguished himself in most of the great capitals of Europe, has been very successful. His voice is as remarkable for its quality as for the extent of its register, in the upper part of which it partakes of a pure *tenore robusto*, while in the lower portion it displays the rich qualities of the *basso profondo*. In Gounod's opera of "Faust," Mr. Santley performed in the same season the parts of Valentin and Mephistopheles, with triumphant success.

SARDOU, Victorien, the celebrated French dramatist, is son of M. Léandre Sardou, a professor at Paris, and the compiler of several publications. He was born in Paris Sept. 7, 1831. At first he studied medicine, but he was obliged, in consequence of the embarrassments of his family, to give private lessons in history, philosophy, and mathematics. He also made attempts in literature, writing articles for several reviews, for the minor journals, and for the "Dictionnaire de la Conversation." His first comedy, "La Taverne des Étudiants," was brought out at the Odéon April 1, 1854, and proved a complete failure. In the year 1857 M. Sardou was in a state of abject poverty and extreme distress. He was living in a garret, and was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever; but a neighbour, Mdlle. de Brécourt, nursed him with tender care during his illness, from which he slowly recovered. He married this young woman in the following year, and by her he was introduced to Mademoiselle Déjazet, who had just established the theatre which was named after her. M. Sardou, undeterred by his former failure, now turned his attention again to dramatic composition, and quickly built up for himself a brilliant reputation. Nine years later he was in possession of a handsome fortune and a European renown, when a gloom was temporarily cast over his career by the death of his devoted wife (1867). M. Sardou's earlier pieces were performed at the Théâtre Déjazet, viz.:—"Les premières Armes de Figaro," Sept. 27, 1859; "Monsieur Garat," April 30, 1860; and "Les Prés-Saint-Gervais," April 24, 1862. "Monsieur Garat" was one of the most prolonged successes of the little theatre, and "Les Prés-Saint-Gervais," transformed into an opera-bouffe, was afterwards brought out at the Théâtre des Variétés, and also, in an English version, at the Criterion Theatre, London. M. Sardou has since produced a large number of dramatic pieces in rapid succession. Several of his contemporaries have not hesitated to accuse him of plagiarism, and to assert that he composes rapidly because he is not at all scrupulous as to the sources from which he borrows his ideas. Subjoined is a list of his other works, with the dates of their first representation:—"Les Gens nerveux" (Palais Royal, Nov. 4, 1859); "Les Pattes de Mouche" (Gymnase, May 15, 1860); "Les Femmes Fortes" (Vaudeville, Dec. 31, 1860); "L'Écureuil," under the pseudonym of Carle (Vaudeville, Feb. 9, 1861); "Piccolino" (Gymnase, July 18, 1861); "Nos Intimes," one of his most brilliant successes (Vaudeville, Nov. 16, 1861); "La Papillonne" (Théâtre-Français, April 11, 1862), a piece which was unfavourably received; "La Perle noire" (Gymnase, April 12, 1862); "Les Ganaches" (same theatre, Oct. 29, 1862); "Batailles d'Amour," a comic opera in three acts, written in conjunction with M. Daclin (Opéra-Comique,

April 13, 1863); "Les Diables noirs" (Vaudeville, 1863), a drama in four acts, which, after being interdicted by the censorship, was severely criticised by the press; "Le Dégel" (Déjazet, April 12, 1864; "Don Quichotte," a fairy piece in three acts (Gymnase, June 25, 1864); "Les Pommes du Voisin" (Palais Royal, Oct. 25, 1864); "Capitaine Henriot" (Opéra-Comique, Dec. 26, 1864); "Les Vieux Garçons" (Gymnase, Jan. 21, 1865); "La Famille Benoiton" (Vaudeville, Nov. 4, 1865); "Nos bons Villageois" (Gymnase, Oct. 3, 1866); "Maison neuve" (Vaudeville, Dec. 4, 1866); "Séraphine," originally entitled "La Dévote" (Gymnase, Dec. 21, 1868); "Patrie" (Porte-Saint-Martin, March 18, 1869); "Fernande" (Gymnase, March 8, 1870); "Le Roi Carotte" (Gaîté, Jan. 15, 1872); "Rabagas" (Vaudeville, Jan., 1872), a piece which was supposed to have reference to M. Gambetta; "Les Merveilleuses" (Théâtre des Variétés, 1873); "Andréa" (Gymnase, March 17, 1873); "L'Oncle Sam," a satire on American society (Vaudeville, Nov., 1873); "La Haine," a tragedy which was not successful (Gaîté, Dec., 1874); "Ferréol" (Gymnase, Nov., 1875); "Dora" a comedy in five acts (Vaudeville, Jan., 1877); and "Les Bourgeois de Pontarsy" (Vaudeville, 1878); "Daniel Rochat," a five act comedy (Théâtre Français, Feb. 16, 1880); and "Odette," a play in four acts (Vaudeville, Nov., 1881). M. Sardou has realised a princely fortune by his writings, and has built a splendid château at Marly-le-Roy. He married, secondly, on June 17, 1872, Mademoiselle Soulier, daughter of the Conservateur of the Museum of Versailles. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1863, and was elected a Member of the French Academy in June, 1877, in succession to M. Joseph Autran. His reception into the French Academy took place May 23, 1878.

SARTORIS, Mrs. (*See* Kemble, Adelaide.)

SARTORIUS, Sir George Rose, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, eldest son of the late Colonel of Engineers, J. C. Sartorius, of the E.I.C.'s service, and of Annabella Rose, granddaughter of Admiral Harvey, was born Aug. 9, 1790. At an early age he entered the navy, was present at the battle of Trafalgar, commanded a gunboat at the siege of Cadiz, and was three times mentioned in the *Gazette* for boating services. When in command of the *Slaney*, he was present at the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon, in 1815, to the squadron under the orders of Captain Sir Frederick Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*. In 1830-31, he was engaged by the Terceira Regency, acting for the young Queen of Portugal, to fit out and take the command of a squadron to act against the usurper, Don Miguel. In this service his efforts were much embarrassed by a factious opposition; and owing to this cause, and to the contradictory orders issued from head-quarters, he had a very critical duty to perform. During the continuation of the contest that ensued, a spirit of discontent sprang up among the seamen, who became mutinous in consequence of their arrears of pay being withheld from them. This vexatious state of things was much aggravated by misrepresentations to the effect that it was the intention of the admiral to withdraw the ships, and to deprive the seamen of their rights. Indeed, so far did his opponents proceed, as to attempt to seize him on board his own ship. This opened the eyes of the men, and, after much difficulty and after making many sacrifices, the admiral succeeded, by exercising great firmness and forbearance, in restoring order, and in recovering the goodwill and devoted attachment of the remaining crews. During the prevalence of the mutinous spirit of the seamen, many of them had deserted to the

Spanish shores, and great privation was caused by the failure of provisions. This last evil was only remedied by the admiral purchasing, at his own cost, supplies of meat and biscuit; but for this the squadron must have been surrendered to the Spanish Government. He had soon after to menace with an attack a Spanish squadron of a line-of-battle ship, a frigate, and corvettes, sent to drive him out of Spanish waters; and with mutinous crews he managed to fight two actions, eventually succeeding in driving the enemy's ships into Lisbon, while the Tagus was blockaded and Oporto kept free during the time of his command. When confidence was restored, and the crews, who were all English, found how groundless had been their alarms at the motives and conduct of the admiral, they manifested great zeal and devotion; and on his ascertaining that the time had come when he could retire honourably, and with safety to the cause in which he had embarked, he signified his intention to give up the command to his old friend Napier; and this at a time when officers and men declared their intention to serve under no other commander until his claims were satisfied. On the re-establishment of the Queen's government, the admiral successively received the titles of Viscount de Pudade, Count of Senhafirma, together with the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword, for the services he had rendered. As captain of the *Malabar* he received the thanks of the President and Congress of the United States for his efforts to save the U. S. frigate *Missouri* from destruction by fire in Gibraltar Bay, in 1842. Shortly after he was so fortunate as to receive on board the Regent of Spain, Espartero, and to afford him an asylum when closely pursued by his enemies. Sir George was the first to foresee, in 1855, the revolution about to take place in naval warfare, by the revival of the ancient mode of striking an adversary with the prow; the introduction of which principle, as the so-called "ram," has since been adopted. He became Admiral of the White in the British navy in 1862; Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom in 1869; and Admiral of the Fleet the same year.

SASKATCHEWAN, Bishop of. (*See* Maclean, Dr.)

SAULCY, Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de, antiquary, born at Lille, March 19, 1807, was admitted into the Polytechnic School in 1825, and became an officer of artillery. He was stationed for some time at Metz, and having devoted his leisure to numismatics and archæology, acquired a high reputation as an antiquary. In 1836 he obtained the Numismatic prize of the French Institute for an essay on the Classification of the Byzantine Coins, and was appointed, through the influence of the late Duke of Orleans, Conservator of the Museum of Artillery in Paris. In 1842, having been elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, he turned his attention to Oriental numismatics and epigraphs, and in 1850 made a voyage to Palestine, explored the Dead Sea, and the sites of the doomed cities, and on his return, announced that he had found the ruins of Sodom. His "Voyage autour de la Mer Morte et dans les Terres Bibliques," published in 1852-4, and translated into English, is well known. Owing to his researches in the Holy Land, M. de Saulcy, from being a sceptic, became a believer in revealed religion. His later works are: "Histoire de l'Art Judaïque, tirée des Textes Sacrés et Profanes," 1858; "Les Expéditions de César en Grande-Bretagne," 1860; "Voyage en Terre-Sainte," 2 vols., 1865; "Les Derniers Jours de Jérusalem," 1866; "Histoire d'Hérode, Roi des Juifs," 1867; "Étude Chronologique des Livres d'Esdras et de Néhémie," 1868; and "Dictionnaire Topographiqu

abrégé de la Terre Sainte," 1877. M. de Saulcy has been twice married. His second wife, Mdlle. de Billing, a daughter of the well-known diplomatist, was appointed lady of the palace to the Empress. After the capitulation of Sédan (1870), M. de Saulcy followed the Empress to Chislehurst, but he has since returned to France and resumed his labours at the Academy of Inscriptions, where he was nominated a member of the permanent commission of the "Corpus des Inscriptions Sémitiques." He was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 25, 1847, a Senator of France, having previously retired from the Artillery with the rank of Major, Nov. 14, 1859, and Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1862.

SAXE, John Godfrey, LL.D., was born at Highgate, Vermont, June 2, 1816, A.B. (Middlebury College), 1839. From 1843 to 1850 he practised law in Vermont, and from 1850 to 1855 he was editor of the Burlington (Vermont) *Sentinel*, and was State Attorney in 1851. At one time he was a Democratic candidate for governor of Vermont, but since 1858 he has devoted himself exclusively to literature and lecturing. His first collection of poems was published in 1849, and enlarged editions have appeared every few years since. In addition to the various editions of his collected poems which have appeared, he has published "The Money King," 1859; "Clever Stories of Many Nations," 1863; "Masquerade," 1866; "Fables and Legends of Many Countries," 1872; "Proud Miss McBride," 1873; and "Leisure Day Rhymes," 1875.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, Duke of. (*See* Ernest II.)

SAY, Jean Baptiste Léon, a French statesman, born at Paris, June 6, 1826, is son of Horace Émile Say, and grandson of Jean Baptiste Say, the celebrated political economist. Following the traditions of his family, he devoted himself to the study of political economy, and for many years he was editor of the *Journal des Débats*. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Corps Législatif in 1869, but in Feb., 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly, as one of the representatives of the department of the Seine. In June the same year he became Prefect of that department. In Oct., 1871, he came to London, accompanied by M. Vautrain, the president of the Municipal Council of Paris, and presented to the Court of Aldermen at the Guildhall a bronze medal of the Hôtel de Ville, and the large gold medal which was struck in commemoration of the revictualling of Paris by voluntary subscriptions collected in this country. At the same time he on behalf of M. Thiers presented the Lord Mayor with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He and M. Vautrain were entertained at a public banquet in the Mansion House (Oct. 18). On Dec. 7, 1872, he was made Minister of Finance by M. Thiers, on whose downfall he naturally left office (May 24, 1873). He again accepted the portfolio of Finance in M. Buffet's administration, in March, 1875. Soon afterwards he was elected a Senator for the department of the Seine-et-Oise; his term of office expired in 1882. He retained his portfolio in the Dufaure cabinet of the 10th of May, 1876, and in the Jules Simon cabinet of the 13th of Dec. following, but he retired with the latter May 17, 1877. When a new ministry was formed under the presidency of M. Dufaure in Dec., 1877, M. Léon Say again became Minister of Finance. He presided over the International Monetary Conference held at the Foreign Office, Paris, in Aug., 1878. He retained the position of Minister of Finance in the first cabinet formed by President Grévy. He retired from the Administration, Dec. 17, 1879, with

the head of the cabinet, M. Waddington, and resumed his place among the members of the Left Centre. In April, 1880, he was appointed Ambassador in London, with a view to his conducting the negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce, and he met with a cordial reception, but he returned to Paris in the course of a few weeks, in consequence of his having been elected President of the Senate, May 25, 1880, in place of M. Martel, who had resigned on account of ill-health. A short time previously to this, the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences had elected M. Léon Say as successor to M. Michel Chevalier (April 24). He was re-elected President of the Senate, Jan. 20, 1881, and he became Minister of Finance in the De Freycinet cabinet, formed Jan. 30, 1882. M. Léon Say, who is a great authority on financial and economical questions, has written "Théorie des Changes Étrangers," translated from the English, and preceded by an introduction; "Histoire de la Caisse d'Escompte," 1848; "La Ville de Paris et le Crédit Foncier;" "Lettre aux Membres de la Commission du Corps Législatif;" "Observations sur le Système Financier de M. le Préfet de la Seine," 1865; and, in conjunction with M. Léon Walras, "Les Obligations Populaires." He has contributed to the *Annuaire de l'Économie Politique* and the *Journal des Economistes*. In Dec., 1874, the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences elected M. Léon Say to the seat left vacant by the death of M. Dubois.

SAYCE, The Rev. Archibald Henry, born at Shirehampton, near Bristol, Sept. 25, 1846, was educated partly at home, and partly at Grosvenor College, Bath. He became Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1865, First Class in Moderations in 1866, was First Class in the Final Classical Schools in 1868, was elected a Fellow of his College in 1869, Tutor in 1870, and since then Senior Tutor. He was ordained deacon in 1870, and priest in 1871. He became Deputy-Professor of Comparative Philology in 1876; an elector to the Chair of Celtic in the same year; and Public Examiner in the School of Theology in 1877. He has been a member of the Old Testament Revision Company since 1874, and received an honorary LL.D. degree at Dublin in 1881. He has published:—"Outlines of Accadian Grammar," in the *Journal of Philology*, 1870; "An Assyrian Grammar for Comparative Purposes," 1872; "The Principles of Comparative Philology," 1874, 2nd edition, 1875; "The Astronomy and Astrology of the Babylonians," 1874; "An Elementary Assyrian Grammar and Reading Book," 1875, 2nd edition, 1877; "A Lecture on the Study of Comparative Philology," 1876; "Lectures on the Assyrian Syllabary and Grammar," 1877; "Babylonian Literature," 1877; "Critical Examination of Isaiah, xxxvi.-xxxix., the Chaldean Account of the Deluge, and the Date of the Ethnological Table of Genesis," in the *Theological Review*, 1873-4; "Syracuse," in the *Fortnightly Review*, Oct., 1875; "The Jelly-Fish Theory of Language," in the *Contemporary Review*, April, 1876; "The Karian Inscriptions," in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, x. 3; "Accadian Phonology" in Transactions of the Philological Society, 1877; "The Tenses of the Assyrian Verb" in the Transactions of the R.A.S., 1877; "Introduction to the Science of Language," 2 vols., 1880; "The Monuments of the Hittites," and the Inscription of Siloam," 1881; and "The Vannic Inscriptions Deciphered and Translated," 1882. Mr. Sayce edited George Smith's "History of Babylonia," 1877, and "Sennacherib," 1878.

SCHAFF, Philip, D.D., LL.D., born at Chur, Switzerland, Jan. 1, 1819. He was educated at Chur,

Stuttgart, Tübingen, Halle, and Berlin, and in 1841 travelled as private tutor, in France, Switzerland, and Italy. From 1842 to 1844 he lectured in the University of Berlin on exegesis and church history. In 1844 he went to America, where he became Professor of Theology in the Lutheran Seminary of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania (1844-63). He removed to New York in 1863; visited Europe in 1865; was secretary of the New York Sabbath Committee, 1864-69; and lecturer at the theological seminaries in Andover, Hartford, and New York. In 1871 he became Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. He is one of the founders of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, and was sent three times (1869, 1872, 1873) to Europe to arrange for the General Conference which was held in New York in Oct., 1873. He is a member of a number of historical and literary societies, and is President of the American Bible Revision Committee. Among the more important of his numerous works are: "History of the Apostolic Church," 1853; "Sketch of the Political, Social, and Religious Character of the United States," 1855; "Germany, its Universities, Theology, and Religion," 1857; "History of the Christian Church," 3 vols., 1858-1867; "German Hymn Book," 1859; "The Christ of the Gospels," 1864; "The Person of Christ," 1865, new edition, 1881; "Lectures on the Civil War in America," 1865; "Christ in Song," 1869; "Revision of the English Version of the New Testament, 1874; "The Vatican Council," 1875; "The Creeds of Christendom," 3 vols., 1876; "Harmony of the Reformed Confessions," 1877; "Through Bible Lands," 1878; "Dictionary of the Bible," 1880; and in conjunction with Arthur Gilman, "Library of Religious Poetry," 1881. He is editor of the Anglo-American adaptation of Lange's "Commentary on the Bible," begun in 1864, and of the "International Revision Commentary on the New Testament," begun in 1881.

SCHARF, George, F.S.A., son of a Bavarian artist of the same name, who had settled in London in 1816. He was born Dec. 16, 1820, is well known as a writer on subjects connected with art, and as a skilful artist, having studied its principles under his father, who died in London in Nov., 1860. He was educated at London University School, and having gained medals at the Society of Arts, was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1838. His first published work was a series of etchings, entitled "Scenic Effects," illustrating the Shakspearean and Classical revivals by Macready, when manager of Covent Garden Theatre in 1838-9. He travelled in Italy in 1840, and accompanied Sir C. Fellows in a journey through Lycia and other parts of Asia Minor, whither he proceeded again in 1843, as draughtsman to a government expedition. A large collection of his drawings, both of Lycian views and outlines of sculpture, is deposited in the British Museum. After his return he painted some oil pictures, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy and at the British Institution; but his time has been chiefly devoted to illustrating books; among which may be mentioned Fellows's "Lycia," Murray's "Illustrated Prayer-Book," Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," 1847; Milman's "Horace," 1849; Kugler's "Handbook of Italian and German Painting," 1851, 2nd edit., 1855, in which he devised a collected series of minute representations of all Raphael's compositions known as the "Holy Family;" Layard's works on "Nineveh," Dr. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries," Keats's "Poems," Pollock's "Dante," and Bray's "Life of Stothard." He was elected F.S.A. in 1852, and Corresponding

Member of the Archæological Institute of Rome in 1858. He had meanwhile rendered much assistance to Charles Kean in producing his Shaksperean revivals with classic costumes and correct scenery. He delivered a course of lectures on Italian art at the Royal Institution, and was appointed Art Secretary at the Manchester Exhibition of 1857, and in the same year Secretary and Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery. He has written "History of the Characteristics of Greek Art," prefixed to Wordsworth's "Greece;" "Descriptions of the Greek, Roman, and Pompeian Courts at the Crystal Palace;" "Artistic and Descriptive Notes on Remarkable Pictures in the British Institution Exhibition of Ancient Masters," published in 1858; a "Catalogue of Pictures and Works of Art in Blenheim Palace," in 1860; and a "Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of London," reprinted from the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, in 1865. In 1866 he delivered a course of lectures at the Royal Institution, upon portraits, illustrated by numerous sketches taken by himself from the original pictures; a second series was given in March, 1868. He is also the author of an account of the celebrated portrait of Richard II., preserved in Westminster Abbey, printed in the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, 1867; and of an historical account of the pictures belonging to the Crown, recording their vicissitudes from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present century, and published in the volume of the Archæological Institute, entitled "Old London," 1867. In these catalogues many erroneous titles of portraits were corrected, and several names of eminence, supposed to have been lost, have been recovered. His essays on "The Three Children of the King of Castille," a triptych formerly belonging to King Henry VIII.; and a rare portrait of the Empress Leonora, mother of Maximilian, previously unknown, were printed in the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries. He contributed to the journal of the Royal Archæological Institute a new interpretation of the well-known picture of Queen Elizabeth in a litter surrounded by her nobles, erroneously engraved by Vertue as "A Procession to Hunsdon House," in 1571. He showed that it was in reality the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Blackfriars in 1600, to celebrate the wedding of Anne Russell to Lord Herbert. This departure from the date assumed by Vertue, had extensively altered the names of the persons represented. His subsequent works have been elaborate historical catalogues of the paintings at Knowsley Hall and Woburn Abbey, privately printed. In 1882, after a service of twenty-five years, as Secretary, he was constituted Director of the National Portrait Gallery. His latest work is an elaborate account of the famous portrait of Richard II., preserved at Wilton House, and issued under the auspices of the Arundel Society.

SCHILLING, Johann, a German sculptor, born at Mittweida, in Saxony, June 23, 1828. After studying with Rietschel and Hänel he made his *début* as a sculptor in 1851 with a beautiful group—"Amor and Psyche." Working then at Berlin with Drake—the artist of the Victory Column—he produced a pair of relief medallions—"Jupiter and Venus," which procured him a travelling scholarship; and the result of the two years' residence in Italy which he was thus enabled to spend, were his "Wounded Achilles" and his "Centaur and Venus." Returning to steady industry at Dresden he turned out in rapid succession a variety of high productions; and on the death of Rietschel undertook the execution of the city of Spiers' figure for the Luther monument at Worms. Equal admiration was bestowed on

his "Four Seasons" on the Brühl Terrace at Dresden, his Schiller statue at Vienna, his Maximilian statue at Trieste, and his War Memorial at Hamburg, not to mention other creations, which were all surpassed and crowned by the Grand National Monument, on the edge of the Niederwald, overlooking the Rhine. This was unveiled by the Emperor William, Sept. 28, 1883.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, Prince of. (*See* Christian, Prince.)

SCHLIEMANN, Dr. Heinrich, F.S.A., was born at Ankershagen in Mecklenburg, in 1822, being the son of a Lutheran pastor, who inspired him at an early age with an enthusiastic admiration of the heroes of ancient Greece, whose exploits have been immortalised by Homer. On his mother's death, which occurred when he was nine years old, he went to live with his uncle, a clergyman of Kalkhorst, where he remained two years. When the lad was fourteen years old, the elder Schliemann lost his parish, became miserably poor, and could no longer pay for his son's schooling. The result was that young Schliemann had to enter a grocer's shop in the little town of Fürstenburg, instead of following a career of letters, for which he felt a strong inclination, but he always preserved for the glories of antiquity the same love which he showed in his early infancy. In this shop he passed five and a half years of his life, occupied in selling herrings, butter, brandy, milk, and salt, in grinding potatoes for the distillery, and in other similar pursuits. He only came in contact with the lower classes of society, and as he was forced to work from five in the morning until eleven at night, he rapidly forgot the little learning he had previously acquired. At last, through the mediation of friends, he obtained a place as correspondent and bookkeeper in the Amsterdam firm of Messrs. B. H. Schroeder & Co., who engaged him with a salary of 600 florins, which, seeing his zeal, they shortly afterwards raised to 1000. In 1846 he was sent to St. Petersburg by his firm as their local agent, and a year later he established himself in business there on his own account. In the course of his busy life he has visited most parts of Europe and America, and has learned many languages, including Russian, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Polish, Swedish, ancient and modern Greek, and Arabic. Having amassed a fortune, he commenced his archæological investigations and excavations in the East, and recorded the results in a work written in French in 1869, and entitled "Ithaque, Le Péloponèse, Troie. Recherches Archéologiques." Previously he had published in the same language, "La Chine et le Japon au temps présent" (1867). In 1874 he published "Troy and its Remains," which contains a full account of the researches and discoveries made by him at Hissarlik, the site of ancient Troy, and in the Trojan Plain. In Feb., 1874, he obtained permission from the Greek Government to excavate Mycenæ, where, in 1877, he discovered the five royal tombs which local tradition pointed out to Pausanias as those of Agamemnon and his companions, who were murdered by Ægisthus. The treasures of gold and silver brought to light denote great artistic perfection, and demonstrate the existence of a school of domestic artists entirely independent of oriental influence. Coming now to England, Dr. Schliemann met with a most flattering reception. He was elected an honorary member of the Grocer's Company, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of the Archæological Institute. Many of the antiquities discovered by Dr. Schlie-

mann at Hissarlik were exhibited at the South Kensington Museum at the close of 1877, and about the same time there appeared in English, "Mycenæ; a Narrative of Researches and Discoveries at Mycenæ and Tiryns. By Dr. Henry Schliemann. The Preface by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P." In his explorations Dr. Schliemann has been greatly assisted by his wife, who is an accomplished Greek scholar. She is a native of Greece. Dr. Schliemann is continuing his excavations and researches. In 1881 he published at Leipzig a new work, "Orchomenos," in which he describes his journey from Athens to Orothomenos, Orchomenos itself, and Copais. The following year (1882) he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Munich. His work "Troja," published in 1883, may be considered as the supplement and completion of the earlier volume, "Ilios." He has recently finished the erection of a residence in Athens which has cost more than £20,000, where he and his family now live.

SCHMITZ, Leonhard, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., was born at Eupen, near Aix-la-Chapelle, March 6, 1807, studied history and philolology at the University of Bonn under Niebuhr, Welcker, &c., from 1828 till 1832, and afterwards taught with success at the gymnasium of Bonn. In 1836, after marrying an English lady, he removed to England, and occupied himself chiefly with writing on classical, historical, and educational subjects. In 1845 he was appointed to the Rectorship of the High School of Edinburgh, which he resigned in July, 1866; he then undertook the Principalship of the London International College, which he resigned in 1874, on being appointed Classical Examiner in the University of London. He was selected by the Queen in 1859 to give a course of historical instruction to the Prince of Wales, and during the winter of 1862-3 gave a similar course to Prince Alfred. Dr. Schmitz edited Niebuhr's Lectures on "Roman History," on "Ancient History," and "Ancient Geography and Ethnology," consisting of eight volumes, 1844-53; and the "Classical Museum," a periodical devoted to the elucidation of ancient history and literature, from 1844 till 1850; and has compiled a "Popular History of Rome;" a "History of Greece;" Grammars of the Greek and Latin languages; a "Manual of Ancient History," 1855; a "Manual of Ancient Geography," 1857; a "Manual of the History of the Middle Ages," 1859; "History of Latin Literature," 1877; and contributed largely to the Penny Cyclopædia, Dr. W. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries," and the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Dr. Schmitz became a naturalised British subject shortly after his appointment to the Rectorship at Edinburgh. A civil list pension of £50 a year was granted to him in Jan. 1881, "in recognition of his services to classical education and literature."

SCHNEIDER, Hortense Catherine, a French actress, born at Bordeaux about 1835, displayed while very young an aptitude for the stage, and at the age of fifteen played with applause in "Michel et Christine" at the Athénée of her native city. An old teacher named Schaffner gave her lessons in singing, and she subsequently spent three years at Agen, playing secondary parts. Going to Paris, she obtained an engagement in the company of the Bouffes-Parisiens, and on Sept. 19, 1853, made her *début* in "Le Chien de Garde" at the Théâtre des Variétés. Here she met with considerable success, which was increased by her performances at the Théâtre du Palais Royal, where she made her first appearance Aug. 5, 1858. In Dec. 1864, Mdlle. Schneider returned to the Variétés and caused quite a *furore* by her

acting in "La Belle Hélène." She achieved a success even more signal in "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein" during the Universal Exposition of 1867, and appeared in the same part at London in July, 1868. In the following year she returned to the Bouffes-Parisiens.

SCHOELCHER, Victor, writer and politician, son of a porcelain manufacturer, born at Paris, July 21, 1804, on quitting the Collège Louis-le-Grand, where he had received his education, joined the Liberal party opposed to the Restoration, and wrote for the press. As an ardent Republican, he was opposed to the monarchy of July, 1830, and placed his fortune and his pen at the service of various democratic journals. He advocated the abolition of negro slavery; went, in 1829, to Mexico, Cuba, and the United States, and, shocked by the aspect of forced servitude, called loudly for immediate emancipation. After having visited the French, English, Danish, and Spanish colonies in the West Indies, he proceeded to Greece, Egypt, and Turkey, and in 1847 set out for the west coast of Africa, ascended the Senegal to within thirty leagues of the Cataracts, visited the French establishment on the Gambia, and returned to France to draw up his observations on the negroes of Africa. After the revolution of Feb. 1848, he entered the Ministry of Marine, as Under-Secretary; issued, March 4, a decree proclaiming the principle of emancipation; and instituted a commission to prepare the law for the immediate enfranchisement of the negroes in the French colonies. To M. Schoelcher is due the decree for abolishing flogging in the French navy. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly for Guadaloupe and Martinique, as the liberator of the slave, and returned for the former to the Legislative Assembly. He continued to defend emancipation in the tribune and in the press, and had to sustain a hard struggle with the slave-owners. His proposition for the abolition of the punishment of death came on for discussion just as the *coup d'état* suppressed the Assembly. Expelled from France, he took refuge in England. He refused to take advantage of the amnesty proclaimed by the Empire, and did not return to France until after the commencement of the war with Germany, and the earlier defeats sustained by the French troops in Aug. 1870. After the 4th of September, he was nominated Colonel of the Staff of the National Guards, and a member of the Commission of Barricades, being intrusted with the duty of organising the Legion of Artillery, which he commanded throughout the siege of Paris. In Feb. 1871, he was returned as representative of the department of the Seine, to the National Assembly, and was also chosen for Martinique and Guiano. He elected to sit for Martinique. M. Schoelcher voted with the Extreme Left. He was elected a Senator for Life Dec. 16, 1875. In Oct. 1882, he accepted the office of political director of a new colonial journal, the *Moniteur des Colonies*. He has published a number of valuable works on the subject of slavery; also "The Life of Handel," Lond., 1857; and "The Sunday Rest," Lond., 1870.

SCHOFIELD, Gen. John McAllister, born in Chataoqua county, New York, Sept. 29, 1831. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1853; remained there for five years as Instructor in Natural Philosophy; and from 1858 to 1861 was Professor of Natural Philosophy at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers, and served with credit in Missouri and Kansas. In 1864 he joined the army of Gen. Sharman, and bore a prominent part in all its operations to the close of the war. In 1864 he was made Brigadier-

General, and in 1869 Major-General in the regular army. In 1867 he was placed in command of the military district of Virginia. In 1868 he was appointed Secretary of War, but he resigned in 1869, and was assigned to the command of the department of Missouri; and in 1870 to that of the Pacific. From 1876 to 1881 he was Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. Since 1882 he has been in command of the department of the Pacific.

SCHOTT, Wilhelm, philologist and ethnologist, was born at Mayence in Sept. 1809, and graduated as Doctor of Philosophy at Halle, in 1827, since which time he has devoted himself to the study of the European and Asiatic languages. His first work, "An Essay on the Tartar Languages" ("Versuch über die tatarischen Sprachen"), appeared in 1836. In 1840 he was nominated a Professor in the High School of Berlin, and in 1842 a Fellow in ordinary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Berlin. The same year he published "De Linguâ Tschuwaschorum," in which he demonstrated the Turkish character of this idiom. In 1849 followed his work, "Concerning the Altaic or Finnish-Tatar group of Languages;" in 1854, "The Numeral in the Tschudic Class of Languages;" and after this a yet unconcluded series of treatises entitled "Altaic Studies," 1860-72. Dr. Schott, who is Professor-Extraordinary in the University of Berlin, has also written largely on the Chinese language and literature, and on the Ugro-Finnish class of languages.

SCHURZ, Carl, was born at Liblar, near Cologne, Germany, March 2, 1829. He was educated at the Gymnasium of that City, and at the University of Bonn. In 1848 he became associated with Gottfried Kinkel, in editing a revolutionary journal, and subsequently in initiating a revolution. At the surrender of the fortress of Rastadt, he escaped into Switzerland, whence, in May, 1850, he returned secretly to Germany and rescued Kinkel, who had been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the fortress of Spandau. The two escaped to Leith, Scotland. Schurz went from thence to Paris as a newspaper correspondent, but a year later returned to London as a teacher. In 1852 he went to the United States, remained in Philadelphia for three years, and then settled in Wisconsin, and became prominent as a political orator in the German language. The following year he was nominated by the Republicans for Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but was defeated. In 1861 he was appointed Minister to Spain, where he remained till Dec., 1861; returning to the United States, he resigned his office, and entered the army, and in the May following was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In the autumn of 1863 he went to Tennessee, and took part in several battles, but resigned in 1864, and returned to his profession of the law. In 1866 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he founded and edited for some time the *Detroit Post*. In 1868 he removed to St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected U.S. senator from Missouri. In the Presidential canvas of 1872 he united with that portion of the Republican party known as "Liberals," who nominated Mr. Greeley for President, in opposition to General Grant; but on the defeat of Mr. Greely he, with most of the "Liberals," returned to the regular Republican party; and in 1876 took an active part in the canvass for Mr. Hayes, by whom he was, in 1877, appointed Secretary of the Interior. During his occupancy of that position he seconded Mr. Hayes' efforts at a reform of the civil service by instituting competitive examinations for appointments to clerkships in his de-

Partment. At the expiration of his term, 1881, he removed to New York, and is now the editor of the *Evening Post*.

SCHUVÁLOFF, Count Peter, is a descendant of a well-known Russian family which was ennobled in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Many members of that house have played highly important parts in the history of Russia both as generals and as diplomatists. Count Peter Schuváloff was born in 1828. He at first entered the military service, and in 1864 was advanced to the rank of general. He filled successively the post of military attaché in Paris, of functionary in the Ministry of the Interior, and Governor-General of the Baltic provinces. He was advanced subsequently to the post of Chief of the Secret Police, third section of the Imperial Chancellerie, which is in Russia a highly important position, the occupant having, in a great measure, to deal with foreign affairs. This appointment was made in 1866, and for upwards of seven years Count Schuváloff retained that post, and enjoyed the most implicit confidence of his sovereign, upon whom he exercised greater influence than any of his colleagues. His appointment as Ambassador to Her Majesty Queen Victoria was looked upon by some in Russia as a kind of exile. Some believed that he was sent to England owing to Prince Gortschakoff's jealousy, the Prince looking upon him as his rival and aspirant for the post of Chancellor. Other reasons of a more private nature were likewise assigned for his expatriation, but on the other hand it was likewise said that the Czar had chosen him for his representative in England on account of the confidence he reposed in the Count's ability, and in his devotion to the Emperor. If this latter motive was the real cause of the appointment, events have proved the far-sightedness of the Czar, who could not have had a better servant during the trying negotiations between the two countries. The evident success which had crowned his labours when the Count was sent on a special mission to this country previous to his appointment as Ambassador, to appease the susceptibilities of the then Gladstone cabinet respecting the Russian expedition to Khiva, was no doubt another reason for his being entrusted with the post of Ambassador to England, and the subsequent occurrences have shown the necessity of Russia being ably represented. In a great measure it may be attributed to Count Schuváloff that, up to the present, England and Russia avoided coming to an open rupture. All through, however, the Count had been opposed to Prince Gortschakoff's policy, and was certainly his rival. On the occasion of his retiring from his post in London (Nov., 1879) the Czar appointed him a Knight of the St. Wladimir Order, First Class.

SCHWARZENBERG, Cardinal Frederick von, Prince Bishop of Prague, a member of the princely house bearing his name, was born April 6, 1809. Having completed his education, and taken holy orders, the prince became, in 1836, Bishop of Salzburg. In 1842 he was made a cardinal, and in 1849 was translated as Prince Bishop of Prague. At the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican (1869-70) the cardinal belonged to the inopportunist party, but afterwards unreservedly accepted the dogma of the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff.

SCLATER, Philip Lutley, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., second son of W. L. Sclater, Esq., of Hoddington House, Hants, born in 1829, was educated at Winchester School, and at the age of 16 was elected Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1849, taking a first class in mathematics. He was subsequently Fellow of the

same College. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1855, and went the Western circuit for several years; became secretary to the Zoological Society of London in 1859, was elected F.R.S. in 1861, and was made Doctor Philosophiæ by the University of Bonn (*honoris causâ*) in 1860. He is editor of the *Ibis*, a journal of ornithology, and of the *Natural History Review*, and is author of a "Monograph of the Tanagrine Genus Calliste," "Zoological Sketches," "Catalogue of American Birds," "Guide to the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London," and of upwards of 600 papers and memoirs on ornithology and other branches of natural history in the "Transactions" and "Proceedings" of the Zoological Society, the "Journal of the Linnæan Society," the "Annals of Natural History," the *Ibis*, the *Natural History Review*, and the *Journal of Science*. In 1875 Mr. Sclater was appointed Private Secretary to his brother, the Right Hon. G. Sclater-Booth, President of the Local Government Board, but resigned that office in 1877. In the same year he became one of the General Secretaries to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and continued to act in that capacity until 1882, when he was elected one of the Vice-Presidents.

SCLATER-BOOTH, The Right Hon. George, M.P., F.R.S., eldest son of William Lutley Sclater, Esq., of Hoddington House, Hampshire, by Anne Maria, daughter of the late William Bowyer, Esq., was born in London in 1826. From Winchester School, where he obtained the gold medal for Latin verse, he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. 1847). He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1851. In 1857 he assumed, by royal licence, the name of Booth in addition to his patronymic; and in the same year he was elected M.P. for North Hampshire, which constituency he has continued to represent in the Conservative interest down to the present time. During the first ten years of his Parliamentary career Mr. Sclater-Booth was a frequent and active member of Select Committees, and became very conversant with the public and private business of the House of Commons. As Secretary to the Poor Law Board in 1867 he represented that department in the Lower House, his chief, Lord Devon, being the first peer who had ever filled the office of President. This brought the Secretaryship into greater prominence than it had previously occupied, and identified it more completely with the policy and administration of the department. The severe pressure on the rates caused by the distress which prevailed at that time in the East of London, also brought Mr. Sclater-Booth's name before the public as actively promoting the co-operation between private charity and relief from the public rates, by which the emergency was finally dealt with. On the resignation of Lord Derby in Feb., 1868, the following year, Mr. Sclater-Booth was appointed to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Hunt, who became Chancellor of the Exchequer. He passed the estimates through the House of Commons, and conducted the financial business of the Treasury till the general election of 1868, when Mr. Disraeli's Government resigned. During Mr. Gladstone's administration (1868-74) Mr. Sclater-Booth's attention continued to be constantly directed to public business, and he served during the greater part of that time as Chairman of the important Committee on Public Accounts. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's Government in 1874 he was sworn in as a Privy Councillor, and appointed to the office of President of the Local Government Board, which he held till the Con-

servatives resigned in April, 1880. In that capacity he has been distinguished for the success with which he has directed the administration and Parliamentary business of his department: in particular the Rating Act of 1874, the Registration Act of the same year, and the Pollution of Rivers Prevention Act of 1875, were measures which had long been urgently required, but which, though frequently brought forward, had never before been carried to a successful issue. The consolidaiion of the sanitary laws in the Public Health Act of 1875 was likewise a measure of the greatest importance with which his name could be connected.

SCOTT, Benjamin, Chamberlain of London, son of the late B. W. Scott, Esq., who long held the post of Chief Clerk to the Chamberlain, and who, conjointly with Mr. Firth, volunteered, in 1832, a report to the City Corporation on the subject of a general embankment of the river Thames, was born in 1814, and having entered the Chamberlain's office, attained the post of Chief Clerk in 1842, but resigned that and other offices in 1853. He founded the Bank of London, to which he was secretary until the death of Sir John Key, in 1858, when he was elected to the office of Chamberlain. He has taken an active part in education, having founded, in 1851, the Working Men's Educational Union. Mr. Scott has published, among other works, "A Statistical Vindication of the City of London," "Contents and Teachings of the Catacombs at Rome," "Progress of Locomotion in Great Britain," and "Hints to Lecturers to the Working Classes." Mr. Scott is a Commissioner of Her Majesty's Lieutenancy for the City of London.

SCOTT, The Rev. Charles Broderick, D.D., born at 3, Merrion Square South, Dublin, Jan. 18, 1825, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1848 as Senior Classic and 22nd Wrangler. He gained the Pitt University scholarship (1847); was Senior Chancellor's Medallist; and was elected, in 1849, a Fellow of Trinity, of which College he became assistant tutor in 1852. Afterwards he graduated M.A., 1851; B.D., 1860; D.D., 1867. He was Select Preacher at Cambridge in 1860 and 1869. He became Head Master of Westminster School in 1855; a Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1874; and an honorary student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1875. Dr. Scott resigned the head-mastership of Westminster School in May, 1883.

SCOTT, The Right Rev. Charles Perry, D.D., Bishop of North China, son of the late Rev. John Scott, vicar of St. Mary's, Hull, was born there June 27, 1847. He received his education at the Charterhouse, and at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A., 1869; D.D. *jure dignitatis*, 1880). He was curate of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London, from 1870 to 1874, and a missionary (under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel) from the latter date till his advancement to the episcopate. He was consecrated, as Bishop of North China, in St. Paul's cathedral, Oct. 28, 1880.

SCOTT, Clement William, son of the Rev. William Scott, Vicar of St. Olave, Old Jewry, was born Oct. 6, 1841, at Christ Church parsonage, Hoxton, London, and educated at Marlborough College, Wiltshire. He was appointed to a clerkship in the War Office by Lord Herbert of Lea in May, 1860, and retired on a pension in May, 1879. He then joined the editorial staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, to which paper he had contributed dramatic criticisms and special articles since 1873. Previous to that time, Mr. Scott was successively dramatic critic to the *Sunday Times*, the *Weekly Dispatch*, and the *Observer*. He is the author of "Lays of a Londoner," a book of dramatic

poems, principally contributed to *Punch* after Mr. Burnand became editor; "Round about the Islands," a collection of holiday articles contributed to the *Daily Telegraph*, and other papers. He is likewise author or part author of the following plays:—"Diplomacy," "The Vicarage," "Off the Line," "The Cape Mail," "Peril," "The Crimson Cross," "Odette," "Tears, Idle Tears!" and has been editor of the *Theatre* magazine since 1880.

SCOTT, The Very Rev. Robert, D.D., derives his descent from the Scotts of Harden, N.B., and was born in 1811 in Devonshire, where his father held a living. From Shrewsbury School he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained the Craven University Scholarship in 1833, and the Ireland University Scholarship three years subsequently. He graduated B.A. in 1833, being in the first class in classics, and was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Balliol College. Having held for a few years one of the college tutorships he accepted the Rectory of Duloe, in Cornwall, which he subsequently exchanged for the living of South Luffenham, Rutland. This preferment he held till 1854, when he was elected, on the death of Dr. Jenkyns, to the Mastership of Balliol College. In 1861 he succeeded Dr. Hawkins as Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scriptures at Oxford; and in 1870, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was appointed Dean of Rochester. Dr. Scott has translated some portions of the "Library of the Fathers," and in 1845 he gave to the world the well-known "Greek Lexicon," in conjunction with Dean Liddell.

SCOTT, Robert Henry, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., born at Dublin, Jan. 28, 1833, was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as First Senior Moderator in Experimental Physics in 1855. He was appointed Lecturer in Mineralogy to the Royal Dublin Society in 1862, and Director of the Meteorological Office in 1867, a title changed to "Secretary of the Meteorological Council" in 1877. Mr. Scott is author of a "Manual of Volumetric Analysis," 1862; "Weather Charts and Storm Warnings," 1876; and of various papers on geology and meteorology in the Transactions of scientific societies. In addition he, in conjunction with Capt. H. Toynbee, F.R.A.S., the marine superintendent of the office, has edited the scientific works which have at successive times been issued by the Meteorological Committee.

SCRIVENER, The Rev. Frederick Henry Ambrose, LL.D., was born Sept. 29, 1813, at Bermondsey, Surrey, and educated at St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Scholarship in 1834, and graduated B.A. in 1835, M.A. in 1838. He was appointed Assistant Master of King's School, Sherborne, in 1835; Curate of Sandford Orcas, Somerset, in 1838; was Head Master of Falmouth School, 1846-56; Incumbent of Penwerris, Falmouth, 1846-61; Rector of Gerrans from 1861 till Dec., 1875, when the Duke of Portland presented him to the vicarage of Hendon, Middlesex. Mr. Scrivener's special study has been the criticism of the New Testament, to which nearly all his writings refer. His "Greek Testament" (7th edit., 1877), and "Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament," are text-books in many schools, and universities. The "Codex Bezæ" is perhaps the most complete and elaborate of his writings. His "Cambridge Paragraph Bible of the Authorized English Version; with the Text revised, and a Critical Introduction prefixed," appeared in 1873; "Six Popular Lectures on the Text of the New Testament" in 1875; and "Greek Testament with changes made in the Common Text by the New Testament Company of Re-

visers," 1881. He was nominated one of the Company of Revision of the Authorized Version of the New Testament in 1870. The University of St. Andrews conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1872. A civil list pension of £100 was granted to him Jan. 3, 1872, "in recognition of his services in connection with Biblical criticism, and in aid of the publication of his works."

SEDGWICK, Amy, a popular actress, born at Bristol, Oct. 27, 1835, after having passed through a training for the stage at an amateur theatre near London, where Elton, Reeve, Robson, and other dramatic "stars" first trod the boards, made her first public appearance in the summer of 1853, as Julia, in "The Hunchback," at the Richmond Theatre. Her performance, though not unsuccessful, did not give promise of the celebrity she afterwards attained. She returned to Bristol to accept a temporary engagement, where, owing to a misunderstanding between herself and the lessee of the theatre, she appeared only one night as Mrs. White, in the farce of that name. Proceeding to Cardiff, Miss Sedgwick caused so great a sensation by her Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," that Mr. Moseley, the leader of a circuit which included the towns of Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford, offered her an engagement as his leading actress, which she accepted, and resigned it at the end of a year. The provincial papers praised her highly; and in 1855 Mr. John Knowles, the manager of the Manchester Theatre, secured her services for three seasons, and she drew crowded houses. In the summer of 1857 Mr. Buckstone engaged her for the Haymarket Theatre, where she made her appearance in Sept., as Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons," and on the first night created a great sensation, and afterwards appeared in an original part in "The Unequal Match." Miss Sedgwick has acted Lady Macbeth, Juliet, Rosalind, Ophelia, Peg Woffington, Lady Teazle, and many other characters. Her Majesty is one of Miss Sedgwick's hearty admirers, and has done her the honour of commanding her to read dramatic selections before her. In 1858 she was married to W. B. Parkes, Esq., M.D., but was left a widow in 1863.

SEELEY, John Robert, M.A., was born in London about 1834, being a son of Mr. Seeley, the publisher of Fleet Street. He was educated at the City of London School, of which he became the captain, and thence proceeded to Christ's College, Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree in 1857, when he was bracketed with three others at the head of the first class in the classical tripos, and he was also Senior Chancellor's Medallist. In July, 1858, he was elected a fellow of his college, where he was a lecturer for about two years and a half. He was then appointed principal classical assistant at his old school, and held that post until his appointment, in 1863, to the Professorship of Latin in University College, London. The Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, appointed him Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, Oct. 9, 1869. He was elected to a professorial fellowship at Caius College, Cambridge, in Oct., 1882. Professor Seeley's chief work, published anonymously in 1865 (though 1866 is the date on the title page), is entitled "Ecce Homo; a Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ." It passed rapidly through several editions, created great excitement amongst the members of the various Protestant communities, and elicited numerous replies. Among the Professor's avowed works may be mentioned:—"Classical Studies as an Introduction to the Moral Sciences," a lecture, 1864; "An English Primer: or Course of English Instruction for

Schools" (in collaboration with the Rev. E. A. Abbott), 1869; "Lectures and Essays," 1870; an edition of "Livy, with Introduction, Historical Examination, and Notes," the first volume of which, appeared in 1871; "Life and Adventures of E. M. Arndt," translated, 1879; "Life and Times of Stein: or, Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonic Age," 3 vols., 1879; "Natural Religion, by the author of 'Ecce Homo,'" 1882; and "The Expansion of England," 1883.

SELBORNE (Earl of), The Right Hon. Roundell Palmer, second son of the late Rev. William Palmer, rector of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, by Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstanes, Yorkshire, was born at Mixbury, Nov. 27, 1812. He was educated at Rugby and Winchester Schools, and was elected in 1830 to an open scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated, as a first-class in classics, in Easter term, 1834, having previously gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and for the Latin essay in 1831, the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1832, and the Ireland scholarship in the same year. The subject of the Latin verse composition was "Numantia," and of the English "Staffa." He was elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen College, and obtained the Eldon Law Scholarship in 1834. In 1837 he graduated M.A., and was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn on June 9 the same year. Having practised with great success as a Chancery barrister, he was created a Queen's Council in April, 1849, and was immediately elected a Bencher of his inn. Sir Roundell Palmer was first returned to Parliament as member for Plymouth, at the general election of July, 1847, being the colleague of Viscount Ebrington. He is described in the *Parliamentary Companion* of the day as a "Liberal Conservative, favourable to the extension of free trade, but friendly to the principle of the Navigation Laws; is opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy." He represented Plymouth till July, 1852, when he was not re-elected; but regained his seat in June, 1853, and held it till March, 1857, when he did not offer himself as a candidate. In July, 1861, though he had not a seat in Parliament at the time, he was appointed Solicitor-General in Lord Palmerston's Administration, succeeding Sir William Atherton, who was promoted to be Attorney-General on the elevation of Sir Richard Bethell to the Chancellorship as Lord Westbury. Sir Roundell then received the honour of knighthood, and he was soon after elected M.P. for Richmond, a borough in which the Earl of Zetland has paramount influence, and which he continued to represent until his elevation to the peerage. In Oct., 1863, on the death of Sir William Atherton, he became Attorney-General, and retired from office with Lord John Russell's second Administration in June, 1866. On the return of the Liberal party to power, under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, in Dec., 1868, he was offered the Chancellorship, but not being able to endorse the policy of the Government in relation to the Irish Church, declined taking office. Sir Roundell Palmer's views on the Irish Church question were embodied at the time in a speech addressed by him to his constituents at Richmond. He concurred with the Government in recommending the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but differed from them on the question of disendowment. He continued, however, to be an independent supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet on most of the public questions of the day, and consented to represent Her Majesty's Government as counsel before the Arbitration Court at Geneva in 1871. He was appointed

Lord Chancellor of England, in succession to Lord Hatherley, in Oct., 1872, on which occasion he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Selborne, of Selborne, in the county of Hants. He went out of office on the defeat of the Liberal party in Feb., 1874. He was reappointed Lord Chancellor of England on the return of the Liberals to office under Mr. Gladstone in May, 1880. In Dec., 1882, he was created Viscount Wolmer, of Blackmoor, Hampshire, and Earl of Selborne, in the same county. At one period his name was much associated with the project for establishing what has been termed a "Legal University;" and it may be remembered that on this subject Sir R. Palmer twice moved, though he ultimately failed to carry, a resolution in the House of Commons. He edited the "Book of Praise, from the best English Hymn-Writers," published in 1862, and in the following year received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews in Nov., 1877. In 1878 his lordship published "Notes on some Passages in the Liturgical History of the Reformed English Church."

SELWYN, The Right Rev. John Richardson, Bishop of Melanesia, son of the late Dr. George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, born in 1845, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1866, M.A. 1870). He was curate of St. Alrewas, Staffordshire, 1869-70; of St. George, Wolverhampton, 1870-71; and vicar of the last-named parish, 1871-72. He entered on the Melanesian mission in 1872, and in Feb., 1877, became successor to Bishop Patteson, the first Bishop of Melanesia, who was consecrated in 1861, and murdered in 1871.

SENIOR, William, journalist and author ("Redspinner"), was born in 1838. At an early age he became connected with the press, and was a popular lecturer at Literary and Mechanics' Institutions in the south of England. In 1873 he published "Notable Shipwrecks," which has passed through several editions. This was followed in 1875 by "Waterside Sketches;" in 1877 by "By Stream and Sea;" in 1878 by "Anderton's Angling," a novelette; in 1880 by "Travel and Trout in the Antipodes;" and in 1883 by "Angling in Great Britain," being one of the handbooks issued in connexion with the Great International Fisheries Exhibition. Mr. Senior is a regular contributor to periodical literature. In 1875 he accepted a Government appointment as editor of the Queensland "Hansard," and proceeded to that colony to start an official daily report of the Parliamentary debates. This publication, the first of the kind ever issued in the Colonies, having been most successfully established, he returned, after five years' residence in Queensland, to England, and rejoined the special correspondent staff of the *Daily News*.

SERRANO Y DOMINGUEZ, Francisco, Duke de la Torre, Marshal of Spain, born at San Fernando, near Cadiz, in 1810, acquired his military experience in the War of Independence. Devoted to the interests of Queen Christine, he assisted in bringing about the fall of Espartero in 1843. After the restoration of the Queen-mother, Serrano coalesced with Narvaez in the attempts of the latter to overthrow Olozaga. Shortly after the marriage of Queen Isabella, in 1846, he acquired an influence over the royal mind which occasioned differences between the King-consort and herself, and caused some scandal. The Ministry of the Duke de Sotomayor, which attempted to destroy his influence, was overthrown by him, while that of M. de Salamanca, which he supported, yielded in its turn to the storm of public indig-

nation which assailed it. After this Serrano turned Liberal, and just before the accession to power of Narvaez, accepted the Captaincy-General of Grenada. Having been implicated in a rising at Saragossa, in 1854, he was exiled, but returned during the revolution of July in that year, and became an active supporter of the O'Donnell-Espartero Cabinet. In the rupture which followed between these two, he sided with the former, and having been nominated Captain-General of New Castile—an appointment which placed Madrid in his power,—in the *coup d'état* of 1856 he played into O'Donnell's hands. In 1857 he was sent as ambassador to Paris; in 1859 he was appointed Director and Colonel-General of Artillery; and in June, 1865, Captain-General of Madrid. On the return to power of Narvaez, towards the close of the year 1866, Serrano vehemently opposed him in consequence of the illegal prorogation of the Cortes. As president of the Senate he was delegated, together with Señor Rios Rosas, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, to present to the Queen a protest signed by large numbers of the members of both Chambers. The Ministry, however, caused the two Presidents and those who signed the protest to be prosecuted, and Marshal Serrano was confined for a brief period in the military prison at Alicante. The revolution of Sept., 1868, again brought him into prominence. Queen Isabella having fled the country and her dynasty being proscribed, Marshal Serrano hastened to Cadiz on the 19th, where, in conjunction with Prim and Topete, he became the principal actor in the revolution. A few days afterwards the Junta at Madrid made him President of the Council of Ministers, and nominated him Commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Prim being assigned to the Ministry of War, and Admiral Topete to the Ministry of Marine. The Cortes, to which he was returned by the city of Madrid, extended and consolidated his powers. The monarchial form of government having been decided upon, Serrano was elected Regent by 193 votes against 45, on June 16, 1869, and he continued to act in that capacity until Prince Amadeo, son of King Victor Emmanuel, was prevailed upon to accept the Spanish Crown. In May, 1872, Marshal Serrano was engaged in suppressing the Carlist insurrection in Navarre. On Feb. 27, 1874, he was appointed President of the Executive Power in Spain, and left Madrid to take command of the Army of the North. Bilbao was relieved (May 1) by the Republican forces under Marshals Serrano and Concha, who compelled the Carlists to abandon their intrenchments. Serrano soon afterwards returned to Madrid, where he received a grand ovation (May 6). In Dec., 1874, the Marshal-President betook himself to Laserna's head-quarters at Logroño, with the ostensible object of taking arms against the Carlists, but in reality to test the loyalty of the Northern Army to the Republic. It had been intimated to him that Alfonso, the Prince of the Asturias, would be proclaimed King, as indeed he was on the last day of the year. Serrano, to preserve appearances, thereupon withdrew to France, but he was back again at Madrid in the course of a month (Feb. 1, 1875). He became a member of the new Spanish Senate, and in this capacity he refused, on May 12, 1877, to be a member of the Commission charged with the duty of presenting to the King the address voted in reply to the royal message. In 1882 he propounded a programme as the leader of a new political party entitled the Dynastic Left. Soon after the Cortes met, Serrano made his appearance in the Senate and propounded the authoritative programme of his

party. He professed his loyalty to the King, though he still adhered to his preference for the Constitution of 1869 over that at present in force, which dates from 1876. He proposed, however, that the change he desired should be effected in due course of Parliamentary legislation, and not by a recurrence to the expedient of a Constituent period. Marshal Serrano's appointment as Ambassador in Paris was gazetted Nov. 14, 1883.

SERVER PASHA, a Turkish statesman, commenced his official career in the Imperial Divan, and after filling the post of Chief of the correspondence department in the ministry of war, was appointed First Secretary of the Ottoman Embassy at Vienna; then in the same capacity at Paris; and when the Sultan sent Mehemet Kubrisli Pasha to St. Petersburg as Ambassador upon the coronation of the Emperor Alexander, Server Effendi was chosen as principal secretary. After the return of the Ambassador to Constantinople, Server Effendi remained in Russia as Chargé d'Affaires, and by his ability and tact succeeded in establishing the most friendly relations between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and the Sublime Porte. On his return to Constantinople, he was appointed Secretary-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In 1859 he was Imperial Ottoman Delegate on the commission for settling the frontier of Montenegro. After this he was successively appointed Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Commerce; then President of the Municipality; Imperial Commissioner in Egypt in reference to the Suez Canal; and Civil Commissioner in Crete during the insurrection of 1867. The improvements carried out by him during his tenure of office as Mayor of Constantinople, 1868-70, caused him to be styled the "Haussmann of Stamboul." On Aug. 31, 1870, he was appointed Musteschar of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and during the three months' illness of A'ali Pasha was Minister *ad interim*. On the death of A'ali Pasha, Sept. 6, 1871, Server Effendi was created a Muchir by the Sultan, and definitively appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Server Pasha possessed in an eminent degree all the qualifications necessary for this high post—experience in its special duties, a very conciliatory manner, a European education, and great popularity with the diplomatic body. Server Pasha subsequently became, in succession, Minister of Public Works, Commissary-General for carrying out the reforms in Bosnia, Governor-General of Herzegovina, and President of the first Ottoman Senate. He was recalled to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the place of Aarifi Pasha, July 31, 1877. He resigned in Feb., 1878, in consequence of the publication of statements which had been made by him to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, and which had been declared by Mr. Layard, our Ambassador at the Porte, to be injurious to Great Britain. On Aug. 4 in the same year, Server Pasha succeeded Mahmoud Pasha as Minister of Justice.

SERVIA, King of. (*See* Milan I.)

SEWELL, Elizabeth Missing, sister of the Rev. William Sewell, was born in the Isle of Wight in 1815. She became known as a writer of High Church fiction by her "Amy Herbert," 1844. It was followed by "Gertrude, a Tale," and "Sketches, Three Tales," 1847; "Child's History of Rome," 1849; "Readings for Lent, from Bishop Taylor," 1851; "Experience of Life," "First History of Greece," and "Journal of a Summer Tour on the Continent," 1852; "Katherine Ashton, a Tale," 1854; "Ivors," 1856; "Thoughts for the Holy Week for Young Persons," 1857; "Ursula, a Tale of Country Life," "Clove Hall, a Tale," "Earl's

Daughter, a Tale," and "Margaret Percival, a Tale," 1858; "Self-Examination before Confirmation," and "History of the Early Church," 1859; "Contes Faciles, from Modern French Authors," 1861; "Dictation Exercises," "Glimpses of the World," "Impressions of Rome, Florence, and Turin," and "Readings for a Month preparatory to Confirmation," 1862; "Grammar made Easy," 1872; and "Catechism of Grecian History," 1874; "Some Questions of the Day," 1875; "Popular History of France, from the Earliest Period to the Death of Louis XIV.," 1876; and "Private Devotions for Young Persons," 1881.

SEYMOUR, HORATIO, LL.D, born in Onondaga county, New York, May 31, 1810. He was educated at Geneva College, and studied law, but soon abandoned practice, devoting himself to the care of the large estates left by his father and father-in-law. In 1841 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected three times, being Speaker in 1845; was Mayor of Utica in 1842; and was, in 1852, elected Governor of the State of New York; but was defeated for re-election in 1854. In 1862 he was again elected Governor, as the Democratic candidate, and opposed the general war policy of the national government; but when the invasion of Pennsylvania took place in June, 1863, he promptly forwarded more than the quota of militia required from the State of New York. At the expiration of his term of service he retired into private life, and was not again a candidate for public honours until July, 1868, when he was, against his own wish, nominated by the National Democratic Convention for President of the United States, but was defeated by General Grant. In 1874 he declined to be a candidate for the Office of Senator in Congress, although his party having come into power, his election would have been certain. Since that time he has positively declined all nominations for public office. If he would have accepted the nomination, he would probably have been the Democratic candidate for the Presidency at either of the elections of 1876 or 1880. His only publications are a few State papers and many public addresses, mostly on topics connected with agriculture.

SHAFTESBURY (EARL OF), K.G., THE RIGHT HON. ANTHONY ASHLEY-COOPER, born in London, April 28, 1801, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in classics, in 1822, graduated M.A. in 1832, and was created D.C.L. in 1841. He was returned, as Lord Ashley, member for Woodstock, in 1826, and supported the Governments of Liverpool and Canning, and in the administration of the Duke of Wellington was a Commissioner of the Board of Control. He was returned for Dorchester in 1830, and for Dorsetshire in 1831, which county he represented till Feb. 1846. He was elected one of the members for Bath in Aug. 1847, and sat for that borough till he succeeded his father in the peerage in 1851. He was a Lord of the Admiralty in the late Sir R. Peel's administration in 1834-5; and, on the removal from the House of Commons of the late Mr. Sadler, took charge of the Ten Hours Bill. When Sir R. Peel again took office in 1841, Lord Ashley was invited to join the administration, but refused upon finding that the Premier's views would not permit him to support the Ten Hours Bill. In public life his lordship has always acted with great independence. The chief object for which he has laboured, in and out of Parliament, has been the improvement of the social condition of the labouring classes; no man having taken more pains to inform himself of the actual condition of the mass of the people in England, and to endeavour to ameliorate their condition. His influence in the Evangelical party within the Church of

England is considerable. He is President of the Bible Society, the Pastoral Aid Society, and the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, and was formerly President of the Protestant Alliance; is a prominent member of all those religious societies which are founded on an "evangelical" basis, and is an active advocate of the abolition of slavery throughout the world.

SHAIRP, John Campbell, LL.D., was born at Houstoun House, Linlithgowshire, and educated at Edinburgh Academy, Glasgow University, and Balliol College, Oxford; was appointed by the late Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, an Assistant Master of Rugby School; made Professor of Humanity at the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard's, in the University of St. Andrews, in 1861; and appointed Principal of the same College in 1868. In 1877 he was elected by Convocation Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Mr. Shairp's works are, "Kilmahoe, a Highland Pastoral, with other Poems," 1864; "Studies in Poetry and Philosophy," 1868; "Lectures on Culture and Religion," 1870; "Life of Principal James Forbes" (personal portion), 1873; "The Poetic Interpretation of Nature," 1877; and "Aspects of Poetry," being lectures delivered from the Oxford Chair of Poetry, 1881.

SHAW, Richard Norman, R.A., architect, was born at Edinburgh in 1831, and passed the first seven years of his professional life in the office of the late Mr. William Burn, during which time he worked as a student at the Royal Academy, gaining the silver medal and a special prize of books in 1852. In 1853 he gained the gold medal, and in 1854 was elected the travelling student for two years. On his return he published "Architectural Sketches from the Continent." Subsequently he was with Mr. George Edmund Street for nearly four years, and in 1862 began to practise on his own account. His first work of any importance was Leyes Wood in Sussex, executed about 1868. This was followed by Preen Manor, a large house in Shropshire (plan exhibited in 1870); and Crayside, Northumberland, for Sir William G. Armstrong (exhibited in 1872). Mr. Shaw did a great deal of work for him from 1862 to 1874. Lowther Lodge, and a red brick house for Mr. J. P. Heseltine in Queen's Gate, were executed about the same time. Among his other works are Pierrepont, near Farnham; Adcote, near Shrewsbury, perhaps the best of his works; Greenham Lodge, near Newbury; a large house called "Flete," near Ivybridge; and the "Albert Hall Mansions," a great block of buildings near the Albert Hall. Mr. Shaw has also built seven large houses on the Chelsea Embankment, including "Cheyne House," "Old Swan House," and "The Clock House;" and some houses in Cadogan Square. In the City he has built "New Zealand Chambers" in 1872; Messrs. Martin's Bank in 1877; and a large addition to Messrs. Baring Brothers' offices in 1880. He was afterwards engaged in building an elaborate brick building for the Alliance Assurance Company, at the corner of Pall Mall and St. James' Street. Mr. Shaw was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1872, and a full member in 1878.

SHEDD, William Greenough Thayer, D.D., LL.D., born at Acton, Massachusetts, June 21, 1820. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1839, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1843. He was pastor of the Congregational Church in Brandon, Vermont, 1844-45; Professor of English Literature in the University of Vermont, 1845-52; Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology in the Andover Theological Seminary, 1852-53; Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Lecturer on Pastoral Theology in the same place, 1853-

62; pastor of the Presbyterian Brick Church in New York, 1862-63; and Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1863-74, when he was transferred to the Chair of Systematic Theology, which he still holds. He has edited the most complete collection yet made of the works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, 1853; Guericke's "Church History," 2 vols., 1857, 1870; "The Confessions of Augustine," 1860; and has written: "Outlines of a System of Rhetoric," 1850; "Lectures on the Philosophy of History," 1856; "Discourses and Essays," 1856; "History of the Christian Doctrine," 1863; "Homiletics and Pastoral Theology," 1867: "Sermons to the Natural Man," 1871; "Theological Essays," 1877; "Literary Essays," 1878; and "Commentary on Romans," 1879.

SHEPPARD, Edgar, M.D., born at Worcester in 1820, was educated at Bridgenorth Grammar School, and King's College, London. He was appointed Medical Superintendent at Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum in 1861, and Professor of Psychological Medicine in King's College, London, in 1871. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal College of Surgeons. The Southern University of America conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1873. Dr. Sheppard is the author of "A Fallen Faith; or, the Psychology of Quakerism;" a "Treatise on the Turkish Bath;" and "Lectures on Madness."

SHEPSTONE, Sir Theophilus, K.C.M.G., was appointed, in Jan., 1835, head-quarters interpreter of the Kaffir language at the Cape of Good Hope, and served on the staff during the Kaffir war of that year. He was also employed in various services on the frontier of the Cape Colony; was appointed Captain-in-Chief of the native forces in Natal in 1848; Judicial Assessor at Natal in 1855; Secretary for Native Affairs in 1856; member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of that colony the same year; proceeded on a special mission in 1873 to crown the King of Zululand; returned to England in Aug., 1874; and proceeded once more to Natal in Sept., 1876, to conduct negotiations between the Transvaal States and the Zulus, which resulted in his annexing the country of the Transvaal to the British Crown by proclamation, dated April 12, 1877. He was nominated a Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1869, and a Knight Commander of the same Order in 1876.

SHERBROOKE (Viscount), The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, son of the late Rev. Robert Lowe, rector of Bingham, Notts, by Ellen, daughter of the late Rev. Reginald Pyndar, rector of Madresfield, Worcestershire, was born at Bingham in 1811, and educated at Winchester and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1833; was elected Fellow of Magdalen in 1834, and became a private tutor at Oxford. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in Jan., 1842, went the same year to Australia, where he practised with much success as a barrister, and sat in the council of that colony from 1843 to 1850; was afterwards elected member for Sydney, and returned to England in 1851. He was one of the joint-secretaries of the Board of Control from Dec., 1852, till Feb., 1855; was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General in Aug., 1855, retiring on the return of Lord Derby to power in 1858; was appointed Vice-President of the Education Board in June, 1859, and resigned in April, 1864. He has been a member of the Senate of the University of London since 1860, was returned member for Kidderminster in July, 1852, and represented that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Calne. During the sessions of 1866 and 1867

Mr. Lowe was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Reform Bill, and a collected edition of his speeches on the question appeared in 1867. In Dec., 1868, he was elected the first representative in the House of Commons of the University of London, and in the same month, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and a member of the Council on Education. He resigned the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Aug., 1873, and was appointed to succeed Mr. Bruce at the Home Office. At the same time Mr. Gladstone assumed the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in addition to his office of First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Lowe of course went out of office with his party in Feb., 1874. On the return of the Liberals to office, in May, 1880, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Sherbrooke. He was created honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1867, and honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870. He married, in 1836, Georgiana, second daughter of Mr. George Orred, of Aigburth House, Liverpool.

SHERIDAN, Gen. Philip Henry, born in Somerset, Ohio, March 6, 1831. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1853, and served on frontier duty in Texas for nearly two years, and in Oregon from 1855 to 1861. At the commencement of the civil war he was appointed Quartermaster of the Army of South-Western Missouri, and in April, 1862, Chief Quartermaster of the Western Department. In May, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, was commissioned Brig.-General of Volunteers, July 1, 1862, and, after a brief period, was put in command of the 11th Division of the Army of Ohio. He commanded a division in the Army of the Cumberland; and, at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, saved the army from rout by his stubborn resistance. For his gallant conduct he was promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers. In April, 1864, he was called to the Army of the Potomac by General Grant, put in command of the Cavalry Corps, and within the months of May, June, and July, besides protecting the flanks of the army and reconnoitring the enemy's position, was successfully engaged in eighteen distinct actions. On the 4th of Aug., 1864, he was put in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and soon after of the Middle Military Division, where he gained several successes over General Early, for which he was made a Brig.-General of the United States army, and in Nov. following was made Major-General. He joined General Grant's Army at City Point, from whence he started, March 25, 1865, to strike the final blow for the overthrow of General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. He fought the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, March 31, and that of Five Forks, which necessitated Lee's evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg, April 1, and as the Army of Northern Virginia fled, he constantly attacked and harassed them, and compelled their surrender at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. He was assigned to the command of the Military Division of the South-west, June 3, and of that of the Gulf, June 17, 1865. Under a new reorganization of the Military Districts and Departments, he was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, Aug. 15, 1866, and in March, 1867, to the fifth Military District (Louisiana and Texas). President Johnson being displeased with his administration, transferred him, Sept. 12, 1867, to the Department of the Missouri, where he continued until March, 1869, when, by the promotion of Sherman, he became Lieutenant-General, and assumed command of Western and South-western Military Divisions, with his head-quarters at Chicago.

SHERMAN, Gen. William Tecumseh, born at Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1820. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1840, served in the Florida War, in the war with Mexico, and elsewhere, until 1853, when he resigned his commission. During the next four years he was a banker in San Francisco; and for the succeeding two years a lawyer at Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1859 he was appointed Superintendent of the Louisiana Military Academy, but resigned in Jan., 1861, when the State seceded from the Union. When the civil war commenced, he was commissioned as Colonel of a regiment of infantry, and commanded a brigade of volunteers at the battle of Bull Run, and was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He received his commission as Brigadier-General in the regular army in July, 1863. In Oct., 1863, he succeeded General Grant as commander of the department of the Tennessee. In March, 1864, when Grant was made Lieutenant-General, Sherman succeeded him as commander of the military division of the Mississippi, and organized an effective army of 100,000 men to operate against Gen. J. E. Johnston. On May 2, 1864, simultaneously with the advance of Gen. Grant in the East, Sherman entered on the invasion of Georgia, and after a number of battles, received the capitulation of Atlanta, Sept. 2, 1864. On Nov. 14, having sent about two-fifths of his force, under General Thomas, to repel General Hood's movement into Tennessee, he marched southward to the sea, with a force of 60,000 men, in less than a month passing over about 300 miles with his army, without any resistance, till he reached Fort McAllister, below Savannah, which he captured after a brief action Dec. 13, Savannah surrendering Dec. 21, 1864. He fought two battles in North Carolina, March 16 and 20-21, 1865, occupied Goldsboro', March 22, captured Raleigh, April 13, and received General Johnston's surrender, April 26, 1865, upon the same terms as had been accorded to the army under General Lee. The surrender virtually included all the Confederate forces in the field, and brought the war of secession to a close. General Sherman had been made a Major-General in the United States Army, Aug. 12, 1864, for his Atlanta campaign, and after the close of the war continued in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi for more than a year. On July 25, 1866, General Grant having been promoted to be General of the Army, General Sherman was advanced to be Lieutenant-General and assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi. On the accession of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, March, 1869, Sherman was made General of the Army. In 1871 and 1872 he travelled in Europe and the East, and returning to America made his head-quarters at Washington. In 1874 he removed them to St. Louis, but they were afterwards once more at Washington. The obligatory retirement of General Sherman from the command of the Army took place on Nov. 1, 1883. He has published a full "Narrative of his Military Operations," 1876.

SHIPLEY, Orby, M.A., was born July 1, 1832, at Twyford House, in the county of Southampton, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. For twenty-three years he worked as a clergyman of the Church of England; and on Oct. 26, 1878, was received into the Roman Catholic Church. He is the editor, prior to 1878, of many ascetic and devotional works, translated from Catholic sources; of three volumes of religious poetry from all sources, "Lyra Eucharistica," "Messianica," and "Mystica;" and of several volumes of essays, by various authors, "The Church and the World," "Tracts

for the Day," "Ecclesiastical Reform," "Studies in Modern Problems." He is the author of some tracts, pamphlets, theological books, and sermons; and an occasional contributor to periodic literature—amongst other reviews, to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Fortnightly*, and *Contemporary Reviews*.

SHORE, The Rev. Thomas Teignmouth, M.A., born at Dublin in 1841, is the representative of the younger branch of the ancient family of the Shores of Derbyshire, some of whom went to Ireland in the service of the Crown. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1861, having obtained distinguished honours in English composition and in divinity, and he afterwards proceeded to the degree of M.A. (*comitatis causâ*) at Oxford. He was ordained in 1865 by the Bishop of London (Dr. Tait), and having held successively the curacies of Chelsea and of Kensington, and been for two years incumbent of St. Mildred's, Lee, he was appointed in 1873 to the incumbency of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, which he still holds. This church has during Mr. Shore's incumbency become one of the most important and crowded at the West-end, and is the centre of much religious activity in the surrounding district. One well-known feature in the Sunday services is the special service for children, which is largely attended, some members of the Royal family being generally among the congregation. Mr. Shore has been from time to time selected to preach at Westminster Abbey and at St. Paul's, and has frequently been summoned to preach in Her Majesty's private chapel at Windsor Castle. He has published two volumes, entitled "Some Difficulties of Belief," and "The Life of the World to Come," which have already gone through several editions, and a volume of sermons to children, "St. George for England," which is dedicated to the Princesses of Wales; and he is also one of the contributors selected by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for his lordship's New Testament Commentary. A sermon preached by Mr. Shore in Westminster Abbey in 1877 was translated into German by the Princess Victoria of Hesse, and printed at Darmstadt. Mr. Shore was appointed one of Her Majesty's chaplains in July, 1878, in succession to Dr. Maclagan, Bishop of Lichfield.

SHORTHOUSE, Joseph Henry, was born in 1834, in Great Charles Street, Birmingham, and educated at private schools. He is the author of "John Inglesant," a romance, 1881; "The Platonism of Wordsworth," 1881; and the preface to George Herbert's "Temple," 1882.

SIAM, King of. (*See* Chao Pha Chulalonkorn.)

SIDGWICK, Henry, M.A., born at Skipton in Yorkshire, in 1838, was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Fellow of Trinity College from 1859 to 1869; and Lecturer of Trinity College from 1859 to 1875, when he was appointed Prælector of Moral and Political Philosophy. He was elected an honorary Fellow of Trinity College, April 16, 1881. Mr. Sidgwick is the author of a work on "The Methods of Ethics," and several articles on philosophical and literary subjects. He took a prominent part in the promotion of the Higher Education of Women at Cambridge, especially in the foundation and management of Newnham College. A work by him on the "Principles of Political Economy" is in the press.

SIKES, Sir Charles William, born in 1818, is the second son of the late Mr. Shakespear Garrick Sikes, banker, of Huddersfield, by Hannah, daughter of Mr. John Hurst, also of Huddersfield. In 1833 he entered the service of the

Huddersfield Banking Company, the second joint-stock bank that had been established in England. In 1837 Mr. Sikes became one of the cashiers of the company, and, in 1882, its managing director. In 1850 he addressed a letter to the *Leeds Mercury*, in which he recommended the formation of Penny Savings Banks in connection with mechanics' and similar institutes. The Committee of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes gave their cordial sanction to the scheme set forth, and Penny Banks were soon established in connection with nearly every mechanics' institute in Yorkshire. In 1854 Mr. Sikes published a pamphlet entitled "Good Times; or, the Savings Banks and the Fireside," and the success which it met with induced him to give his attention to the subject of savings banks generally. He next proceeded to consider the question of Post Office Savings Banks. His plans were submitted to Sir Rowland Hill, and in due course brought under the notice of Mr. Gladstone, who afterwards carried the Bill through Parliament for the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks throughout the country. In 1881 the honour of knighthood was conferred on Mr. Sikes "in recognition of the important part taken by him in introducing the system of Post Office Savings Banks now so widely and so beneficially in operation."

SILLITOE, The Right Rev. Acton Windeyer, D.D., Bishop of New Westminster, British Columbia, received his education at Pembroke College, Cambridge (B.A., 1862; M.A., 1866; D.D., 1879). He was curate of Brierly Hill, 1869-71; curate-in-charge of All Saints, Wolverhampton, 1871-73; perpetual curate of Ellenbrook, 1873-76; chaplain at Geneva, 1876-77; chaplain to the British Legation at Darmstadt, 1877-79. On Nov. 1, 1879, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tait) consecrated him in Croydon parish church, to the see of New Westminster.

SIMEONI, His Eminence Giovanni, an Italian Cardinal, was born at Paliano, in the diocese of Palestrina, July 23, 1816, and having been ordained priest, he was, on account of his solid learning, employed in offices of considerable importance. In 1847 he was Auditor of the nunciature of Madrid. After some years we find him in Rome, Prefect of Studies in the Pontifical Lyceum of the Roman Seminary and Protonotary Apostolic *partecipante*. For many years he was Secretary of the Congregation of the Propaganda, and as Consultor he belongs to the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition, to the Propaganda for affairs of the Oriental Rite, to the Council for the Revision of Provincial Councils and for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. When the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican was called, Mgr. Simeoni was one of the Consultors for the Commission of Oriental Churches and Missions and for Ecclesiastical Discipline. The diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Court of Spain having been re-established in 1875 his Holiness Pius IX. sent Mgr. Simeoni as Nuncio to Madrid, having just precognized him Archbishop of Chalcedonia. On March 15, 1875, Pius IX. created him Cardinal, reserving him *in petto*, and September 17 the same year he published him in Consistory. Mgr. Simeoni, having been created Cardinal, remained in the nunciature at Madrid in the quality of pro-nuncio, and on the death of Cardinal Antonelli, in 1876, he was appointed Secretary of State to his Holiness Pius IX.—an office which he retained until the death of that Pontiff—and Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and the Sacred Lauretan Congregation. He was succeeded as Secretary of State by Cardinal Franchi in March, 1878, when Pope Leo XIII. ap-

pointed Cardinal Simeoni Prefect of the Propaganda.

SIMMONS, William Henry, engraver, was born in London, June 11, 1811. While a pupil with Messrs. Finden he obtained the large silver medal of the Society of Arts in 1833, for a finished engraving from an original design. His principal works are: "The Impending Mate Mated," after F. Stone; "The Proscribed Royalist," and "Rosalind and Celia," after Millais; "The Light of the World," after Holman Hunt; "Broken Vows," after Calderon; "First and Second Class," "The Verdict and Acquittal," and others, after A. Solomon; "Noah's Sacrifice," after Maclise; "Mors Janua Vitæ," after Paton; "Luff, Boy," after Hook; "The Back Woods," "His Only Pair," "Daddy's Coming," "The Last of the Clan," "The Poor Man's Friend," and many others, after Faed; "Both Puzzled," after Erskine Nicol; and "The Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales," after Frith; "The Queen in the Highlands," after Landseer; "A wee bit Fractious," after Faed; "The Sick Monkey," after Landseer; "Steady Johnny," "Sabbath Day," after Nichol.

SIMON, John, C.B., F.R.S., born in 1816, became an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844; Medical Officer of the Privy Council, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and was the first appointed Officer of Health to the City of London. He was also for some time Medical Adviser to the Privy Council. He is the author of several papers on Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, and of reports and other official papers relating to the sanitary state of the people of England. The University of Munich, at its 400th anniversary in 1872, conferred upon him the honorary diploma of Doctor of Medicine "propter præclarissima de sanitate publicâ tuendâ atque augenda merita." He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in May, 1876. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1882.

SIMON, Jules, a French statesman, born at Lorient (Morbihan) Dec. 31, 1814. The name given to him by his parents was Jules François Simon Suisse, but he adopted the name of Simon, and has never been known by any other. He studied first at the little college in Lorient, and at another similar one at Vannes, after which he entered, as an assistant teacher, the Lycée at Rennes. He remained at the Normal School for some time, was received as Fellow of Philosophy in 1835, and professed that science successively at Caen and Versailles. At the latter place he achieved a brilliant success. Victor Cousin, whose earnest disciple he was, called him to Paris, and secured for him a charge at the Normal School in that city. For a time he was a supplementary lecturer on the History of Philosophy, but a year after his arrival in Paris he became the principal lecturer. In 1839 he succeeded M. Cousin, at the request of the latter, in the philosophy course, and for twelve years had a brilliant career as one of the most promising University men in France. In 1845 he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. The next year he presented himself to the electors of Lannion (Côtes-du-Nord) as the candidate of the Constitutional Left, but he was defeated. In Dec. 1847, he founded at Paris, in conjunction with his University colleague, M. Amédée Jacques, a political and philosophical review called *La Liberté de Penser*. M. Simon edited the political department of this publication. After the revolution of Feb. 1848, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly from the department of the Côtes-du-Nord. He classed himself with the Moderate Left in the Assembly, and was appointed a member of

the committee on the organisation of labour. In March, 1849, he was elected a member of the Council of State, and he resigned his seat as representative (April); but on the reconstitution, on the 29th of June, by the Legislative Assembly, of the first half of that Council, he was not retained on it, and consequently he found himself removed from public life. After the *coup d'état* M. Simon's course of lectures on philosophy at the Sorbonne was suspended, aud as he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire, it was assumed that he had resigned his professorship. In 1863 he was sent to the Corps Législatif from the 8th circonscription of the Seine. He was returned by that circonscription and also by the 2nd circonscription of the Gironde in 1869, when he elected to represent the latter constituency. M. Simon soon became the chief of the Republican party. He ranked high as an orator, and in the discussions on treaties of commerce he proved himself to be an able political economist and an earnest advocate of Free Trade. On the formation of the Government of National Defence he took the post of Minister of Public Instruction, Public Worship, and Fine Arts. After the armistice he was sent to Bordeaux to see that the decrees relating to the elections were carried out in their integrity, and not with the modifications introduced by M. Gambetta. At the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, M. Simon's candidature failed at Paris, but he was re-elected a representative of the department of the Marne in the National Assembly. He classed himself among the members of the Left, and was chosen by M. Thiers to take in the Cabinet of Conciliation formed Feb. 19, 1871, the portfolio of Public Instruction. He held it till May, 1873, when he resumed his seat among the members of the Left, who made him their President. On Dec. 16, 1875, he was elected a Senator for Life. In Dec. 1876, M. Dufaure resigned, and a new Ministry had to be formed, which, according to constitutional principles, must rest upon a Parliamentary majority. The President sent for M. Jules Simon, who became Premier, holding, with the Presidency of the Council, the portfolio of the Interior. The cabinet lasted till May 16, 1877, when Marshal MacMahon sent M. Simon a letter which was, in fact, nothing less than a dismissal from office. M. Simon went immediately to the Marshal and tendered his resignation, which was accepted. M. Simon was elected a member of the French Academy in Nov. 1875, in the place of the Comte de Rémusat, and was formally received into that learned body June 22, 1876. M. Jules Simon vigorously opposed the Bill introduced by M. Ferry in 1879 for the suppression of the non-authorized religious congregations. In April, 1880, the French Academy elected him a member of the new Supreme Educational Council, and on Nov. 11, 1882, he was elected permanent Secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, in the place of M. Mignet. Among his works are:—"Du Commentaire de Proclus sur le Timée de Platon," 1839, one of his two theses for the degree of doctor; "Étude sur la Théodicée de Platon et d'Aristote," 1840; "Histoire de l'École d'Alexandrie," 2 vols, 1844-45, 2nd edit. 1861; "Le Devoir," 1854; "La Religion Naturelle," 1856; "La Liberté de Conscience," 1859; "La Liberté," 2 vols, 1859; "L'Ouvrière," 1863; "L'École," 1864; "Le Travail," 1866; "L'Ouvrier de huit ans," 1867; "La Politique Radicale," 1868; "La Peine de Mort," 1869; "Le Libre-Échange," 1870; "Souvenirs du 4 Septembre," 1874; "Le Gouvernement de M. Thiers, 8 février, 1871—24 mai, 1873," Paris, 1878; and "Dieu, Patrie, Liberté," 1883; He has also brought out editions, with important introductions, of the

philosophical works of Descartes, Bossuet, Malebranche, and Antoine Arnauld; and has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals.

SIMPSON, John Palgrave, born in Norfolk early in the century, received his education under a private tutor and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A., and proceeded M.A. in due course. He was intended for the Church, but entertaining a great objection to taking orders, he travelled for many years on the Continent, residing at several foreign courts. A severe reverse of fortune caused him to devote his attention to literature, and for many years he contributed to *Blackwood* and *Fraser's Magazines* and *Bentley's Miscellany*. He wrote "Second Love, and other Tales," published in 1846; "Gisella: a Novel," and "Letters from the Danube," in 1847; "Lily of Paris, or the King's Nurse," and "Pictures from Revolutionary Paris," in 1848. Mr. Simpson returned definitely to this country in 1850, and commenced writing for the stage with considerable success. He has produced about forty pieces of different kinds. His best-known dramas are "The World and the Stage;" "Second Love," which is very popular in the United States, and has been translated into several foreign languages; and "Sybilla, or Step by Step." His latest work is a life of Karl Maria von Weber, compiled from materials collected by the son of the great composer, published in 1865.

SIMPSON, William, was born at Glasgow, Oct. 28, 1823. He began life as an architect, and then took to art. He went through the war in the Crimea as an artist, and published sketches in two volumes, entitled "Campaign in the East," 1855-6. Mr. Simpson travelled in India from 1859 to 1862. The result was published in a work entitled, "India, Ancient and Modern," 1867. Since 1866 he has travelled to Russia, Palestine, Abyssinia, China, Japan, America, India, Afghanistan, and other places as special artist of the *Illustrated London News*. In addition to the works already mentioned, he has published, "Meeting the Sun, a Journey all round the World," 1873; "Shikare and Tamasha," 1876; "Photographs from Drawings of the Prince of Wales's Visit to India," and Picturesque People," 1876. Mr. Simpson is a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

SIMS, George Robert, was born in London Sept. 2, 1847, and educated at Hanwell College, and afterwards at Bonn. He first joined the staff of *Fun* on the death of Tom Hood the younger in 1874; and the *Weekly Dispatch* the same year. Since 1877 he has been a contributor to the *Referee* under the pseudonym of "Dagonet." In that newspaper his "Dagonet Ballads" first appeared. To the *Dispatch* Mr. Sims contributed "Social Kaleidoscope," "Three Brass Balls," and "Theatre of Life." These have been translated into German, French, and Danish. He edited *One and All* in 1879. He produced his first play, "Crutch and Toothpick," at the Royalty Theatre in April, 1879; "Mother-in-Law," 1881; "Member for Slocum," 1881. These were followed by "The Gay City," and "Half-Way House," "The Lights o' London" (Princess's, Sept. 10, 1882), which ran nearly 250 nights. It was followed by "The Romany Rye," and "The Merry Duchess," a comic opera.

SIMS, Richard, born at Oxford, in 1816, was educated at New College School in that university, and, at the recommendation of the late Rev. Dr. Bliss, of Oxford, entered the public service in 1841 as an attendant in the Manuscript Department at the British Museum. In 1859, he became a Transcriber, and subsequently a Junior Assistant. On the accession of Mr. Bond to the Keepership of Manuscripts, in

1868, he was further promoted to the class of Senior Assistants in the same department. In 1849 he published an "Index to the Heralds' Visitations;" in 1854, "A Handbook to the Library of the British Museum;" in 1856, "A Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor;" in 1855, in conjunction with Mr. F. Netherclift, jun., the "Autograph Miscellany;" in 1860-61, "The Handbook to Autographs: being a Ready Guide to the Handwriting of Distinguished Men and Women of every Nation;" and in 1864-5, "The Autograph Souvenir." Mr. Sims has been for some time engaged in preparing for the press "A Classical Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to British Heraldry and Topography, deposited in the Public, and many of the Private Libraries of the Kingdom," as well as a second edition of the afore-mentioned "Index to the Heralds' Visitations."

SKEAT, The Rev. Walter William, M.A., born in London, Nov. 21, 1835, was educated at King's College School; at Sir R. Cholmeley's School, Highgate; and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1858, being 14th Wrangler. He was elected Fellow of his college in July, 1860; became Curate of East Dereham, Norfolk, in Dec. 1860; Curate of Godalming, Surrey, in Dec. 1862; Mathematical Lecturer at Christ's College in Oct. 1864; he is also English Lecturer at Christ's College. He was elected to the recently founded Elrington and Bosworth Professorship of Anglo-Saxon, in the University of Cambridge, May 15, 1878; and to a Fellowship at Christ's College in Jan. 1883. Mr. Skeat, who has chiefly devoted his attention to Early English literature and English etymology, has published: "The Songs and Ballads of Uhland, translated from the German," 1864; "A Tale of Ludlow Castle: a Poem," 1866; and "A Mæso-Gothic Glossary," printed by the Philological Society, 1868. For the Early English Text Society he has edited "Lancelot of the Laik: a Scotch Metrical Romance," 1865; "Parallel Extracts from twenty-nine MSS. of Piers the Plowman," 1866; "The Romans of Partenay or Lusignen; otherwise known as the Tale of Melusine," 1866; "The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman," four parts, 1867-77; "Pierce the Ploughman's Crede," 1867; "The Romance of William of Palerne; or, William and the Werwolf," 1867; "The Lay of Havelok the Dane," 1868; "The Bruce; by Master John Barbour," 3 parts, 1870-77; "Joseph of Arimathie; or, The Romance of the Seint Graal, or Holy Grail; with other Lives of Joseph of Arimathea," 1871; Chaucer's Treatise on the Astrolabe, &c. In a new edition of Chatterton's Poems, he has finally settled the question of the authenticity of the so-called Rowley Poems, by showing the precise sources from which Chatterton obtained the old words which abound in them. The well-known Anglo-Saxon scholar, the late J. M. Kemble, having commenced an edition of the Anglo-Saxon Gospels, exhibiting all the readings of all the extant MSS., which he unfortunately did not live to complete, Mr. Skeat was chosen by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press to continue and complete the work. In 1873, with the help of others, Mr. Skeat started the English Dialect Society, for the record and preservation of provincial English words, of which Society he was the Director for four years. In the course of 1873 and 1874, six works were published for this Society, five of which were edited by him. For the Oxford press, he has edited several of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, a portion of "Piers the Plowman," and three volumes of Specimens of English Literature; two of them in conjunction with Dr. Morris; also, for the same press, the "Gospel of St. Mark

in Gothic," an "Etymological English Dictionary" (his chief work), and an abridgment of the same entitled a "Concise Etymological Dictionary." His various works have greatly contributed to the increased interest which is now taken in the intelligent study of our older literature.

SKENE, William Forbes, second son of James Skene, of Rubislaw, Aberdeenshire, by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Baronet, was born at Inverie, Kincardineshire, June 7, 1809, and educated at the High School of Edinburgh. He then studied for a year and a half in Germany, and a session at each of the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. He afterwards entered the legal profession as a Writer to the Signet. Mr. Skene is Secretary to the Royal Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts; has filled the office of Vice-President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Cambrian Archæological Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh, and had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, and that of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford (1879). In 1881 he was appointed Her Majesty's Historiographer for Scotland in the room of the late Dr. Hill Burton. He has written the following works, besides papers read to the above societies, and published in their Proceedings: "The Highlanders of Scotland, their Origin, History, and Antiquities," 2 vols., 1837; "The Dean of Lismore's Book, with Introduction and Notes, Ancient Gaelic Poetry," 1862; "Chronicles of the Picts and Scots, and other early Memorials of Scottish History," edited for the Lord Clerk Register, 1868; "The Four Ancient Books of Wales, containing the Cymric Poems of the 6th Century," 2 vols., 1869; "The Coronation Stone," 1869; John of Fordun's Chronicles of the Scottish Nation," 2 vols., 1871; "Celtic Scotland, a History of Ancient Alban,"—vol. i., "History and Ethnology," 1876, vol. ii., "Church and Culture," 1877, vol. iii., "Land and People," 1880.

SLOPER, Lindsay E. H., musical composer and pianist, born in London, June 14, 1826, although not intended by his parents to become a professor, was allowed to follow the bent of his inclination; and, after studying diligently under Moscheles for some years, went to Frankfort, in order to profit by the instructions of Herr Aloys Schmitt, a well-known professor and teacher. From Frankfort he proceeded to Heidelberg, and studied harmony and counterpoint under Herr Charles Vollweiller, an eminent theorist, whose sole pupil he was at that time. Mr. Lindsay Sloper repaired to Paris in 1841, and, during a long residence in that capital, obtained a well-merited reputation, both as a writer and as a pianoforte player. He returned to London in 1846, and appeared with great success at one of the *Matinées* of the Musical Union. Of late years, like many of his brother professors, he has chiefly devoted his time to the laborious duties of tuition; though he is occasionally heard at morning concerts during the season, and has published some compositions for the pianoforte.

SMILES, Samuel, born at Haddington, Scotland, in 1816, was educated for the medical profession, and practised for some time as a surgeon at Leeds; but abandoning medicine, he succeeded the late Mr. Robert Nicol as editor of the *Leeds Times*. He became, in 1845, secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, whence, after a temporary engagement, he transferred his services, about 1852, to the South-Eastern Railway, from which he retired in 1866. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878. He has written "Physical Education; or, Nature of Children," 1837; "History of Ireland," published whilst he was at Leeds;

"Railway Property, its Conditions and Prospects," 1849; "Life of George Stephenson," of which the fifth edition appeared in 1858; "Self-Help; with illustrations of Character and Conduct," 1860; "Workmen's Earnings, Strikes, and Wages," 1861; "Lives of Engineers, with an account of their Works," 1862; "Industrial Biography," 1863: "Lives of Boulton and Watt," 1865; "The Huguenots: their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ireland," 3rd edit., 1869; "Character," a companion volume to "Self-Help," 1871; "The Huguenots in France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes: with a Visit to the Country of the Vaudois," 1874; "George Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist," 1878: "Life of Robert Dick (Baker of Thurso), Geologist and Botanist," 1878; "Duty, with illustrations of Courage, Patience, and Endurance," 1880; he also edited the Autobiography of Mr. James Nasmyth, 1883. He has been a constant contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals.

SMITH, Benjamin Leigh, was born March 12, 1828, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a Wrangler in 1852. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1856. Mr. Smith has made five voyages to the Arctic regions. He visited them first in 1871, in the *Samson*, when he sailed to the north-east of Spitzbergen; reached latitude 81° 24", and added greatly to the land known in that direction; secondly, in 1872, in the *Samson*, to the north of Spitzbergen; thirdly, in 1873, with the *Diana* steamer and *Samson*, again to Spitzbergen, when he relieved the Swedish Expedition, for which he received the Order of the North Star from the King of Sweden. In these three voyages he took deep-sea temperatures, which added much to the knowledge of the Gulf Stream, and established the fact of warm undercurrents flowing beneath surface-water of a much lower temperature. In 1880 he built the steamer *Eira*, and again went north. After attempting to reach the east coast of Greenland, and to pass to the north-east of Spitzbergen, he returned to the south of Spitzbergen; and steaming east, and then north, through much ice, reached Franz Josef Land, on Aug. 14; and then, going to the west, he discovered many islands, and over 200 miles of new coast line. In 1881 he again started in the *Eira* for Franz Josef Land, which he reached on July 24, but unfortunately the *Eira* was crushed in the ice on Aug. 21, and sank before many stores were saved. The crew built a hut of turf and stones, where they wintered, living mostly on bears and walrus. On June 21, 1882, they left in four boats, and reached Nova Zembla on Aug. 2. The next day they fell in with the *Willem Barents* and the *Hope*, which had been sent to their relief, and they arrived at Aberdeen on board the *Hope* on Aug. 20. Mr. Smith received a Gold Medal of the Paris Geographical Society in 1880; and a Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1881.

SMITH, Charles Roach, F.S.A., born at Landguard Manor, in the Isle of Wight, early in the century, has written "Collectanea Antiqua," 6 vols., 1848-66; "The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne,' 1850, with supplements on Lymne and Pevensey, 1852-8; "Illustrations of Roman London," a work based on the author's personal researches made during his residence in the City of London, when he formed the collection of local antiquities described in his "Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities," 1854. This collection was transferred to the British Museum in 1856. Mr. Roach Smith's earliest antiquarian papers were printed in the "Archæologia;" and he contributed to the earlier volumes of the British Archæological Association, and to the *Gentle-*

man's Magazine, in which he wrote the monthly article called "Antiquarian Notes." With Mr. T. Wright he founded the British Archæological Association, the forerunner of the numerous Archæological societies. In 1856 he edited the "Inventorium Sepulchrale" of Bryan Faussett. Mr. Roach Smith has devoted much attention to pomology, and especially to the culture of the vine in the open ground; and in 1863 he published a pamphlet, which had a large circulation, "On the Scarcity of Home-grown Fruits in Great Britain, with remedial suggestions" (2nd edit., 1868). In 1868 was printed privately "Remarks on Shakespeare, his Birthplace," &c., and in 1870 was published "The Rural Life of Shakespeare, as illustrated by his Works." Mr. Roach Smith also published a Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon antiquities discovered at Faversham, Kent, and bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum by Mr. Gibbs.

SMITH, George Barnett, F.R.G.S., was born at Ovenden, near Halifax, Yorkshire, May 17, 1841, and educated at the British Lancasterian School, Halifax. At a very early age he began to write poems and sketches, and to contribute to the local press. In March, 1864, he came to London for the purpose of pursuing a journalistic and literary career. He was first engaged on the staff of the *Globe* newspaper, and afterwards for eight years on that of the *Echo*. He contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* important articles on "The Works of Thackeray," "Recent Editions of Molière," "English Fugitive Poetry," and other subjects. Mr. Smith has contributed a great number of literary, critical, and biographical articles to the *Cornhill Magazine*, and has likewise contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the *Fortnightly* and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Fraser's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*. He is also a contributor to the *Times* and the *Academy*. His first published work was a volume of poems, 1869; followed by "Poets and Novelists," a series of literary studies, 1875; and "Shelley: a critical Biography," 1877. In 1879 was published his "Life of Mr. Gladstone," a work which has attained great popularity. Two years afterwards appeared the companion work, "The Life of Mr. Bright," which was also very favourably received. Mr. Barnett Smith has edited, with introductions and notes, a work entitled "Illustrated British Ballads," in two volumes. He is also the author of two novels, one of which was published in the *Manchester Examiner* in 1881. His "Half-Hours with Famous Ambassadors" appeared in 1883. It may be added that Mr. Barnett Smith is also known for his artistic talent.

SMITH, George Vance, Philos. and Theol. Doct., was educated for the Nonconformist ministry, at Manchester New College; was afterwards Professor of Theology in the same College; then minister of St. Saviourgate Chapel, York, and is at present Principal of the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen. He is the author of various works, including "The Bible and Popular Theology," 3rd edition, 1871; "The Spirit and the Word of Christ," 2nd edition, 1874. He is a member of the Company for the revision of the New Testament, and has been so from the formation of the Company, in May, 1870.

SMITH, Goldwin, LL.D., M.A., was born at Reading, Berkshire, Aug. 13, 1823, and educated at Eton and Oxford. He gained, in 1842, the Hertford Scholarship, and in 1845 the scholarship founded by Dean Ireland. In the latter year he graduated B.A. as first class in classics, and subsequently he proceeded to the degree of M.A. He gained the Chancellor's prizes for Latin Verse (1845); for the Latin Essay (1846) on "Quænam

fuerit Mulierum apud veteres Græcos conditio?"; and for the English Essay (1847), the subject being "The Political and Social Benefits of the Reformation in England." In 1847 he was elected a Fellow of University College, where he acted for some time as tutor; and in the same year he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but he has never practised law. Mr. Smith early became noted for his advanced Liberal views, and in 1850 he was appointed by the Government of the day Assistant-Secretary of the Royal Commission that was charged with the duty of inquiring into the state, studies, discipline, and revenues of the University of Oxford. He was also Secretary to the second Oxford Commission, which effected many alterations in the constitution and government of the University. He was likewise a member of the Popular Education Commission appointed in 1858. The same year he was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Oxford, and he held this chair till 1866. Professor Smith was a prominent champion of the American Federal Government during the Civil War, when he wrote "Does the Bible sanction American Slavery?" 1863; "On the Morality of the Emancipation Proclamation," 1863; and other pamphlets on the same subject. In 1864 he visited the United States on a lecturing tour. He met with an enthusiastic reception, and the Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. On his return he published "England and America," 1865, and "The Civil War in America," an address read at a meeting of the Manchester Union and Emancipation Society (1866). In Nov., 1868, he settled in the United States as Professor of English and Constitutional History in the Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. This post he occupied till 1871, when he removed to Canada, where he became a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto. He was for some time editor of the *Canadian Monthly* (1872-74), and is now the owner and editor of the *Bystander*. He has recently visited England, but has now returned to Canada. In addition to the works mentioned above, he is the author of contributions to the "Anthologia Oxoniensis;" "An Inaugural Lecture," 1859; "On some supposed consequences of the doctrine of historical progress," a lecture, 1861; "Rational Religion and the rationalistic objections of the Bampton Lectures for 1858," which had been delivered by Dean Mansel, 1861; "The Study of History," 2 lectures, 1861; "The Foundation of the American Colonies," a lecture, 1861; "Irish History and Irish Character," 1861; "The Empire. A Series of Letters published in the *Daily News*, 1862, 1863," Oxford, 1863; "A Plea for the Abolition of Tests in the University of Oxford," 1864; "A Letter to a Whig Member of the Southern Independence Association," 1864: "Three English Statesman (Pym, Cromwell, Pitt): a course of lectures on the Political History of England," 1867; "The Experience of the American Commonwealth" in "Essays on Reform," 1867; "The Reorganization of the University of Oxford," 1868; "The Irish Question," being three letters to the Editor of the *Daily News*, 1868; "The Relations between America and England. A reply to the late speech of Mr. Sumner," 1869; "A Short History of England down to the Reformation," 1869; "William Cowper," 1880; and "The Conduct of England to Ireland," 1882.

SMITH, The Rev. Isaac Gregory, was born Nov. 21, 1826, at Manchester, being fourth son of the Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D.D., High Master of the Free Grammar School, and Rector of St. Anne's, Manchester. He was educated at

Rugby and Trinity College, Oxford; was elected Hertford University Scholar in 1846, Ireland University Scholar in 1847, Fellow of Brasenose College in 1848. He was appointed Rector of Tedstone Delamere, Herefordshire, in 1854; Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, in 1870; Vicar of Great Malvern, in 1872; and Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, in 1872. He is the author of "Faith and Philosophy," 1867; "Epitome of the Life of Our Saviour," 1867; "The Silver Bells," 1869; "Fra Angelico and other Poems," 1871; and of articles on Monasticism in Dr. Smith's New Dictionary of Christian Antiquities.

SMITH, James Hicks, born in 1821, is the third son of the late Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D.D., High Master of the Manchester Grammar School, and Rector of St. Anne's, Manchester, and is the brother of the Rev. Isaac Gregory Smith. At seventeen years of age Mr. Smith went to India, and, after five years spent in Calcutta as book-keeper in a mercantile firm, he returned to England, and subsequently was called to the bar. He has published "Brewood, a *résumé*, Historical and Topographical," 1867; "Reminiscences of Forty Years," 1868; "The Parish in History, and in Church and State," 1871, second series, 1876; "Collegiate and other Ancient Manchester," 1877.

SMITH, The Rev. Joseph Denham, born at Romsey, Hants, about 1816, having been educated at the Dublin Theological Institution, entered the ministry of the Congregational Dissenters in 1837; became minister of the Congregational Church at Kingstown, near Dublin, in 1849, and took the lead in the Revivalist movement in that part of Ireland. He wrote "Oliver Cromwell; or, England Past and Present;" "The Rhine and the Reformation; or, Europe Past and Present," published in 1852; "Connemara, and an account of its Protestant Reformation," in 1853; "A Voice from the Alps; or, the Valleys of the Vaudois, with Scenes by way of Lands and Lakes historically associated," in 1854; "Winnowed Grain; Selections from Addresses," in 1862; and "Life Truths," in 1866. In 1863 a magnificent edifice for religious worship, entitled Merrion Hall, of which Mr. Smith is the principal minister, was opened in Dublin.

SMITH, The Right Hon. Sir Montagu Edward, eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, of Bideford, Devon, born in 1809, and educated at the Grammar-school at Bideford, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1835, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1852. He was one of the members in the Liberal Conservative interest for Truro from April, 1859, till Feb., 1865, when he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and received the honour of knighthood. In Nov., 1871, he was appointed to act as one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act passed in the previous session. In Dec., 1877, he was appointed a member of "The Universities Committee of the Privy Council," in accordance with the provisions of "The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Acts."

SMITH, Robert Angus, F.R.S., F.C.S., Ph. Doctor, born near Glasgow, Feb. 15, 1817, was educated at Glasgow, and studied chemistry at Giessen, under Liebig, from 1839 till 1841. Assisting Dr. Playfair, he laboured on the sanitary condition of towns in Lancashire, and whilst practising as a professional chemist, has written numerous papers relating to the condition of the air. His report to the British Association, in 1848, on the Air and Water of Towns, gave a great impulse to the question at that time, and a paper on the Air of Towns in the *Chemical Society's Journal* of 1858, first produced data establishing the difference of the town and

country air wherever found. Having been appointed by the Royal Mines Commission to inquire into the state of the atmosphere in metalliferous mines, he drew up a very valuable report, which contains analyses of the air of mines, and the variations from pure air. It was followed by an Inquiry into the Action of Carbonic Acid on the Circulation of the Blood, by experiments made in an air-tight chamber, and, in 1864, by a memoir on the Constitution of the Atmosphere, including an inquiry into the air on hills, in valleys, and other situations. In conjunction with Mr. McDougall, he examined the action of disinfectants, and especially recommended carbolic or phenic acid, pure or in tar-oil; and this has been extensively used since that period, in various forms, in this and other countries. He was elected F.R.S. in 1857, and was some time President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. His special inquiries into the quality of the air of towns when polluted by gases from manufactures, led to his appointment by the Board of Trade, under the Alkali Act of 1863, as Inspector-General of Alkali works for the United Kingdom. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh in 1882. He has written a "Life of Dalton, and History of the Atomic Theory up to his Time," official reports to the Board of Health, and to the Royal Society on the Absorption of Gases, various memoirs on the Arts in Ure and Hunt's "New Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," and by desire of the Royal Cattle Plague Commission, a Memoir on the Action of Disinfectants generally; a volume on Disinfection, a Search for Solid Bodies in the Air, and three later investigations on the Salts and Organic Bodies in Air. He calls the subject a new branch by the name of "Chemical Climatology." His work entitled "Air and Rain: the Beginnings of a Chemical Climatology," appeared in 1872. He wrote Part I. of "A Study of Peat," was appointed along with Robert Rawlinson, C.B., Inspector under the Rivers Pollution Act for England, and afterwards for Scotland also. He has written archæological papers on Scottish and Icelandic subjects, after holiday inquiries, and a book on the early history of Scotland, entitled "Loch Etive and the Sons of Uisnach." He has published seventeen annual reports on Alkali works, most of them containing investigations on the atmosphere. In 1882 he published the first report under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, containing investigations on water and drainage, and has just written a volume on "Science in Early Manchester." He lives in Manchester.

SMITH, The Very Rev. Robert Payne, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, born in Gloucestershire, in Nov., 1818, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he graduated, with second-class honours, in 1841, and obtained the Boden (Sanscrit) and the Pusey and Ellerton (Hebrew) University Scholarships. In the discharge of his duty as Under-Librarian of the Bodleian, he published, in a quarto volume, an elaborate Latin Catalogue of the Syriac MSS., belonging to that library; has edited and translated the Commentary of St. Cyril of Alexandria upon the Gospel of St. Luke—extant only in Syriac—from the MSS brought to this country by Archdeacon Tattam; and has translated the curious ecclesiastical history of John of Ephesus, in the same collection of MSS. Dr. Smith is engaged in preparing, for the Delegates of the Oxford Press, a Syriac lexicon, based on that of Castelli, but a much larger work, and one that cannot fail greatly to aid Biblical

criticism. The first part was published in 1868, and the fourth in 1877. Six more parts will complete the work. He is known as a profound Hebraist, and an excellent Arabic scholar, and his "Messianic Interpretion of the Prophecies of Isaiah," published in 1862, affords proof of his erudition. In 1869 he published a course of Bampton Lectures upon "Prophecy as a Preparation for Christ." He has contributed a commentary on Jeremiah to the large work appearing under the auspices of the late Speaker. Dr. Smith was appointed, in Aug., 1865, to succeed Dr. Jacobson as Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, on the advancement of the latter to the bishopric of Chester; and in Jan., 1871, was raised to the Deanery of Canterbury, vacant by the death of Dr. H. Alford.

SMITH, William, LL.D., D.C.L., late Classical Examiner in the University of London, born in London, in 1813; received his education at that university, where he gained the first prizes in the Latin and Greek classes; was intended for the bar, and kept the usual terms at Gray's Inn; but abandoned the profession of the law for the study of classical literature. The "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," edited by him, commenced in 1840, was completed in 1842, followed by the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," commenced in 1843 and concluded in 1849, and by the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography," commenced in 1852 and finished in 1857. These three works form an Encyclopædia of Classical Antiquity. In addition to his editorial duties connected with these publications, he contributed some of the most valuable articles in the volumes. In 1850 Dr. Smith commenced the publication of his "School Dictionaries;" concise but comprehensive summaries, for the benefit of less advanced scholars, of his more voluminous publications, consisting of "A Classical Dictionary of Mythology, Biography, and Geography;" "A Smaller Classical Dictionary," abridged from the preceding work; "A Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities," &c. Each of these works has gone through many editions. In 1853 Dr. Smith was appointed Classical Examiner in the University of London, which office he held till 1869, when he was appointed a member of the Senate of the University. In 1853 he commenced the useful series of "Student's Manuals," by the publication of a "School History of Greece from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest, with chapters on the History of Literature and Art." In 1854 he published his excellent edition of "Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" in 1855 he published "A Latin-English Dictionary, based on the works of Forcellini and Freund;" and in 1860 he brought out his first volume of a "Dictionary of the Bible, comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History," which is designed to render the same service in the study of the Bible as the Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities have done in the study of the Greek and Latin classics. The second and third volumes, completing the work, appeared in 1863. Dr. Smith is the author of the "Student's Latin Grammar," published in 1863; of a Latin course, in five parts, entitled "Principia Latina;" of a Greek course in three parts, entitled "Initia Græca;" of a "School-Manual of English Grammar," and of numerous educational works of a high class. He became editor of the *Quarterly Review* in 1867, which office he still holds. In 1870 he brought out, in conjunction with Mr. Hall, "A Copious and Critical English-Latin Dictionary," the

fruit of fifteen years' labour; and in the same year he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. In 1875 he completed his large atlas of "Biblical and Classical Geography," forming a companion volume to his Biblical and Classical Dictionaries.

SMITH, The Right Hon. William Henry, M.P., son of Mr. William Henry Smith, of the Strand, London, and Bournemouth, Hampshire, bookseller, publisher, and news-agent, was born in Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, June 24, 1825. He was educated at the Grammar School, Tavistock, and became, in due course, a partner in the well-known firm in the Strand. In July, 1865, he unsuccessfully contested Westminster in the Conservative interest, but his candidature was renewed with success in Nov., 1868, when he defeated Mr. John Stuart Mill. He has continued to sit for Westminster down to the present time, having been returned at the head of the poll in 1874. He was Financial Secretary of the Treasury from Feb., 1874, till Aug. 8, 1877, when he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty and a Cabinet Minister, in succession to the late Mr. Ward Hunt. He went out of office on the retirement of the Conservatives in April, 1880. Mr. Smith was a member of the first and second School Boards for London, his retirement in 1874 being occasioned by the pressure of official duties. The University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1879; and he was presented with the freedom of the Stationers' Company in 1880. He is a magistrate for Hertfordshire and the Liberty of St. Alban's, and a member of the Council of King's College, London.

SMITH, William Robertson, M.A., LL.D., was born at Keig, Aberdeenshire, Nov. 8, 1846, and educated privately, and then at Aberdeen University, the New College, Edinburgh, and the Universities of Bonn and Göttingen. He was appointed Professor of Hebrew in the Free Church College, Aberdeen, in 1870, and was removed from this office by an extraordinary act of the General Assembly in 1881, on account of his critical views as to the Old Testament, published in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and elsewhere. Since then he has been associated with Prof. Baynes in editing the "Encyclopædia Britannica." From 1868 to 1870 he was assistant to the Professor of Physics at Edinburgh. He is a member of the Old Testament Revision Company. Professor Robertson Smith travelled in Arabia, 1879-80, and described his journey in letters to the *Scotsman* newspaper. These have been characterised by Nöldeke as one of the most instructive writings which exist on the subject of Arabia. In Jan., 1883, Professor Robertson Smith accepted the Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, vacant by the death of Professor Palmer. He has contributed to scientific journals and societies; and has published "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church," 1880; and "The Prophets of Israel, and their Place in History to the close of the Eighth Century, B.C.," 1882.

SMYTHIES, The Right Rev. Charles Alan, Bishop of Central Africa, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1867; M.A., 1878). He was curate of Great Marlow from 1869-72, and of Roath, near Cardiff, from the latter year till 1880, when he was presented to the vicarage of Roath. In Oct., 1883, he was appointed Bishop of Central Africa, in succession to the late Dr. Steere, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on Nov. 30.

SODOR AND MAN, Bishop of. (*See* Hill, Dr.)

SOLLY, Edward, F.R.S., born in London, Oct. 11, 1819, and edu-

cated at Berlin; became chemist to the Royal Asiatic Society in 1838; Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Institution in 1841; Honorary Member of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1842; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1843; Professor of Chemistry in the East-India Company's Military College at Addiscombe in 1845; and Honorary Professor of Chemistry to the Horticultural Society in 1846. Mr. Solly is the author of "Rural Chemistry," 1843; "Syllabus of Chemistry," 1849; "Jury Report on the Great Exhibition of 1851;" and many scientific memoirs. He has devoted himself specially to chemistry in its applications to agriculture and technology.

SOMERSET (Duke of), His Grace Edward Adolphus St. Maur, K.G., eldest son of the eleventh duke, born Dec. 20, 1804, succeeded to the title as twelfth duke, Aug. 15, 1855. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and as Lord Seymour was one of the members for Totnes, in the Liberal interest, from Feb., 1834, till 1855. His Grace held the office of a Lord of the Treasury from 1835 till 1839, of Secretary to the Board of Control from 1839 till 1841, of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests from 1849 till 1851, and of Public Works from 1851 till 1852. On the return of Lord Palmerston to power, in 1859, he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, which he resigned on the fall of the Russell ministry in June, 1866. His Grace, who is descended from a common ancestor with the Marquis of Hertford, was at one time a Commissioner of Lunacy, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire in 1861. He published in 1871 a work entitled "Christian Theology and Modern Scepticism," in which he attempts to show that the Acts of the Apostles and the Pauline Epistles frequently contradict one another.

SORBY, Henry Clifton, LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Woodbourne, near Sheffield, May 10, 1826, and educated at the Sheffield Collegiate School, and by private tutors. He is an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge (1879), and he has been President of the Geological Society. On April 25, 1882, he was elected President of Firth College, Sheffield. He is the author of many separate papers on the microscopical structure of rocks, on the construction and use of the microspectroscope in studying animal and vegetable colouring matters, on a new method of studying the optical characters of minerals, on the physical geography of former geological periods, and on various other subjects connected with geology and the use of the microscope.

SOWERBY, George Brettingham, F.L.S., son of the late Mr. G. B. Sowerby (author of "The Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells"), born in 1812, is well known both as an artist and as a naturalist. He has contributed extensively to the Proceedings of the Zoological and other learned societies, and has written "A Conchological Manual," published in 1839; "Conchological Illustrations," in 1841-45; "Thesaurus Conchyliorum," in 1842-71, a work in progress and near its close, having reached the 40th part; "Popular British Conchology," in 1855; "A Popular Guide to the Aquarium," in 1857; "Illustrated Index of British Shells," in 1859; and other works on natural history. In 1875 he furnished two concluding parts to the "Malacostraca," left unfinished in 1822 by his grandfather and Dr. Leach. His brother, Mr. Henry Sowerby, is the author of "Popular Mineralogy," published in 1850.

SPAIN, Ex-Queen of. (*See* Isabella II.)

SPAIN, King of. (*See* Alfonso.)

SPENCE, The Rev. Henry Donald Maurice, M.A., born in Pall Mall, London, in 1836, was educated at Westminster School

and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (B.A., 1864; M.A., 1866). While at the University he obtained a first-class in the voluntary theological tripos (1864), the Carus Undergraduate University Prize (1864), and the Carus and Scholefield University Prize (1865, and again, 1866). He was appointed Professor of Modern Literature in David's College, Lampeter, in 1865; Rector of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, in 1870; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Ellicott), in 1870; Principal of the Theological College of Gloucester in 1875; Hon. Canon of Gloucester in 1875. In 1877 he was presented by the Queen to the vicarage of St. Pancras, London, void by the promotion of Dr. Anthony Wilson Thorold to the see of Rochester. Mr. Spence was in the same year appointed Rural Dean of St. Pancras. He has contributed many papers to the "Bible Educator;" is joint author with Dean Howson of a Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles (Anglo-American Commentary); and is one of the Commentators of the New Testament, and also of the Old Testament, edited by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Canon Spence is likewise editor of the "Pulpit Commentary on the Old and New Testaments," and of several works on the Talmud.

SPENCER (Earl), The Right Hon. John Poyntz Spencer, K.G., only son of the fourth Earl Spencer, born at Spencer House in 1835, received his education at Harrow School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1857. He represented the southern division of the county of Northampton in the House of Commons from April to Dec., 1857, when he succeeded to the title on his father's death. He was Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort, 1859-61; and Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales, 1862-67. In Dec., 1868, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and he made his public entry into Dublin Jan. 16, 1869. He retained that office till the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry in Feb., 1874. On the return of the Liberals to office in May, 1880, he was appointed Lord President of the Council. He was nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the resignation of Earl Cowper, May 4, 1882, retaining his seat in the Cabinet. He arrived in Dublin Castle on May 6, on the evening of which day Lord Frederick Cavendish, the newly-appointed Chief Secretary, and Mr. Thomas A. Burke, the Under-Secretary, were stabbed to death by assassins in the Phœnix Park, close to the Castle. In March, 1883, Earl Spencer resigned the office of Lord President of the Council, but still remained a member of the Cabinet. The University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. June 30, 1883. His lordship is Lord-Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and master of the celebrated Pytchley Hunt.

SPENCER, Herbert, was born at Derby in 1820. He was educated by his father, a teacher in Derby, and his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, a clergyman of the Established Church, who at one period travelled and lectured in the United States. At the age of seventeen he became a civil engineer, but after about eight years abandoned the profession, having during this period contributed various papers to the *Civil Engineers' and Architects' Journal*. His first productions in general literature were in the shape of a series of letters on "The Proper Sphere of Government," published in the *Nonconformist* newspaper in 1842, some of which were reprinted in pamphlet form. From 1848 to 1852 he was engaged as a writer for the *Economist*, and during this time published his first considerable work, "Social Statics: or, the Conditions essential to Human Happiness specified, and the first

of them developed," 1851. In 1855 appeared his "Principles of Psychology" (2nd edit., 1870), an attempt to analyse the relations between the order of the worlds of matter and mind. Its fundamental idea has been stated as follows:—"The universal law of intelligence flows directly from the co-operation of mind and nature in the genesis of our ideas. It is this: that just in proportion as there is a persistency in the order or relationship of events in nature, so will there be a persistency in the connection which subsists between two corresponding states of consciousness. The succession or co-existence of external phenomena produces, of course, a like succession or co-existence in our mental perceptions; and when any two physical states often occur together, there is at length established an internal tendency for these states always to recur in the same order. Starting therefore from this law, the author first traces the growth of the human intelligence through the lower phenomena of reflex action and instinct; then shows how our unconscious life merges in a succession of conscious phenomena; and lastly, carries us upward through the regions of memory, etc., to the highest exercise of reason and the normal development of the feelings." Mr. Spencer paid a visit to the United States in 1882. On May 12, 1883, he was elected a correspondent of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, for the section of Philosophy, in the room of Emerson. He has contributed extensively to periodicals, and republished a volume of his articles under the title of "Essays, Scientific, Political, and Speculative" (2nd series, 1858-63; 3 vols., 1868-74). A series of his review articles on "Education, Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," was republished collectively in 1861. The later works of Mr. Spencer are:—"Education: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," 1861, reprinted at New York, 1864; "First Principles," a system of philosophy, 1862, 2nd edit. 1867; "The Classification of the Sciences; to which are added, Reasons for dissenting from the philosophy of M. Comte," 1864, 3rd edit. 1871; "The Principles of Biology," 1864; "Spontaneous Generation, and the Hypothesis of Physiological Units," New York, 1870, being a reply to the *North American Review*; "Recent Discussions in Science, Philosophy, and Morals," New York, 1871; "The Study of Sociology," 3rd edit., 1872; "Descriptive Sociology; or Groups of Sociological Facts," 1873; "Ceremonial Institutions," being Part IV. of "The Principles of Sociology," 1879. Mr. Spencer is an earnest advocate of the theory of Evolution or Development, which he has carried out into systematic detail.

SPIELHAGEN, Friedrich, a German novelist, was born at Magdeburg, Feb. 20, 1829, being the son of a Government official. At an early age he accompanied his father to Stralsund, and on this journey the sea made a lasting impression on the susceptible mind of the future novelist, who has in most of his works described life and incidents at sea with remarkable force and vividness. In 1847 he entered the University of Berlin, and then removed to Bonn, where he applied himself to the study of the law for about six months, and then turned his attention to philological and literary studies, which he pursued with great zeal at Berlin and Greifswald. In 1854 he settled at Leipzig, where he taught in the Gymnasium, but the sudden death of his father changed his circumstances and prospects, and led to his adopting literature as a profession. Since the year 1854, he has brought out, with ever increasing success, a series of novels, which have gained for him a foremost place among German writers of fiction. His larger works are:

"Problematical Natures," 1861, 9th edit. 1880, and its sequel "Through Night to Light," 1862; "Hammer and Anvil," 1869, 8th edit. 1881; "Ever Forward!" 1872; "What the Swallows Sang," 1873; and "Storm-Floods," 1878. He has also written "The Hohensteins," 1864; "Rank and File," 1866; "Low Land," 1879; and "Quisisana," 1880. Among his smaller pieces are "Clara Vere," 1857; "On the Downs," 1858; "At the Twelfth Hour," 1863; "The Rose of the Court," 1864; "Hans and Margaret," a village story, 1868; "The Village Coquette," 1869; "German Pioneers," 1870; "Ultimo," 1873; "The Skeleton in the House," 1879; and "Angela," 1881; and two comedies, "Love for Love," 1875; and "Hans and Margaret," 1876. Since 1881 he has been at work upon a fresh work of fiction, which is to appear as a feuilleton in the *National Zeitung*, and the finishing touches of which the author has completed during his stay in the summer of 1883, on the island of Nordeney, which has been his annual retreat during the summer months for the last three years. The novel is entitled "Uhlenhanns" (John of the Owls). Spielhagen first intended to call his hero, "Hanns der Traeumer" (John the Dreamer), who is a native of Ruegen, the island in the Baltic in which the scene of the previous novel "Angela" was likewise laid. His new book is very voluminous, in two large volumes, and similar to his "Problematische Naturen." It has a political background, but is a real family romance, totally removed from the materialistic characteristics of our present time. The poet has chosen the period of 1830 to 1840 for his work, and it is the evident object of the author to remind our generation that it is entirely wanting in idealistic tendencies and aspirations.

SPULLER, Eugène, a French politician, born at Seurre (Côte-d'Or), Dec. 8, 1835, prosecuted his studies at the Lyceum and the Faculty of Laws at Dijon, and became a member of the Paris bar in 1862. After having been employed in several political cases, he abandoned the legal profession in order to engage in active political life and journalism. At the general elections of 1863 he supported, at private meetings, the candidature of Émile Ollivier against the official candidature of M. Varin, in the third circonscription of the Seine. He then became editor of the *Europe* of Frankfort, and contributed to the *Nain Jaune*, the *Journal de Paris*, and the *Journal de Genève*. Having formed a friendship with M. Gambetta, he became, in 1868, one of the founders of the *Revue Politique*. He was also one of the contributors to the *Encyclopédie Générale* (1869-70). At the legislative elections of 1869 he opposed M. Émile Ollivier's candidature, which, not long before, he had supported; and he vehemently opposed the plébiscite of May, 1870, publishing a "Petite Histoire du Second Empire, utile à lire avant le vote du Plébiscite." After the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he was M. Gambetta's confidential friend and secretary, and in Nov., 1871, he became the principal editor of *La République Française*. He resigned that post in 1876, when he was elected a Deputy for the 3rd arrondissement of Paris. On Feb. 6, 1880, he was elected President of the Advanced Left Deputies, defeating the more Radical M. Boysset by 51 to 37. Besides the works already cited, M. Spuller has written, "Michelet, sa vie et ses œuvres," 1876; "Ignace de Loyola et la Compagnie de Jésus," 1876; and "La Compagnie de Jésus devant l'Histoire," 1877; and a collection of his "Conferences," 1879.

SPURGEON, Charles Haddon, born at Kelvedon, Essex, June 19, 1834, was educated at Colchester, and became usher in a school at

Newmarket. Some of his relatives, who were Independents, proposed that he should enter one of their colleges, and undergo a training for the ministry; but as he held Anabaptist views, he joined the congregation which had been presided over by the late Robert Hall, at Cambridge. From this period he became a village preacher and tract distributor at Teversham, a village near Cambridge; under the designation of "the Boy Preacher," delivered his first sermon; and shortly afterwards accepted an invitation to become pastor at a small Baptist chapel at Waterbeach. The lad of seventeen became a well-known character; the barn at Waterbeach was filled with auditors, while crowds contented themselves with listening to the sound of his voice from the outside. Invitations to preach were sent to him from the surrounding places, his fame reached London, and he was offered the chapel in New Park-street, in Southwark, in which Dr. Rippon at one time preached. Mr. Spurgeon made his first appearance before a London congregation in 1853, with so much success, that ere two years had elapsed it was considered necessary to enlarge the building, pending which alteration he officiated for four months at Exeter Hall. That edifice was crowded, and hundreds were turned away from the doors. The enlargement of the chapel in Park-street, however, proved insufficient, and his hearers multiplied with such rapidity, that it became expedient to engage the Surrey Music Hall. A lamentable accident having occurred within its walls in Oct., 1856, his followers erected for him a large new chapel called the "Tabernacle," in Newington Butts, which was publicly opened in 1861. Mr. Spurgeon, who has published hundreds of sermons, laid the foundation-stone of the Stockwell Orphanage in Sept., 1867.

SQUIER, Ephraim George, born at Bethlehem, New York, June 17, 1821. In his youth he worked on a farm in summer, and taught school in winter. Subsequently he edited various local newspapers, and studied engineering. Removing to Ohio, he undertook, in conjunction with Dr. E. H. Davis, an exploration of the aboriginal monuments in the Valley of the Mississippi, of which the results are given in the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," 1848. He subsequently published "Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York," 1849. In 1848 he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires to the republics of Central America. In 1853 he went again to Central America to report upon a line for a proposed interoceanic railway, for which a company was formed, of which he was made secretary; but the work has never been begun. He spent 1863-64 in Peru (as United States Commissioner), examining the remains of the Inca works, of which he took hundreds of photographs. Returning to New York he began to prepare an exhaustive work on the subject, but the completion of the work was for several years interrupted by a mental disorder, from which he however subsequently recovered so far as to be able to revise the portions already written, and to superintend their publication, under the title "Peru: Incidents and Explorations in the Land of the Incas," 1877. Besides numerous reports and scientific papers, he has published: "Nicaragua; its People, Scenery, and Monuments," 1852; "Notes on Central America," 1854; "Waikna," a story of adventure, partly imaginary, on the Mosquito Shore, 1855; "The States of Central America," 1857, revised, 1870; "Monograph of Authors who have written on the Aboriginal Languages of America," 1860; and "Tropical Fibres and their Economic Extraction," 1861. He has received the medal of the French

Geographical Society; is a member of many learned associations; and was, in 1871, President of the Anthropological Society of New York. A recurrence of the mental disorder has of late incapacitated him for all labour.

STAINER, John, Mus. Doc., was born in 1840, and was a chorister at St. Paul's between 1847 and 1856. At the age of sixteen he became organist to St. Michael's College, Tenbury, then recently founded by Sir F. G. Ouseley, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford; and, three years afterwards, he was, at the early age of nineteen, made organist of Magdalen College, Oxford. He seized the opportunity of graduating in arts as well as in music, proceeding to Mus. Bac. in 1859, B.A. 1863, Mus. Doc. 1865, M.A. 1866. In 1860 Dr. Stainer had been appointed organist of the University Church by the then Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Jeune, late Bishop of Peterborough, and he held this appointment, together with the organistship of Magdalen, until 1872, when he was appointed to succeed Sir John Goss, as organist of St. Paul's London. Dr. Stainer, who is a brilliant instrumentalist, has composed a large number of anthems and Church services, as well as songs of a secular character, while by his "Treatise on Harmony" (5th edit. 1881), his educational primers on Harmony, Composition, and the Organ, and by his work on "The Music of the Bible," he achieved a high reputation as a scientific musician. A cantata by Dr. Stainer, "The Daughter of Jairus," was composed for and produced at the Worcester Festival, 1878. From time to time Dr. Stainer has acted as musical examiner to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London.

STALEY, The Right Rev. Thomas Nettleship, D.D., born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1823, was educated at the Collegiate School, Sheffield, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a Wrangler in 1844, and was elected Fellow in 1846. He was, from 1844 till 1850, one of the tutors at St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, after which he was elected Head Master of the Proprietary Gammar-school at Wandsworth. In 1861 the King of the Sandwich Islands having signified his wish that his dominions might be constituted into a see of the Church of England, and offered to contribute to the endowment, Mr. Staley was consecrated first Missionary Bishop of Honolulu. He resigned the see in 1870. He was appointed vicar of Croxall, Staffordshire, in 1872.

STANLEY, The Right Hon. Frederick Arthur, M.P., younger son of the fourteenth and brother of the present Earl of Derby, by Emma, second daughter of the first Lord Skelmersdale, was born in London in 1841, and received his education at Eton. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1858, was appointed Lieutenant and Captain in 1862, and retired in 1865. He represented Preston in the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, from July, 1865, till Dec., 1868, when he was elected for North Lancashire. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from Aug. to Dec., 1868, and Financial Secretary for War from Feb., 1874, till Aug., 1877, when he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury. On April 2, 1878, Colonel Stanley was appointed Secretary of State for War, in succession to Mr. Hardy, now Lord Cranbrook, and was sworn of the Privy Council. In the autumn recess of that year he and Mr. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Admiralty, with a numerous suite, visited the island of Cyprus. He went out of office with his party in April, 1880. He married, in 1864, Lady Constance, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. Colonel Stanley is heir presumptive to the Earldom of Derby.

STANLEY, Henry M., born near

Denbigh, in Wales, in 1840. When three years old he was placed in the poor-house of St. Asaph, where he remained ten years, and received an education which enabled him to teach in a school. At the age of fifteen he sailed as cabin-boy in a vessel bound for New Orleans. Here he was adopted by a merchant named Stanley, whose name he took, in place of his original one, which was John Rowlands. His patron died without leaving a will, and young Stanley was left to his own resources. He enlisted in the Confederate army, was made a prisoner, and subsequently joined the Federal service, becoming a petty officer on a war-steamer. After the close of the war he became a newspaper correspondent, and in 1867 was sent by the *New York Herald* as its correspondent with the British army in Abyssinia, and subsequently travelled in Spain and elsewhere. He was finally sent by the conductor of the *Herald* to find Dr. Livingstone, of whom nothing had been heard for more than two years. Stanley reached Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, early in Jan., 1871, and on the 28th of October reached Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, where Livingstone had just arrived from the south-west. Stanley remained with him until Feb., 1872, when Livingstone started on the journey from which he never returned, and Stanley made his way back to Europe. The *éclat* of this exploit induced the conductors of the *New York Herald* and of the London *Daily Telegraph* to send him, at their own expense, on another African expedition. He reached Zanzibar in the autumn of 1874, and learning that Livingstone was dead, resolved to go north-westward, and explore the region of Lake Victoria N'yanza. This, after many encounters with the natives, he reached in Feb., 1875, and found it to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe, having an area of 40,000 square miles. He then pushed westward towards Lake Albert N'yanza, and was able to satisfy himself that it was not, as had been generally supposed, connected with Lake Tanganyika. Forced by the hostility of the natives to return to Ujiji, he determined to descend the great river discovered by Livingstone, and believed by him to be the Nile, but which others thought was the Congo; and named by Livingstone the Luálaba, and by Stanley the Livingstone. The descent, chiefly by canoes, occupied him eight months, cost him the lives of thirty-five out of his one hundred and fifty men, and was accomplished under the greatest difficulties and privations. On reaching a settlement on the coast, a Portuguese national vessel took him to St. Paul de Loanda; whence an English vessel conveyed the party to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to Zanzibar. Here his men were left at their home; and Stanley reached England in Feb. 1878. He has published an account of his first expedition, under the title "How I found Livingstone," 1872. Of his other expedition an account is given in "Through the Dark Continent," 1878. The President of the French Geographical Society presented the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour to Mr. Stanley at the Sorbonne, Paris, June 28, 1878. In 1879-82 he visited Africa again, under the auspices of the African International Association founded at Brussels. The object he had in view was to develop the great basin of the river Congo. The King of the Belgians devoted from his private purse £50,000 per annum towards this costly enterprise, and Stanley had practically unlimited means at his command. He made a road on the side of the Livingstone Falls, with steamers on convenient level reaches, so as to reach Stanley Pool from Embomma. In Sept., 1883, a letter from Stanley

was received in London (dated July 11), giving a brief account of his recent expedition to the Equator. While Stanley was engaged under the Belgian Society political complications arose in consequence of the action of M. de Brazza, who hoisted the French flag, and was said thus to imperil the freedom of the river Congo on the plateau above the cataracts.

STANSFELD, The Right Hon. James, M.P., the eldest son of Mr. James Stansfeld, of Moorlands, Judge of the County Court of Yorkshire, at Halifax (who died Jan. 29, 1872), was born at Halifax in 1820, and educated at University College, London, where he attained the degree of LL.B. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1849; was elected one of the members for Halifax, in the advanced Liberal interest, in April, 1859; was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1863, and resigned in April, 1864, owing to the dissatisfaction caused by his intimacy with the conspirator Mazzini. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State under Lord Russell's second administration, in Feb., 1866, and retired in June of that year. He was made Third Lord of the Treasury on Mr. Gladstone's coming into office in Dec., 1868, and in Oct., 1869, he succeeded Mr. Ayrton as one of the Joint Secretaries to the Treasury. The latter office he resigned in March, 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Göschen as President of the Poor Law Board. He was appointed the first President of the new Local Government Board in Aug., 1871; and held that office till the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in Jan., 1874.

STANTON, The Right Rev. George Henry, D.D., Bishop of North Queensland, was educated at Hertford College, Oxford (B.A. 1858; M.A. 1862; D.D. 1878); was curate of Christ Church, Rotherhithe, 1858-62; curate of All Saints, Maidstone, 1862-64; curate of St. Saviour, Fitzroy Square, 1864-67; vicar of Holy Trinity, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, 1867-78; and was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral to the new diocese of North Queensland, Australia, June 24, 1878.

STAPLETON, Augustus Granville, born in 1800, was educated at Rugby and St. John's, Cambridge. He was appointed private secretary to Mr. Canning, in 1822. At that statesman's death he was made a Commissioner of Customs by desire of George IV., as "a tribute to Mr. Canning's memory," and having been entrusted with that statesman's papers, he published, in 1830, his "Political Life" during his last tenure of office. Mr. Stapleton contributed letters on foreign policy, signed "Sulpicius" to the *Times* during April and May, 1836. At the request of the Conservative leaders he contested Birmingham (without success) at the election in 1837. In 1843 he published two pamphlets on "The Real Monster Evil of Ireland," propounding a scheme for the relief of Irish destitution. From 1850 to 1855 he contributed letters on foreign policy and international law, signed "Lex Publica," to the *Morning Herald*. He published in 1850 "Suggestions for a Conservative and Popular Reform of the House of Commons," advising a distinct and separate representation in Parliament of the educated classes. This was followed by a pamphlet on "The Educational Franchise." He was invited in 1851, by the friends of Protestant education in Ireland, to examine the schools under the National Board and the Church Education Society, and he gave evidence (1853) before a Committee of the House of Lords as to the result of his inquiry. In 1857 he published a pamphlet, "Hostilities at Canton," on the Lorcha Arrow case, which served as a principal brief to the opposition leaders, when the Government of the day were

defeated in the Commons, and in consequence dissolved Parliament, In 1859 he published "George Canning and his Times;" in 1866, "Intervention and Non-Intervention;" in 1868, "The Origin of Fenianism;" in 1871, "The French Case truly stated," showing how the French Government were beguiled into the declaration of war against Prussia; and in 1873, essays in *Macmillan's Magazine* commenting, from a contemporary point of view, on Charles Greville's memoirs.

STEELL, Sir John, R.S.A., sculptor to Her Majesty for Scotland, born in Aberdeen, in 1804, commenced the study of art in Edinburgh, where his parents resided; afterwards proceeded to Rome, and on his return from that city, in 1833, distinguished himself by a colossal model of Alexander and Bucephalus, now being cast in bronze for erection in Edinburgh. His sitting statue of Sir Walter Scott, in gray Carrara marble, under the lower ground arch of the monument to the great novelist at Edinburgh, brought him into notice. A public competition took place for this statue, and Sir John's model was unanimously selected from among numerous others. One of his principal works in Edinburgh, the sitting colossal figure of the Queen, in her royal robes, with orb and sceptre, above the Royal Institution, gained for him the appointment of sculptor to her Majesty for Scotland, and another of his works, the equestrian statue of the late Duke of Wellington, in bronze, was erected in 1852 in front of the Register House, Edinburgh. The bust taken from this figure so pleased the Duke that he ordered two to be executed for him—one for Apsley House, and the other for Eton. Sir John Steell's statue of Admiral Lord de Saumarez, in the hall of Greenwich Hospital, his bronze statue of Lord Melville, his statues in marble of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Justice-General Boyle, in Edinburgh, and his monument to the 93rd Highlanders, in the Cathedral at Glasgow, have been favourably noticed by competent critics, and his statues of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, and of the distinguished financier, the late Right Hon. James Wilson, have been erected in Calcutta. His statue of the late Professor Wilson, in bronze, twelve feet high, was placed on its pedestal in Princes Street, Edinburgh, March 21, 1865. He has executed another colossal statue of Allan Ramsay; a marble statue of the Countess of Elgin, for Jamaica; busts of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and numerous other works. In 1872 Sir John Steell executed in bronze a full-size copy of his colossal statue of Sir Walter Scott, for the Central Park, New York; and he has completed the Scottish National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, which is erected in the centre of Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, and was inaugurated in August, 1876, by the Queen, who conferred the honour of knighthood on the sculptor. He has executed a colossal bronze statue of the late Dr. Thomas Chalmers, erected in George Street, Edinburgh, and for America a colossal statue in bronze of the great Scottish poet, Robert Burns, erected in the Central Park, New York, as well as a replica of it for Dundee. He lately executed a large monumental work in memory of those who fell of the 42nd Royal Highlanders in the Russian war: it is in fine statuary marble, and erected in the Dunkeld Cathedral; and a large allegorical frieze for Montreal. He was married early in life to a daughter of John Graham, Esq., of Edinburgh.

STEPHEN, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., third son of the late John Stephen, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, born in 1802, was educated at the Charterhouse, and the Grammar School of Honiton, Devon,

He was called to the bar in 1823, and appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in 1839, having previously held, for several years, the posts of Solicitor-General and Attorney-General of Tasmania. He was Chief Justice of New South Wales from 1844 till Nov., 1873; received the honour of knighthood in 1846; was nominated President of the Legislative Council, on its creation in 1856, but resigned in the following year; was created a C.B. in 1862; administered the government of the colony, on the retirement of the Earl of Belmore, from Feb. 23 to June 2, 1872; was created a K.C.M.G. in 1874; and appointed Governor of New South Wales in Nov., 1875. Sir Alfred is a cousin of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, and of the late Serjeant Stephen, the author of the "Commentaries," whose pupil he was.

STEPHEN, The Hon. Sir James Fitzjames, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, born at Kensington Gore, London, in March, 1829, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, in Jan., 1854. He chose the Midland Circuit, became Recorder of Newark-on-Trent (1859-69), and acted as counsel for the Rev. Rowland Williams when that gentleman was tried by the Court of Arches on a charge of heresy preferred against him by the Bishop of Salisbury. His speech was reprinted in a separate form in 1862. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Harwich in 1865, and for the Recordership of London on the resignation of Mr. Russell Gurney. In Dec., 1869, he received the appointment of Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the place of Mr. (now Sir Henry) Maine, and he held it till April, 1872, when he returned to this country. During the three years he spent in India he laboured hard to consolidate, abbreviate, and simplify Indian law. In 1873 he unsuccessfully contested Dundee. He was appointed by the Inns of Court Professor of Common Law in Dec., 1875, and a member of the councils of legal education and law reporting. In 1877 he was nominated a K.C.S.I.; and in 1878 a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the provisions of a Draft Code relating to Indictable Offences. Sir James has published a "General View of the Criminal Law of England," 1863; "Essays by a Barrister," reprinted from the *Saturday Review*, 1862; "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," 1873; "The Digest of the Law of Evidence," and a "Digest of the Criminal Law," 1877, which formed the basis of an elaborate Bill on Indictable Offences which was brought forward in the House of Commons by the Attorney-General (Sir John Holker) on the part of the Government, in 1878, and the consideration of which was postponed till the following session. In Jan., 1879, he was appointed to the Judgeship of the High Court of Justice (Exchequer Division), vacant by the resignation of Baron Cleasby. Since then he has published "A History of the Criminal Law of England," 3 vols., 1883.

STEPHEN, Leslie, M.A., son of the late Sir James Stephen, the author of "Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography," and brother of Mr. Justice Stephen, was born at Kensington, Nov. 28, 1832, and educated at Eton School and at King's College, London, whence he proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854 and M.A. in 1857. For several years he was Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall. In 1864 Mr. Stephen left Cambridge, and since then he has been actively engaged in literary pursuits in London. He was editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*

from 1871 till 1882, when he resigned that post in order to undertake the responsible task of editing the important "Dictionary of National Biography," which is to be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co., in a series of quarterly volumes. In May, 1883, he was elected to the Lectureship of English Literature at Cambridge, founded in honour of the late W. G. Clark, of Trinity College. Mr. Stephen married Miss Harriet Marian, younger daughter of Mr. William Makepeace Thackeray, the celebrated novelist. (This lady died in 1875.) His separate publications are:—"The Playground of Europe," 1871; "Hours in a Library," 1st series, 1874, 2nd series, 1876, 3rd series, 1879; "Essays on Freethinking and Plain Speaking," 1873; "History of English Thought in the 18th Century," 1876; "The Science of Ethics," 1882; and "Johnson," "Pope," and "Swift," in "English Men of Letters." He edited Fielding's works, "with a biographical essay," 10 vols., 1882. Mr. Leslie Stephen has also contributed numerous articles to the *Saturday Review* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

STEWART, Balfour, LL.D., F.R.S., born Nov. 1, 1828, at Edinburgh, was educated at the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. He was appointed Director of the Kew Observatory, July 1, 1859; Secretary to the Meteorological Committee, Jan. 1, 1867—an appointment which he afterwards resigned; Professor of Natural Philosophy in Owens College, Manchester, July 7, 1870, which appointment he now holds. Dr. Stewart is the discoverer of the law of equality between the absorptive and radiative powers of bodies, for which he received the Rumford Medal from the Royal Society in 1868. He is the author, jointly with Messrs. De La Rue and Loewy, of "Researches on Solar Physics;" joint author with Professor Tait of researches on the "Heating produced by Rotation in Vacuo;" and has written numerous papers on "Meteorology and Magnetism," the latest of these being an article on "Terrestrial Magnetism" for the "Encyclopædia Britannica," in which he advances a working hypothesis; an "Elementary Treatise on Heat," published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford; "Lessons in Elementary Physics," 1871; "Physics," 1872, being one of a series of "Science Primers;" and "The Conservation of Energy," 1874. He is the author jointly with Professor Tait of the "Unseen Universe," a book which has gone through ten editions; and he is one of a Committee appointed to advise the Government on the subject of Solar Physics.

STEWART, General Sir Donald Martin, Bart., G.C.B., was born in 1824. He received his education at the University of Aberdeen, and entered the Bengal Staff Corps in 1840. He served against the Hill Tribes in the Peshawur district in 1854 and 1855, when he was honourably mentioned in the despatches. In May and June, 1857, at the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny, he commanded the volunteers serving in the Allyghur district. When all communication with the upper provinces was cut off Captain Stewart volunteered to carry despatches from the Government of the North-West Provinces to the officer commanding at Delhi. This he performed with success, and on his arrival at the camp before Delhi he was appointed Deputy Assistant - Adjutant - General, in which capacity he served with the field force throughout the siege of Delhi. He was again mentioned in despatches with signal approval, and was promoted to the brevet rank of Major. He afterwards served in the siege of Lucknow as Assistant-Adjutant-General, and throughout the campaign in Rohilcund. His services

on this occasion were further recognised, and he obtained a brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, with the medal and two clasps. In the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867-68 Colonel Stewart held command for some time at Zulla and at Senafé. Afterwards he marched up to Magdala. Colonel Stewart was then rewarded with the title of C.B. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877. He was in command of the Candahar column of operations in the Afghan campaign, and for his services received the thanks of Parliament and a baronetcy. He was invested with the Grand Cross of the Bath at a chapter of the Order held at Lahore, Nov. 15, 1880. In Jan., 1881, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, in succession to General Sir Frederick Paul Haines. He was in the same year advanced to the rank of General.

STEWART, Sir Robert Prescott, Mus. D., son of the late Mr. Charles Frederick Stewart, of Dublin, by Anna, daughter of Mr. Francis Dawson, of Monaghan, was born in Dublin in Dec., 1825. He received his education in the school of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and at the age of eighteen he was appointed organist of Trinity College, Dublin, and of both the Dublin Cathedrals. He took the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music in 1851. He composed an "Ode to Industry," for the Exhibition held at Cork in 1852, and a "March," which was played at the opening of the Dublin Exhibition in the following year. In 1858 he produced his cantata "A Winter-Night's Wake;" and subsequently another cantata, "The Eve of St. John." He became Professor of Music in the University of Dublin in 1862. In 1872 he was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in acknowledgment of his musical attainments. He is a member of the Council of the Royal College of Music. Sir R. P. Stewart has written works on "Irish Music," and "Dance Forms;" "The Life and Works of Handel;" and many articles in the "Dictionary of Music," edited by Sir George Grove. He was the first to re-model the organ compass in Ireland to the true German compass of C: before his time both manual and pedal keyboards erroneously were made to begin at F or G. Sir R. P. Stewart was also the first to make the following literary curriculum compulsory in the case of all musical graduates:—"A Bachelor in Music must pass an Examination in the following subjects:—(1) English Composition, History, and Literature; (2) a modern Language (Italian, French, or German; (3) Latin, or, instead of it, a second modern Language; (4) Arithmetic." This was done immediately upon his election to the chair of Music in the University of Dublin in 1862, before which date no literary examination was required of any graduate in music, at any College or University in the Kingdom. The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, adopted this idea in 1878; some private Colleges having done so about 1872.

STEWART, Thomas Grainger, M.D., born in Edinburgh, Sept. 23, 1837, was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and after graduating, he studied in the Universities and Hospitals of Berlin, Prague, and Vienna, especially under Virchow, Rokitansky, and Oppolzer. On his return to Edinburgh he became Resident Physician in the Royal Infirmary, and there made observations upon the diagnosis of certain forms of kidney disease, which attracted considerable attention. In 1862 he was appointed Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, and Lecturer on Pathology at Surgeons' Hall. During the succeeding seven years he published numerous papers on pathological and clinical subjects, and in 1869 unsuccessfully

contested the chair of General Pathology in the University of Edinburgh. He then resigned the Pathologistship and the Physicianship to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, and was elected ordinary Physician to the Royal Infirmary and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine. In 1876, on the death of Dr. Warburton Begbie, he devoted himself exclusively to consulting practice, and in the autumn of the same year was, on the death of Dr. Laycock, appointed Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Stewart is the author of a book on Bright's Diseases of the Kidneys, which has passed through two editions in this country, and two in America. The views embodied in this work have been to a large extent accepted on the Continent as well as in this country. He has published many papers, particularly on the nervous system, the lungs, and the liver. He is a member of various learned societies at home and abroad. He has been President and Vice-President of the Medicine section of the British Medical Association, and of other Institutions, and has for many years taken a special interest in the Edinburgh Medical Students' Christian Association. In 1882 he was appointed Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen in Scotland, in succession to the late Sir Robert Christison.

STIGAND, William, son of the late William Stigand, Esq., of Devonport, born in 1827, was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge. After studying the Equity branch of the profession of the law, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in June, 1852; has resided at various times in France, Italy, and Germany, and has visited Spain and the East. He has written "A Vision of Barbarossa, and other Poems," 1860; "Athenais; or, the First Crusade," 1866; and "Life, Work and Opinions of Heinrich Heine," 2 vols. 1875. Mr. Stigand has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*.

STIRLING, James Hutchison, LL.D., born at Glasgow, June 22, 1820, was educated at Glasgow University for nine consecutive winter sessions in arts and medicine, and spent six years afterwards in France and Germany. He became LL.D. of Edinburgh, 1867; and a Foreign Member of the Philosophical Society of Berlin, 1871. In earlier days he held appointments as surgeon to the Hirwain and other iron and coal works, South Wales, but he relinquished professional practice in 1851, and went to the continent to pursue there those literary and philosophical studies which, as a student at college, he had shown a taste for or gained distinction in. Returning to England in 1857, he devoted himself to the study of philosophy and literary pursuits generally. Leaving earlier contributions out of view, he published in 1865 "The Secret of Hegel," from the appearance of which work there dates in Great Britain, academically and generally, a new movement towards the study of philosophy, more particularly German and ancient. Excluding contributions to periodical organs, the following are the titles of his other works, with their dates of issue:—"Sir William Hamilton, on the Philosophy of Perception," 1865; "Schwegler's History of Philosophy, translated and annotated," 1867, sixth edit., 1877; "Jerrold, Tennyson, and Macaulay, with other Critical Essays," 1868; "Address on Materialism," 1868; "As Regards Protoplasm, 1869, second edit., 1872; "Lectures on the Philosophy of Law, &c.," 1873; "Burns in Drama together with Saved Leaves," 1878.

STIRLING, Mrs., an accomplished and versatile actress, daughter of the late Capt. Hehl, of the Horse Guards, born in Queen Street, Mayfair, in 1817, was educated at a convent in France, and

on her return home, finding that her family had fallen into pecuniary difficulties, she determined, although then but sixteen years of age, to try her fortune upon the stage. Adopting the name of Miss Fanny Clifton, she obtained an engagement at the East London Theatre, at which her reception was encouraging, attributable in no small degree to her handsome person and musical voice. This was followed by a better engagement at the Pavilion, where she met Mr. Edward Stirling, the stage manager, to whom she was soon afterwards married. Mrs. Stirling's next professional engagement was with Mr. Davidge, of the Liverpool Theatre, where she remained one season, went to Birmingham, and soon after returned to London, and played at the Adelphi in "Victorine," "The Dream at Sea," and other new pieces. About this time she accepted an engagement for three years under Mr. Macready, at Drury Lane, where she obtained important parts, and won her way to popularity. Her next engagement was at the Princess's, where she took leading Shaksperian characters, both tragic and comic; and amongst these her Cordelia was regarded as the most successful, though in Rosalind, Desdemona, and Portia her talents were displayed to great advantage. Mrs. Stirling's engagements at the Olympic and at the Strand Theatres, under Mr. Farren, are still fresh in public recollection, and her more recent performances at the Haymarket, Adelphi, and St. James's Theatres, have been attended with great success, especially in the prominent parts of Lady Teazle, in Sheridan's comedy of "The School for Scandal," Lady Gay Spanker, Maritana, the Widow Green, Mrs. Bracegirdle, in the "Tragic Queen," and Peg Woffington.

STIRLING, The Right Rev. Waite Hockin, D.D., Bishop of the Falkland Islands, son of Capt. Thomas Stirling, R.N., by Maria, daughter of the late Mr. William Hockin, solicitor, of Dartmouth, was born at Dartmouth, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A. 1851). Having held the curacy of St. Mary's, Nottingham, he was appointed Secretary of the South American Missionary Society in London, and afterwards Superintendent Missionary at Terra del Fuego, of the same society. In 1869 he was made Bishop of the Falkland Islands, being consecrated in Westminster Abbey on Dec. 21. He is joint author of "The Story of Commander Allen Gardiner, R.N., with Sketches of Missionary Work in South America," 1867.

STOCKS, Lumb, R.A., born Nov. 30, 1812, at Lightcliffe, in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, was educated at Horton, near Bradford, and elected Associated Engraver of the Royal Academy in 1853, and Royal Academician in 1872. Mr. Stocks commenced his profession as line engraver in 1833, engraving subjects after Stothard, &c., for the Annuals of that period, then plates for Finden's Gallery of British Art, after Maclise—"Fitting out Moses for the Fair," and others; "Raffaelle and the Fornarina," after Sir A. W. Callcott, engraved for the Art Union of London in 1843; "The Dame School," 1849, and "The Rubber," after Webster, 1851, followed; and for the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland he engraved "The Glen Maiden," after Lauder; "The Gentle Shepherd," after Wilkie, and others. He also engraved, after Frith—"Bed-Time," "The Birth-Day," and "Claude Duval;" after Maclise, "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher," from the painting in the Royal Gallery at Westminster; after Mulready, "The Fight Interrupted," 1874; after Sir F. Leighton, "The Odalisque," 1875; after T. Faed, "The Silken Gown," 1875; and after Sir Noel Paton, "Olivia and Viola," 1876,

STODDARD, Richard Henry, was born at Hingham, Mass., in July, 1825. His family removed, in 1835, to New York, where he learned the trade of an iron-moulder. In 1848 he began to write for periodicals both in prose and verse. In 1853 he received an appointment in the New York Custom-House, which he held until 1870, at the same time continuing his literary labours. He has published: "Footprints," 1849; "Poems," 1852; "Adventures in Fairy-Land," 1853; "Songs of Summer," 1857; "Town and Country," 1857; "Life of Alexander von Humboldt," 1859; "Loves and Heroines of the Poets," 1860; "The King's Bell," 1863: "The Story of Little Red Riding Hood," 1864; "Under Green Leaves," 1865; "Late English Poets," 1865; "Melodies and Madrigals, mostly from the Old English Poets," 1865; "The Children in the Wood," 1866; "Putnam, the Brave," 1869; "The Book of the East, and other Poems," 1871; new and enlarged editions of "Griswold's Poets of America," 1873; "Female Poets of America," 1874; "Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century," 1875; "Memoir of Edgar Allen Poe," 1875; and "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow," 1882. He has also edited a series of dainty works, entitled "Bric-à-Brac Series" (1874-75); and "Sans Souci Series," and more recently a number of volumes relating to English literary history and memorabilia. He was, for a short time after leaving the Custom House, City Librarian, and is now on the editorial staff of the New York *Mail and Express*. His wife, Elizabeth D. B. Stoddard, born at Mattapoiset, Massachusetts, in 1823, is also a contributor to periodicals, and has published three novels: "The Morgesons," 1862; "Two Men," 1865; and "Temple House," 1867.

STOKES, George Gabriel, F.R.S., born Aug. 13, 1819, at Skreen, co. Sligo, was educated at Dr. Wall's school, in Dublin, at the Bristol College, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841, as Senior Wrangler, and was elected to a Fellowship. In 1849 he was appointed to the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics, and in 1852 was awarded the Rumford Medal by the Royal Society (of which he had been chosen a member a few months before), in recognition of his services to the cause of science by his discovery of the change in the refrangibility of light. An account of this discovery will be found in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1852. Mr. Stokes, who was chosen one of the Secretaries to the Royal Society in 1854, and was President of the British Association at the meeting at Exeter in 1869, has contributed to the Transactions of several learned societies, and has delivered professorial lectures at Cambridge, and at the Museum of Practical Geology in London. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Professor Stokes by the University of Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1871.

STOKES, Colonel Sir John, K.C.B., son of the Rev. John Stokes, Vicar of Cobham, Kent, was born there in 1825, and received his education at the Proprietary School, Rochester, and at the Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant in 1843. He saw active service in the Caffre Wars of 1846-7 and 1850-1, for which he has the medal, and received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief on two occasions. In 1851 he was appointed to act as Deputy Adjutant-General of the Field Force in Caffraria, and assisted in organizing levies among the Hottentots, and was otherwise engaged. In 1855 he was appointed Chief Engineer to the Turkish Contingent, and raised and organized the Engineer Corps and Train of that force. In the winter of 1855-6 he was employed in fortifying

Kertch, for which he obtained a brevet majority, the Turkish Medal, and the Order of the Medjidie, fourth class. In July, 1856, he was appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Danube, under the Treaty of Paris. In 1861 he was nominated Vice Consul in the delta of the Danube, and in 1865 he signed the convention for regulating the navigation of the mouths of that river. He was in command of the Royal Engineers in South Wales from May, 1872, to Aug. 1873; British Commissioner on the International Tonnage Commission from Aug. to Dec. 1873; was employed on Suez Canal affairs in London and Egypt in 1874 and 1875, and representative of Great Britain in that company since 1876; was in command of the Royal Engineers at Chatham from Jan. to Nov. 1875; and was Commandant of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham from the latter date to 1881. He was attached to Mr. Cave's special mission to Egypt in Dec. 1875. He was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1867, and became a full Colonel in 1876. In 1871 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and in 1877 a Knight Companion of the same Order (civil division). In 1881 he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General Royal Engineers.

STOKES, William, was born at Brighton, Mar. 20, 1836. After achieving remarkable success in his native town, he appeared in London, and on June 18, 1861, gave his first Lecture on Memory at the Royal Colosseum, Regent's Park, with which he was connected for about nineteen months, when it closed; and on Feb. 12, 1863, he delivered his first lecture at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent Street, with which he was associated for nearly nineteen years, lecturing on the last day of that institution, Jan. 21, 1882. The soundness of Mr. Stokes's Theory of Memory, the simplicity and effectiveness of his Memory Aids, his singular gift of teaching, and his untiring energy and perseverance, have rendered him the most eminent Professor of Memory of the age. He has lectured and taught at Christ Church, Oxford; Trinity College, Cambridge; and at innumerable other colleges, schools, and places of entertainment throughout the kingdom; and his influence has extended to the colonies, America, and abroad. In addition to his popular treatise "Stokes on Memory," he has written the standard series of Memory Aiding works on Rapid Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, Music, and other subjects. He is now at the Polytechnic, which was re-opened on a fresh basis in Sept. 1882; and he gives frequent demonstrations of his system at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster.

STONE, Edward James, F.R.S., is of Devonshire extraction, but was born in London, Feb. 28, 1831. He commenced the study of both classics and mathematics late in life (when more than twenty). He graduated as fifth Wrangler at Cambridge in 1859, and was immediately elected a Fellow of Queen's College. He was appointed chief assistant at Greenwich in 1860; Her Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope in 1870; and Radcliffe Observer at Oxford in 1879. He has contributed a large number of papers on all branches of astronomy to the Royal Astronomical Society, and the results of experiments on the heating powers of stars, magnetic observations made in Namaqualand, and a determination of the velocity of sound, to the Royal Society. Whilst at the Cape, besides reducing and publishing the observations made by his predecessor (Cape Catalogues, 1840, 1860), he commenced and completed a systematic observation of the Southern heavens from the South Pole to 115. N.P.D. The

results were formed into a Catalogue of 12,441 stars, which was completed after his return to England, and published in 1881. He received the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1868, and the Lalande Prize of the French Academy of Sciences in 1881. Mr. Stone is a member of the Council of the Royal Society, and President of the Royal Astronomical Society; and was intrusted by the committee appointed by the Government to organize plans for the observation of the Transit of Venus in 1882.

STONE, Marcus, A.R.A., painter of historical and genre subjects, son of the late Frank Stone, A.R.A., a distinguished artist (who died in 1859), was born in London July 4, 1840. He received his education at home, and was never a student in any Art School. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy Jan. 24, 1877. Mr. Stone received one of the medals awarded to the English School at the Vienna and Philadelphia International Exhibitions. As a very young man he illustrated Dickens, and lately Anthony Trollope and the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. Stone has been much in Paris, and has visited Italy several times. He exhibited first in 1858, and achieved his earliest marked success in 1863 with "From Waterloo to Paris," a picture of Napoleon in a peasant's cottage. His principal pictures since then are: "Stealing the Keys," 1866; "Nell Gwynne," 1867; "The Princess Elizabeth forced to attend Mass," 1869; "Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn," 1870; "The Royal Nursery," 1871; "Edward II. and Piers Gaveston," 1872; "Le Roi est Mort—Vive le Roi," 1873; "My Lady is a Widow and Childless," 1874; "Sain et Sauf," 1875; "An Appeal for Mercy," 1876; "A Sacrifice," 1877; "The Post Bag," "The Time of Roses," 1878; "In the Shade," 1879; "Amour ou Patrie," 1880; "Married for Love," 1881; "Bad News" and "Il y en a toujours un autre," 1882 (purchased under the terms of the Chantrey bequest by the Royal Academy); "An Offer of Marriage" and "Asleep," 1883. Several of these have been engraved. Mr. Stone has painted some landscapes, and some water-colour pictures.

STOREY, George Adolphus, A.R.A., born in London, Jan. 7, 1834, was educated at Paris by M. Joseph Morand, professor in the Athénée Royale, his painting master being M. J. L. Dulong. He returned to London in 1850, and attended Mr. J. M. Leigh's school in Newman Street. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1852, "A Family Portrait;" in 1853, "A Madonna and Child;" and in 1854 was admitted a student at the Academy. Subsequently, he exhibited "Sacred Music," "The Widowed Bride," "The Bride's Burial," "The Annunciation," and "The Closed House, 1665." In 1863 he was in Spain, painting portraits at Madrid. In the following year he first attracted the special notice of the public by his picture of "The Meeting of William Seymour with the Lady Arabella Stuart at the Court of James I., 1609." It was followed by a "Royal Challenge," 1865, representing Henry VIII. playing at single-stick with a rustic; "Godiva," 1865; "Children at Breakfast" (exhibited at Mr. Gambart's Gallery, Pall Mall), 1866; "After You," 1867; "The Shy Pupil," 1868; "The Old Soldier," and "Boys Going to School," 1869; "The Duet," and "Only a Rabbit," 1870; "Rosy Cheeks," and "Lessons," 1871; "A Lovers' Quarrel," and "Little Butter-Cups," 1872; "Scandal," "Love in a Maze," and "Mistress Dorothy," 1873; "The Blue Girls of Canterbury," "Little Swansdown," "Dame Octavia Beaumont," and "Grandmamma's Christmas Visitors," 1874; "Mrs. Finch," "Caught," "Miss Caro Armitage," and "The Whip Hand," 1875; "A Dancing Lesson" and "My Lady

Bella," 1876; "The Old Pump-room, Bath," "The Judgment of Paris," and "Christmas Eve," 1877; "Sweet Margery," 1878; "Lilies, Oleanders, and the Pink," and "Orphans," 1879; "Follow My Leader," "Late for Church," and "Daphne," 1880; "The Ivory Door," and "The Coral Necklace," 1881; "Coracles on the Dee," "Pensive Daughter," and "Out for a Walk," 1882; "The Connoisseur," and "Sunflower," 1883; besides numerous portraits. Nearly all the above-named pictures were exhibited at the Royal Academy. Mr. Storey was elected an A.R.A. in April, 1876.

STORY, The Rev. Robert Herbert, born at Roseneath Manse, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1835, being son of the Rev. Robert Story, minister of that parish. He was educated at Edinburgh, Heidelberg, and St. Andrews; was appointed assistant-minister of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, in Feb., 1859; ordained there Sept. 20, 1859; presented by the Duke of Argyll in the same year to the parish of Roseneath on the death of his father, and inducted to the charge in Feb., 1860; and received the degree of D.D., *honoris causâ*, from the University of Edinburgh, April 22, 1874. Besides contributions to current literature of a minor character, he has published "Life of the Rev. Robert Story, including passages of Scottish Ecclesiastical History during the Second Quarter of the Present Century," 1862; "Christ the Consoler, being a Manual of Scripture, Hymns, and Prayers," 1864; "Memoir and Remains of Robert Lee, D.D.," 2 vols., 1870; "William Carstares: a Character and Career of the Revolutionary Epoch, 1649—1715," 1874; "Creed and Conduct: Sermons preached in Roseneath Church," 1878; "Health Haunts of the Riviera," 1880. As one of the founders of the Scottish "Church Service Society," and convener of its "editorial committee," he has had charge of its publication of "Euchologion: a Book of Common Order," now in the 4th edition; and has assisted in the promotion of the Liturgical restoration in the Church of Scotland. Dr. Story is a member of the "Moderate" or Broad Church party.

STORY, William Wetmore, born at Salem, Massachusetts, Feb. 19, 1819. A.B. (Harvard), 1838. He studied law under his father, Judge Joseph Story, and published several legal works, but subsequently devoted himself to sculpture and literature. Since 1848, he has passed most of his time in Italy, but is now in the United States, engaged upon a statue of Chief-Justice Marshall. Among his sculptures are numerous ideal figures and groups, many admirable busts, a statue of Edward Everett, and another of George Peabody for the Corporation of London. Among his prose publications are "Life and Letters of Joseph Story," 1851; "Roba di Roma, 1862; "The American Question," 1862; "Proportions of the Human Figure," 1866; "Graffiti d'Italia," 1869; and "Castle St. Angelo," 1877. In poetry he has published "Nature and Art," the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard, 1844; a volume of "Poems," 1847; "The Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem," 1870; and "Tragedy of Nero," 1875.

STOTS BASHI, Tycoon or Siogoun of Japan, was born in 1835, and usually resides in the palace at Jeddo. He received Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister Extraordinary to Japan, May 1, 1867, at the palace at Osaca.

STOUGHTON, The Rev. John, D.D., born at Norwich, Nov. 18, 1807, was educated at Highbury College, Islington, now incorporated with New College, St. John's Wood, and University College, London. He was appointed pastor of the Congregational Church, Windsor, in 1832, and thence removed to Kensington in 1843, where he re-

mained in office until 1875, and on his retirement received a presentation from his congregation of £3,000. He became Professor of Historical Theology and Homiletics in New College, St. John's Wood, the same year, which office he still retains. He received the degree of D.D. at Edinburgh in 1869; was Congregational Lecturer in 1855, and Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1856. He took an active part in the Conference at New York, 1873, and Basle, 1879, in connection with the Evangelical Alliance, of which he is an honorary secretary. Dr. Stoughton is the author of numerous works, of which the following are the principal: "Windsor in the olden Time," 1844; "Spiritual Heroes," 1848; "Ages of Christendom," 1856; "Church and State Two Hundred Years Ago," 1862; "Ecclesiastical History of England," 5 vols., 1867-74; "Haunts and Homes of Martin Luther," 1875; "Lights of the World," 1876; "Progress of Divine Revelation," 1878; "Our English Bible: its Translations and Translators," 1878; "Worthies of Science," "Introduction to Historical Theology," "Footprints of Italian Reformers," "William Wilberforce," and "William Penn," 1882. The large work on Ecclesiastical History, continued to the end of the last century, has been re-published in 6 vols., 1881, under the title of "Religion in England from the Opening of the Long Parliament to the end of the Eighteenth Century."

STOWE, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Lyman Beecher, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 15, 1811. She was associated with her sister Catharine in the labours of a school at Hartford in 1827, afterwards removed to Walnut Hill, near Cincinnati, and was married in 1832 to the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D. Mrs. Stowe wrote several tales and sketches, which were afterwards collected under the title of "The May Flower," 1849. In 1850 she contributed to the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as a serial. This was published in book-form in 1852, and met with great success; 313,000 copies were sold in the United States within three years and a half, and in all, over half a million copies, including a German edition. In Great Britain its sale was enormous. It has been translated into more than twenty languages, including Welsh, Russian, Armenian, Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese; there were fourteen different German and four different French versions; and it was dramatised in various forms. She subsequently published, "A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children," 1853; "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," giving the original facts and statements on which that work was based, 1853; and "The Christian Slave," a drama, founded upon "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 1855. "Uncle Sam's Emancipation" was issued in 1853. She visited Europe in 1853, and in the following year published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands." A little work entitled "Geography for My Children" was published in 1855, and the next year appeared her second anti-slavery novel, "Dred: a Tale of the Dismal Swamp," re-published in 1859 under the title of "Nina Gordon." In subsequent works Mrs. Stowe has delineated the domestic life of New England of fifty or a hundred years ago. Her other published works are, "Our Charley, and what to do with Him," 1859; "The Minister's Wooing," 1859; "The Pearl of Orr's Island," 1862; "Agnes of Sorrento," 1863; "Reply on Behalf of the Women of America to the Christian Address of many thousand Women of Great Britain," 1863; "The Ravages of a Carpet," 1864; "House and Home Papers," 1864; "Religious Poems," 1865; "Stories about our Dogs,"

1865; "Little Foxes," 1865; "Queer Little People," 1867; "Daisy's First Winter, and other Stories," 1867; "The Chimney Corner," 1868; "Men of Our Times; or, Leading Patriots of the Day," 1868; "Old-town Folks," 1869; "Little Pussy Willow," 1870; "Pink and White Tyranny," 1871; "Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories," 1871; "My Wife and I," 1872; "Palmetto Leaves," 1873; "Bett's Bright Idea, and other Tales," 1875; "We and Our Neighbours," 1875; "Footsteps of Our Master," 1876; "Bible Heroines," 1878; "Poganuc People: their Loves and their Lives," 1878; "A Dog's Mission," 1881. In Sept. 1869, Mrs. Stowe contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* and to *Macmillan's Magazine* an article entitled "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life," in which she accused Lord Byron of incest. This article evoked a storm of literary criticism, which was by no means allayed by the publication in 1870 of her work entitled "Lady Byron Vindicated." Mrs. Stowe's home is in Hartford, Connecticut, but she passes much of her time in Florida, where she has an orange plantation.

STRACHAN, The Right Rev. John Miller, M.D., Bishop of Rangoon, received his education in the University of Edinburgh. He took orders in 1862, and became incumbent of St. Thomé, Madras. He was appointed to the Bishopric of Rangoon when it became vacant by the resignation of Dr. Titcomb, and he was consecrated to that see by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, May 1, 1882.

STRAFFORD, Lord. *See* Enfield, Viscount.

STRATHNAIRN (Baron), Field-Marshal The Right Hon. Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.H., G.C.S.I., son of the late Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose, G.C.H., for many years member for Christ Church, British Minister at Berlin, &c. (who died in 1855), born in 1803, was educated at Berlin; entered the army in 1820; and after attaining the rank of Lieut. Col. became successively Consul-General in Syria, Secretary of Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte and Commissioner at the head-quarters of the French army in the East in 1855-56. While acting as Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte, he displayed, according to Mr. Kinglake, great foresight in urging upon the admiral in command of the Mediterranean fleet the policy of making a naval demonstration at the critical moment when Prince Menschikoff, by his domineering attitude, had nearly succeeded in intimidating the Sultan and his ministers. During the Indian mutiny the command of the Central India field force was bestowed upon him, and for his able services at this perilous period, culminating in the fall of Jhansi, he was created first a K.C.B. and afterwards a G.C.B., besides receiving the thanks of Parliament, and when the order of the Star of India was instituted, he was one of the earliest of the recipients of that honour. On the return to Europe of the late Lord Clyde, Sir Hugh Rose succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief in India, and it fell to his lot, while holding this high post, to superintend and direct the amalgamation of the Queen's forces with the armies of the late East India Company. By his zeal, energy, and professional skill on this occasion, he succeeded in reforming many old-standing abuses and defects, and greatly promoted the comfort and efficiency of the troops. He resigned the post of Commander-in-Chief in India in 1865, and took command of Her Majesty's forces in Ireland. In 1869 he was appointed to succeed the late Lord Gough in the command of the Royal Horse Guards; and in 1870 he resigned the command in Ireland. His lordship is a General in the army, and is regarded as one of the ablest of our general officers. He was made a D.C.L. at Oxford in

June, 1865, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Strathnairn, of Strathnairn, in the county of Nairn, and of Jhansi, East Indies, July 28, 1866. He was advanced to the rank of Field-Marshal in June, 1877.

STROSSMAYER, The Right Rev. Joseph, D.D., a prelate of the Roman Church, born at Essak, in Sclavonia, Feb. 4, 1815, received his education in the universities of Vienna and Padua, and on May 20, 1850, was consecrated Bishop of Bosnia and Sirmio. During the sittings of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican in 1869-70, he was constantly represented as an earnest opponent of the dogmatization of the infallibility of the Pope. Several journals went so far as to reproduce the text of a speech alleged to have been delivered at the Council by Mgr. Strossmayer; but in 1872 the Bishop addressed to the *Français* a letter in which he says:—"Latterly several liberal, or rather self-called liberal papers, have published a pretended speech, supposed to have been made by myself at the Vatican Council. I resolutely and absolutely deny ever having made any such discourse. I never said a word during the entire Council which could in any way diminish the authority of the Holy See, or tend to promote discord in the Church."

STUART, The Right Rev. Edward Craig, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Waiapu, Jan. 1, 1878, at Auckland, by the Metropolitan of New Zealand.

STUART, James, M.A., born at Balgonie works, Markinch, Fifeshire (of which works his father was owner), Jan. 2, 1843, was educated at home, afterwards at St. Andrews University, and then at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became Fellow of Trinity College in 1867, Assistant-Tutor of that College in 1868, first Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics in the University of Cambridge, Nov. 17, 1875. He graduated as third Wrangler in 1866; M.A. of the University of Cambridge in 1869; LL.D. of the University of St. Andrews in 1876. Professor Stuart has taken a leading part in popular education. He inaugurated the system of courses of educational lectures of a University standard in connection with Cambridge and Oxford, in Nottingham, Sheffield, and many other towns, on the system indicated by his experiments, and recommended by him to the universities. He has been instrumental in the foundation and establishment of several local colleges; has taken special interest in women's education, having originated the Ladies' Lectures in 1867, and the Cambridge Higher Examination for Women in 1868. He has been a consistent friend of all movements for the amelioration of the condition of women, and honorary Secretary of "La Fédération Britannique Continentale et Générale pour la rélévement de la moralité publique." He has taken an active part in the organization of university education, and especially in its adaptation to the wants of the engineering profession, having founded extensive workshops and drawing offices in the University of Cambridge. He is an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and member of the Council of the University of Cambridge; and Representative of the University and the governing bodies of the colleges at Bristol, Nottingham, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Aberystwith. He is the author of "Six Lectures to the Workmen of Crewe;" "Science and Religion, a Lecture;" "The New Abolitionists;" "A Letter on University Extension, addressed to the University of Cambridge," and a number of articles, speeches, and pamphlets on educational, scientific, and social questions.

STUBBS, The Rev. William, D.D. of Oxford, and honorary

LL.D. of Cambridge and Edinburgh; born at Knaresborough, June 21, 1825, was educated at the Grammar School, Ripon, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics and a third in mathematics, and was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College. He was ordained in 1848, became vicar of Navestock, Essex, in 1850, and Librarian to Archbishop Longley, at Lambeth, in 1862. He was Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the diocese of Rochester from 1860 till 1866, when he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. In 1867 he was elected Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; in 1876 an honorary Fellow of Balliol; and, in 1878, an honorary student of Christ Church. On Nov. 20, 1869, he was elected Curator of the Bodleian Library, *vice* Professor Conington, deceased; and in 1872 was chosen as a member of the Hebdomadal Council. In 1875 he was presented to the Rectory of Cholderton, Wilts. In 1879 he was appointed Canon Residentiary of S. Paul's; and in consequence resigned the rectory of Cholderton. He published, in 1850, "Hymnale secundum usum Sarum;" in 1858, "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum;" in 1860, "Tractatus de Sancta Cruce de Waltham;" edited, in 1863, "Mosheim's Institutes of Church History;" in 1864 and 1865, "Chronicles and Memorials of Richard I.," published by the Master of the Rolls; in 1867, the "Chronicle," ascribed to Benedict of Peterborough, in the same series; in 1868-71, the "Chronicle of Roger Hoveden;" in 1872-3, the "Memorial of Walter of Coventry;" in 1874, "Memorials of S. Dunstan;" and, in 1876, the "Works of Ralph de Diceto;" and several other books issued by the Master of the Rolls; in 1870, "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History, from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I.;" and published, in 1874, 1875, and 1878, "The Constitutional History of England, in its Origin and Development," 3 vols. Dr. Stubbs is a perpetual delegate of the Clarendon Press, Vice-President of the Surtees and Yorkshire Archæological Society, an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, a foreign member of the Bavarian Academy, a corresponding member of the Prussian Academy, of the American Academy of Arts, and of the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen. On March 30, 1882, he was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences.

SULLIVAN, Alexander Martin, second son of Mr. D. Sullivan, of Dublin, was born at Bantry, co. Cork, in 1830. While prosecuting his studies as an artist in Dublin and London, about 1853, he became connected with the newspaper and periodical press, and on the retirement of Mr., now Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in 1855, became connected with the *Nation* newspaper, of which he remained editor and proprietor up to the close of 1876. In 1857 he travelled for a few months in America, and published the result of a portion of his tour in a little work entitled "A Visit to the Valley of Wyoming." In 1868 he was twice prosecuted by the Government on two separate indictments for sedition arising out of the Manchester executions, and, being convicted on one, underwent four months' imprisonment in Richmond Gaol. While in prison, notice of his nomination as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year was made in the Municipal Council, of which he was a member; but he at once stopped the proceedings. On his release a committee was formed to present him with a National Testimonial, but he expressed his disinclination to be the recipient of any compliment pecuniarily valuable; and a sum of over £300, which had;

however, been received meantime by the committee, was bestowed by him as an initiatory subscription to the statue of Henry Grattan subsequently erected in College Green, executed by the late Mr. Foley, R.A., shortly previous to his decease. He was returned to Parliament, in the Home-Rule interest, as one of the members for the county of Louth, at the general election of Feb., 1874. Peculiar importance was supposed to attach to his election, from the fact of his having been chosen by the Home-Rule party as the opponent of the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, then President of the Board of Trade, and possessed of very great personal, political, and proprietorial influence in the county. Mr. Sullivan represented the county of Louth till the general election of 1880, when he was elected for Meath. He withdrew from Parliament in consequence of ill-health in 1882. He is the author of some historical and biographical works, including "New Ireland," a series of political sketches and personal reminiscences of Irish public life, which appeared in 1877. In 1876 he was admitted to the Irish Bar, and in 1877 the Benchers of the Inner Temple conferred on him the exceptional compliment of a "special call" to the English Bar. In 1876 he terminated his connection with Irish journalism, and soon afterwards, removing to London, devoted himself to practice in the legal profession. He is one of the original founders of the Home-Rule movement, in which he acts a leading part. He takes a very active interest in all questions of social reform, and is a prominent advocate of temperance movements. He is a Vice-President of the Dublin Working Men's Club, and has been Chairman of the Executive in the Irish Permissive Bill Association since its establishment. Mr. Sullivan married, in 1861, Frances Genevieve, only surviving daughter of the late John Donovan, Esq., of New Orleans.

SULLIVAN, Sir Arthur Seymour, was born in London, May 13, 1842. His father was principal Professor at Kneller Hall, the training school for British military bands. He received his first systematic instruction in music at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, under the Rev. Thomas Helmore, and he was still a chorister when, at the age of fourteen, he gained, the first time it was competed for, the Mendelssohn Scholarship. After two years study under Mr. (afterwards Sir Sterndale) Bennett, and Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Goss, he studied at Leipzig for three years at the Conservatorium. Upon his return to England in 1861, he brought with him his music to Shakspere's "Tempest," which was performed for the first time at the Crystal Palace. His next work was the cantata "Kenilworth," produced at the Birmingham Festival in 1864. This was followed by the Symphony in E (Crystal Palace), 1865; overture, "In Memoriam" (Norwich), 1866; overture, "Marmion" (Philharmonic), 1867; oratorio, "The Prodigal Son" (Hereford), 1868; overture, "Di Ballo" (Birmingham), 1869; "On Shore and Sea" (International Exhibition), 1871; Festival "Te Deum," to commemorate the recovery of the Prince of Wales (Crystal Palace), 1872; oratorio, "The Light of the World" (Birmingham), 1873; and the sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch" (Leeds), 1880. Mr. Sullivan has also produced the following popular and successful operas and operettas: "Cox and Box," 1866; "Contrabandista," 1867; "Thespis," 1872; "Trial by Jury," 1875; "Sorcerer," 1877; "H.M.S. *Pinafore*," 1878; "The Pirates of Penzance," 1879; "Patience," 1881; and "Iolanthe," 1882. His oratorio, "The Prodigal Son," was brought out at the Chester Musical Festival in 1882. In his song-writing, which

is extensive, his popularity has been greater, perhaps, than that of any other English composer. The honorary degree of Doctor in Music was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge in 1876; and a like honour by the University of Oxford in 1879. Sir A. Sullivan was Principal of the National Training School for Music from its foundation in 1876 to 1881. He was British Commissioner for music at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, when he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He is also a Knight of the Order of the House of Coburg. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, May 24, 1883.

SULLIVAN, Barry, tragedian, born at Birmingham, in 1824, made his first appearance on the stage at Cork, in 1840, when his success was so great that he determined to adopt the stage as a profession. After studying for some time in Ireland, he proceeded to Scotland, and joined the company of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, under the management of the late W. H. Murray; here he remained for several seasons, studying hard and making rapid strides in his profession; he then visited Paisley, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester. His reputation having reached the metropolis, he was engaged by Mr. B. Webster, and made his first appearance in London at the Haymarket Theatre, in Nov., 1851, in the character of Hamlet, with decided success. During his continuance at that theatre he repeatedly had the honour of appearing before the Queen and the late Prince Consort. He subsequently had engagements at the St. James's, Sadler's Wells, the Standard, and Drury Lane, and after making a farewell tour of the United Kingdom, sailed for America in Nov., 1857. He met with an enthusiastic reception throughout the United States and the new Dominion of Canada. Returning to London in May, 1860, he reappeared at the St. James's, &c.; he then made a second tour of the United Kingdom, and sailed for Australia in May, 1861, his success being so great that he played nearly one thousand nights in Melbourne alone. He also held several engagements at Sydney, and after paying a visit to Queensland, sailed from Brisbane for India, and reached England in June, 1866, thus completing a tour round the world. In the following September he reappeared at Drury Lane, in the characters of Richard III., Hamlet, Macbeth, &c. About 1869 and 1870 he was lessee of the Holborn Theatre.

SULLIVAN, The Right Hon. Edward, born at Mallow, in July, 1822, educated at Middleton School, county Cork, and at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term, 1848, obtained a silk gown in 1858, and was appointed Her Majesty's third Serjeant-at-law, on the promotion of Mr. Fitzgibbon to one of the Masterships in the Irish Court of Chancery, in 1860. He was Law Adviser to the Crown in 1861; Solicitor-General for Ireland from 1865 till March, 1866; and Attorney-General for Ireland from Dec., 1868, till Jan., 1870, when he was appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland in succession to the late Right Hon. John Edward Walsh. He sat in the Liberal interest for Mallow from July, 1865, till his elevation to the judicial bench.

SULLY, James, M.A., born at Bridgwater, Somersetshire, in 1842, was educated in the Independent College, Taunton, the Regent's Park College (one of the affiliated colleges of the University of London), and the University of Göttingen. He is M.A. and Gold Medallist of the University of London, where he graduated in 1866 and 1868. He took to a literary career in 1871, beginning as a contributor to the *Saturday*, *Fortnightly*, and *Westminster Reviews*. He is the author of "Sensations

and Intuition: Studies in Psychology and Æsthetics," 1874; and "Pessimism: a History and a Criticism," 1877. These works contain an exposition and a criticism of some of the leading philosophical questions of the day, devoting considerable space to German literature. He is also the author of articles on "Æsthetics" and "Dreams" in the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

SUTER, The Right Rev. Andrew Burn, D.D., born Nov. 30, 1830, educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at Cambridge, was Curate of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, in 1856, incumbent of All Saints', Spitalfields, in 1860, and was consecrated Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand, Aug. 24, 1866. Dr. Suter, who was for some time Secretary to the Church of England Young Men's Society, has published several sermons and lectures.

SWAINSON, William, naturalist, born about the close of the last century, published "Zoological Illustrations," in 1820; followed by "Exotic Conchology," in 1821; and by the "Naturalist's Guide," in 1822. Having been a frequent contributor to periodical literature of papers on his favourite studies, he wrote one of the volumes on Natural History which appeared in "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia," in 1834. His later works are "The Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds;" "The Natural History and Classification of Birds;" "The Natural History and Classification of Fishes;" "Animals in Menageries;" "The Habits and Instincts of Animals;" "The Birds of Western Africa," and "The Fly-catchers" (these two in Sir W. Jardine's Naturalist's Library); "A Treatise on Malacology;" "Ornithological Drawing;" "The History and Natural Arrangements of Insects." Mr. Swainson has, we believe, settled as a colonist in New Zealand.

SWEATMAN, The Right Rev. Arthur, D.D., Bishop of Toronto, was born in London, England, Nov. 19, 1834, being son of the late John Sweatman, M.D. He was educated at London University College, and is an honour graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1862 he was appointed to the curacy of St. Stephen's, Canonbury, and to the Mastership of the Moderns' Department of the Islington Proprietory School. On the invitation of Bishop Hellmuth, he accepted in 1865 the Head Mastership of Hellmuth Boys' College, London, Ontario, and at a later date became Clerical Secretary to the Synod of the Diocese of Huron and Secretary to the House of Bishops. Resigning his educational charge, he became assistant Rector of St. Paul's, Woodstock, U.C., and Archdeacon of Brant; and, during the Bishop of Huron's absence in England, acted as his commissary. In March, 1879, he succeeded Bishop Bethune in the see of Toronto.

SWEDEN and NORWAY, King of. (*See* Oscar II.)

SWINBURNE, Algernon Charles, son of the late Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne, by Lady Jane Henrietta, daughter of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, and grandson of Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton, Northumberland, was born in Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, London, April 5, 1837. He entered as a commoner at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1857, but left the university without taking a degree. He afterwards visited Florence, and spent some time with the late Walter Savage Landor. His first productions, "The Queen Mother," and "Rosamond," two plays, published in 1861, attracted but little attention. They were followed by "Atalanta in Calydon, a Tragedy," in 1864; "Chastelard, a Tragedy," in 1865; and "Poems and Ballads," in 1866. The latter work was very severely criticised, and led to a kind of literary warfare. In 1866,

Mr. W. M. Rossetti published "Poems and Ballads: a Criticism," and Mr. Swinburne himself, "Notes on Poems and Reviews." His later works are, "A Song of Italy," 1867; "William Blake: a Critical Essay," 1867; second edition, 1868; "Siena: a Poem," 1868; the second part of "Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition," 1868, the first part of which was written by Mr. W. M. Rossetti; "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic, Sept. 4, 1870;" "Songs before Sunrise," 1871, in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism; and "Bothwell, a Tragedy," 1874; "Essays and Studies," 1875; "A Note on Charlotte Brontë," 1877; "Poems and Ballads: second series," 1878; "A Study of Shakspere," 1879; "Studies in Song," 1881; "Tristram of Lyonesse," 1882; and "A Century of Roundels," 1883.

SYBEL, Heinrich von, one of the most eminent of living German historians, born at Düsseldorf, Dec. 2, 1817, studied history for four years at Berlin, under the famous Von Ranke, took his degrees at the University of Bonn, and became Extraordinary Professor there in 1844. The following year he was appointed ordinary Professor at Marburg, and in 1847 elected a member of the States of Hesse, and deputy in the Diet of Erfurt. Summoned to Bavaria in 1856, by Maximilian II., he became a member of the Munich Academy of Sciences, and was sent on several scientific missions. In 1861, however, he returned to Bonn as Professor, and was elected by that University a member of the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, being more recently returned to the Constituent Diet of the North German Confederation. He was appointed Director of the Prussian State Archives at Berlin in 1875. His principal work is a "History of the French Revolution," which has been translated into English by Mr. Walter C. Perry, from the third German edition. He is also the author of "Origin of Royalty in Germany," 1845; "The Rising of Europe against Napoleon I.," 1860; and "Minor Historical Writings," 2 vols., 1863-69.

SYLVESTER, James Joseph, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., was born Sept. 3, 1814, in London. He was educated at two private schools in London, at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as second Wrangler. He became Professor of Natural Philosophy at University College, London; Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, U. S.; Professor of Mathematics, after an interval of ten years, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; Professor, after an interval of five years, at the John Hopkins Unversity, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. He was for ten years reduced to make a living as an Actuary of Assurance Companies; founded the Law Reversionary Interest Society; and has been called to the Bar. In Dec., 1883, he was elected Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford. He has published Memoirs in the Royal Society's "Transactions," in *Crelle's Journal*, in the *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*, in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Institute of France, in other English, French, and Italian Journals, and in the American *Journal of Mathematics*, of which he is editor. He received the Royal Medal of the Royal Society in or about 1860, and the Copley Medal in 1880. He is Fellow of the Royal Society, Hon. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge (1880), Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, an Hon. LL.D. of Dublin and Edinburgh, a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of Naples, a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, of the Imperial and Royal Academies of Berlin, Göttingen, St. Petersburg, and Member Ordinary or Correspondent of very many other learned bodies in Europe and the United

States. Professor Sylvester is chiefly known as an algebraist, and as a friend and fellow-worker of Arthur Cayley. He has given a theory of Versification in a volume published under the title of "Laws of Verse;" is the inventor of the Plagiograph, the Geometrical Fan, and other Geometrico - Mechanical Instruments. He introduced into England, and greatly generalized, Peaucellier's method of Linkages on which he gave a lecture at the Royal Institution.

SYME, JOHN THOMAS IRVINE BOSWELL. (*See* BOSWELL.)

SYMONDS, JOHN ADDINGTON, born at Bristol, Oct. 5, 1840, was educated at Harrow School, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected, in 1862, to a fellowship at Magdalen College, in that University, and vacated it by his marriage. He has written "Introduction to the Study of Dante;" "Studies of the Greek Poets," 2 vols.; "Sketches in Italy and Greece;" "Renaissance in Italy," 5 vols.; "Sketches and Studies in Italy;" "Shelley" in the "English Men of Letters Series;" the article on "Italian History" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" a translation of the "Sonnets of Michael Angelo and Campanella;" "Many Moods," a volume of verse; "New and Old," a volume of verse; "Animi Figura," a volume of sonnets; and "Italian By-ways." All the above appeared between 1872 and 1883.

T.

TAGLIONI, MARIA, dancer, of Italian descent, was born at Stockholm, in March, 1804. Her father was ballet-master at some of the opera-houses on the Continent, and his daughter made her *début* in 1827 at the French Opera, where she achieved a great success, and increased her fame by visits to most of the capitals of Europe, appearing in London in 1838. In the exquisite airy style of her performance, dancing might truly be said to be "the poetry of motion." She was married to Count Gilbert de Voisins, and in 1847 retired from the stage. Madame Taglioni, who had been left a widow, lost all her property in the late Franco-German war. She is now established in London, and occupies herself in giving to young ladies lessons in dancing and deportment.

TAINE, HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE, a member of the French Academy, born April 21, 1828, at Vouziers (Ardennes), pursued his studies with brilliant success in the Collége Bourbon, gaining the prize of honour for rhetoric at the general competition of 1847, and being in the following year first on the list of those admitted to the Normal School (Section of Literature). After having obtained, in 1853, the diploma of Doctor in Letters by two theses—"De Personis Platonicis," and "Essai sur les Fables de La Fontaine"—he renounced the career of university teaching and brought out several works. Two of these, written in a most brilliant style, contained opinions diametrically opposed to the traditional doctrines of the University, and produced a great sensation. One was an "Essai sur Tite-Live," 1854, "crowned" by the French Academy, and designed by the author as an application and a demonstration of the system of Spinoza; the other, entitled "Philosophes Français due XIXe siècle," 1856, 2nd edition, 1860, sharply criticised the spiritualist philosophers and religious writers. These and many of his subsequent works were received with high favour by the materialist school. In March, 1863, M. Taine was appointed Examiner in Literature at the Military school of Saint-Cyr, and, in Oct., 1864, Professor of the History of Art and Æsthetics at the École des Beaux Arts. In June, 1868, he married the daughter of M. Denuelle, a rich

merchant. M. Taine was a candidate for the seat in the French Academy that had been vacated by the death of M. Thiers, but he was unsuccessful, being defeated by M. Henri Martin the historian. Martin got eighteen votes and Taine fifteen (June 13, 1878). Very soon afterwards, however, M. Taine gained the coveted seat among the forty, being elected on Nov. 14, 1878, in the place of M. de Lomenie. His reception into the French Academy took place on Jan. 15, 1880. In addition to the works already mentioned M. Taine has written:—"Voyage aux Eaux des Pyrénées," 1855; "Essais de Critique et d'Histoire," 1857; "La Fontaine et ses Fables," 1860; "Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise," 4 vols., 1864, translated into English by H. Van Laun, a work which being sent in to the competition of the French Academy was rejected by that learned body on account of the materialist and atheistical opinions it contained; "Idéalisme Anglais," a study on Carlyle, 1864; "Positivisme Anglais," a study on John Stuart Mill, 1864, translated into English by T. D. Haye, 1870; "Nouveaux Essais de Critique et d'Histoire," 1865; "Philosophie de l'Art," 1865; "Philosophie de l'Art en Italie," 1866; "Voyage en Italie," 2 vols., 1866; "Notes sur Paris: ou Vie et Opinions de M. Frédéric Thomas Graindorge," 1867; "L'Idéal dans l'Art," lectures delivered at the École des Beaux Arts, 1867; "Philosophie de l'Art dans les Pays-Bas," 1868; "Philosophie de l'Art en Grèce," 1870; "L'Intelligence," 1874; "Les Origines de la France Contemporaine," vol. i. "L'Ancien Régime," 1875, vol. ii. "La Révolution," 1878, vol. iii. "La Conquête Jacobine," 1881. M. Taine has contributed to the *Journal des Débats*, the *Revue de l'Instruction Publique*, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes* numerous and important articles, most of which have been reprinted in the volumes enumerated above.

TAMBERLIK, Henri, tenor singer, born at Rome in 1820, made his first appearance at Naples in 1841, and after visiting various parts of Europe, sang at Covent Garden Opera, London. He fulfilled engagements in North and South America, and sang at Paris in 1858, and again in 1869. In the latter year he established a large manufactory of firearms at Madrid. A report of his death was circulated in Feb. 1883, but was contradicted shortly afterwards.

TASMANIA, Bishop of. (*See* Sandford, Dr.)

TAUCHNITZ (Baron), Bernhard Christian, publisher at Leipzig, celebrated for his editions of Greek and Latin Classics, Hebrew and Greek Bibles, but best known to English travellers and writers for his neat continental editions of British authors, is a member of an old family of booksellers and printers, Karl Tauchnitz, half a century ago, having made himself famous for his cheap editions of the Classics. He was born at Schleinitz near Naumburg in 1816. He founded an independent establishment in 1837, and, in 1841, began his series of English authors. At that time there was no international copyright, yet he resolved to obtain the sanction of the authors to the republication of their works, and to pay them for permission to include them in his series. This collection consists of upwards of 2100 volumes, and is continually increasing. In order to mark his appreciation of the endeavours of Tauchnitz to familiarize in Germany the *chefs d'œuvre* of a literature of which he himself was so great an admirer, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of the late Prince Consort, raised him to the rank of Baron. In 1872, on the retirement of Mr. Crowe, he was appointed British Consul General for the Kingdom of Saxony, and in 1876 for the other Saxon Principalities. In 1877 he was called by the King

to the House of Peers of Saxony. His eldest son, Baron C. C. Bernhard, a Doctor of Laws, and British Vice-Consul, has been a partner in the house since 1866.

TAYLER, Frederick, painter in water-colours, born near Elstree, Herts, April 30, 1804, became a contributor to the exhibitions of the old Water-colour Society in 1831, his pictures being chiefly taken from subjects in Highland, rural, and sporting life; such as the "Hawking Parties" of past times; "Unkennelling" and "Calling out of Cover" of modern times; "Troopers of Two Centuries since," "Wayside Travellers" and "Harvest Carts" of to-day. Some of his earlier "Scenes on the Moors" were painted in conjunction with the late Mr. George Barrett. Occasionally he has executed compositions of importance from Sir W. Scott's works, in which his spirited style in the painting of horses and dogs is turned to good account, as in the "Festival of the Popinjay," in 1854. He went to Paris as one of the jurors in the Fine Art Department of the French Great Exhibition in 1855, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Mr. Tayler, who has illustrated several books, including an edition of Sir Roger de Coverley, and many of whose etchings are to be found in the works of the Etching Club, of which he is a member, was unanimously elected President of the Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1858. He resigned that office in June, 1871.

TAYLOR, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., dramatist and essayist, son of George Taylor, Esq., of Witton Hall, Witton-le-Wear, co. Durham, by his marriage with Miss Eleanor Ashworth, was born at Middleham, co. Durham, in 1800. He entered the Colonial Office as assistant junior clerk in Jan. 1824, and was promoted to be a senior clerk a year later. He was made D.C.L. *honoris causâ* at Oxford; and in 1873 was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in recognition of his long public services at the Colonial Office. He has written the following dramas: "Isaac Comnenus," "Philip Van Artevelde," "Edwin the Fair," "A Sicilian Summer," and "St. Clement's Eve," published respectively in 1827, 1834, 1842, 1850, 1862. "The Statesman," a book containing views and maxims respecting the transaction of public business, which had been suggested to the author, as he himself declares, by twelve years of official life in the civil service, was published as early as 1836. It was followed by "Notes from Life," based on his own experience, consisting of Essays on such subjects as Choice in Marriage, Humility and Independence, the Life Poetic, and Children; and "Notes from Books," including an essay on "The Ways of the Rich and Great;" and three others on modern poets, reprinted from the *Quarterly Review*, both published in 1848. A collected edition of his poetical works in 3 vols., was published in 1863.

TAYLOR, The Rev. Isaac, M.A., LL.D., born at Stanford Rivers, Essex, is the representative of the well-known literary family of the Taylors of Ongar, and eldest son of the late Isaac Taylor, author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm." He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 19th Wrangler, 1853; M.A. 1857). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him, *honoris causâ*, by the University of Edinburgh in 1879. He was Curate of Trottersclife, Kent, 1857-60; of Kensington, 1860-61; and of St. Mark, North Audley Street, 1862-65; Vicar of St. Mathias, Bethnal Green, 1865-69; and Vicar of Holy Trinity, Twickenham, from 1869 to 1875, when he was collated to the rectory of Settrington, Yorkshire. He was rural dean of Hampton and Staines in 1874-75. Mr. Taylor is the author of various works, including a translation of Becker's "Charicles," 2nd edit. 1854; "Words

and Places, or Etymological Illustrations of History, Ethnology, and Geography," 5th edit. 1864; "The Family Pen, Memorials Biographical and Literary of the Taylor Family of Ongar," 2 vols., 1867; "Etruscan Researches," 1874; "The Etruscan Language," 1876: "Greeks and Goths, a Study on the Runes," 1879; "Ueber den Ursprung des gaglotischen Alphabets" in the "Archiv für Slavische Philologie," Berlin, 1881; and "The Alphabet: an Account of the Origin and Development of Letters," 2 vols. 1883.

TCHERNAIEFF, Michael Gregorovitch, a Russian general, born Oct. 24, 1828, entered the Russian military service in 1847, distinguished himself greatly in the Crimean war, and attained the rank of a General of Infantry. On the conclusion of the Crimean war he was first appointed chief of the staff of a division in Poland, and in 1858 he was sent to Orenburg in the capacity of Aide du Chef de la ligne du Syr Dariar. In 1859 he commanded an expedition on Lake Aral, to support the Khirgiss tribes, at war with the Khivans. After a period of service as quartermaster-general of the left flank of the line held by the army of the Caucasus, Tchernaieff for some time acted as chief of the staff of the corps at Orenburg. Next he was placed in command of an expeditionary force consisting of 1000 men, with instructions to march from Orenburg, through the passes of the mountains bounding Siberia on the south, and across the steppes of Turkestan, and to effect a junction with another detachment under Colonel Verevkin which had set out from Semipalatinsk, in Siberia. The junction occurred in the vicinity of the town of Tchemkend, then occupied by the Khokanians. This town Tchernaieff took by assault, and immediately he afterwards unsuccessfully attacked (Oct. 1864) the important city of Tashkend, some 80 miles south of Tchemkend, and also in possession of the Khokanians. Having wintered at Tchemkend, he renewed successfully the attempt on Tashkend (June 27, 1865). It is said that he had received specific instructions to content himself with the position of Tchemkend, and to refrain from any further efforts to extend the Russian domination further southward. Tchernaieff disobeyed his orders, took Tashkend, was afterwards received most enthusiastically at St. Petersburg, and received a sabre of honour from the Emperor in recognition of his military enterprise; but from that date he was not actively employed in the Russian service. After a time he retired from the army, and passed a legal examination qualifying him to adopt the profession of a notary, when the Emperor begged him to re-enter the army. He did so in compliance with the Imperial request, and was reinstated in his rank. After vainly waiting a whole year for active employment, he again retired from the army, and purchased the *Ruski Mir*, a journal which boldly advocated Slav interests, and of which, after he had quitted the military service altogether, in July, 1874, he became the recognised editor. When in 1875 the insurrection in Herzegovina broke out, he opened a subscription in its behalf, and afterwards, in the summer of 1876, he went to Belgrade and took the command-in-chief of the Servian army. The campaign was most disastrous to the Servians, although their army was largely reinforced by Russian volunteers. Tchernaieff's proclamation of Prince Milan as King of Servia was much censured at the time as a rash and foolish act. Mr. Archibald Forbes, in a memoir, from which most of the above facts have been derived, claims for General Tchernaieff that, after the battle of the 1st of Sept., he, single and unaided, by his force of character effected the prolongation of the unequal struggle for

two months. General Tchernaieff left St. Petersburg Sept. 12, 1882, for Tashkend, to take up the reins of Government there.

TECK (Prince and Duke of), His Serene Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Count of Hohenstein, only son of Duke Alexander of Würtemburg and the Countess Hohenstein, was born Aug. 27, 1837. By the German law, the marriage of his mother to Duke Alexander was only recognised as morganatic, and consequently Prince Teck and his two sisters bore the titles of Count and Countesses of Hohenstein until Dec. 1, 1863, when a royal decree of the king of Würtemberg conferred upon them the title of Prince and Princess Teck. His Royal Highness served in the Austrian army, but resigned his commission in 1866. He married the Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge June 12, and was created an hon. G.C.B. (civil division), July 6, 1866.

TEGETMEIER, William B., F.Z.S., of German extraction, born at Colnbrook, Bucks, in 1816, and educated for the medical profession at University College, London. Mr. Tegetmeier is well known as a writer on natural history. He is the author of "The Poultry Book," "Pigeons," "The Natural History of the Pheasants," "Monograph of the Cranes," &c., and as having republished many rare ornithological treatises, as "Boddaert's Planches Enluminées" and "Moore's Columbarium." He has devoted much attention to the variation of species, and greatly assisted Mr. Charles Darwin in the preparation of his volumes on "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," and other works. Mr. Tegetmeier is editor of several departments in the *Field* newspaper.

TEMPLE, The Right Rev. Frederick, D.D., Bishop of Exeter, son of an officer in the army, born Nov. 30, 1821, was educated at the Grammar School at Tiverton, and proceeding to Oxford, became Scholar of Balliol College, and took his degree of B.A. in 1842 as a double first-class. He was elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college, and, having been ordained in 1846, was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, near Twickenham, in 1848. This post he resigned in 1855; and having held an Inspectorship of Schools during the interval, was appointed, on the resignation of Dr. Goulburn, in 1858, Head Master of Rugby School. Dr. Temple, who was a Chaplain to the Queen, gained some notoriety in 1860 as the author of the first of the seven "Essays and Reviews," which caused so much controversy soon after their appearance. At the general election of 1868, Dr. Temple took an active part in Warwickshire in support of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church; and the Premier nominated him to the bishopric of Exeter, in succession to the late Dr. Philpotts — an appointment which caused considerable commotion in clerical circles. The confirmation of Dr. Temple's election took place Dec. 8, 1869, at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, when Bishop Trower, as the representative of a portion of the clergy who were opposed to Dr. Temple, because he was the author of one of the "Essays and Reviews," instructed counsel to oppose the election. Counsel were accordingly heard on both sides, and Dr. Temple's election was confirmed by the Vicar-General. Dr. Temple received episcopal consecration at Westminster, Dec. 21, 1869, together with the bishops-elect of Bath and Wells, and of the Falkland Islands. Dr. Temple published "Sermons preached in Rugby Chapel, in 1858-60," in 1861. In April, 1883, he was elected Bamp-

ton Lecturer at Oxford for the ensuing year.

TEMPLE, Sir Richard, Bart., G.C.S.I., entered the third class of the Bengal civil service in 1846, and eventually was appointed Political Resident at Hyderabad. He was Foreign Secretary and a Member of Council to the Governor-General of India from 1868 to 1874. He was appointed President of the Statistical Committee in 1868; also Secretary to the Order of the Star of India. In Jan., 1874, he was appointed to superintend the relief operations in the famine-stricken districts of Bengal. He became Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1875; was created a baronet in Aug., 1876; and was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Jan., 1877, which office he held till March, 1880. He was nominated an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, Jan. 1, 1878. He is the author of "Men and Events of my Time in India," 1882; and "Oriental Experience: a selection of essays and addresses delivered on various occasions," 1883.

TENNIEL, John, artist, son of Mr. John Baptist Tenniel, born in London, in 1820, was educated at Kensington. At a very early age he showed a taste for art, and whilst a boy his first picture was exhibited, and sold at the Gallery of British Artists in Suffolk Street. He studied art in his own way, and may be said to have been entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the Cartoon competitions in Westminster Hall in 1845, painted a fresco in the Palace at Westminster, and has only produced a few pictures since, chiefly for private collections. In 1851 he became a member of *Punch*'s "staff," and from that time has contributed to the illustration of that periodical. He has illustrated, wholly or in part, many Christmas books and other works; amongst which may be mentioned "Æsop's Fables," "Lalla Rookh," "The Ingoldsby Legends," and *Once a Week*.

TENNYSON, Alfred, D.C.L., F.R.S., Poet Laureate, third son of the late Rev. G. C. Tennyson, the elder brother of the late Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, was born in 1809, at his father's parsonage, at Somerby, Lincolnshire; his mother, who died in 1865, being a daughter of the Rev. Stephen Fytche. He was educated by his father, and in due course proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1829 he gained the Chancellor's Medal by a poem in blank verse, entitled "Timbuctoo." With the exception of a volume of poems published in conjunction with his brother Charles, when they were boys, and a prize poem, composed whilst an undergraduate at Cambridge, Mr. Tennyson did not publish anything till 1830, when "Poems chiefly Lyrical" appeared, and from 1842 the steady and rapid growth of his fame may be traced. The two volumes then issued were in part merely a republication, but the most important poems were those added to his former productions. It was at once apparent that the author of the "Mort d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall," the "May Queen," and the "Two Voices," was entitled to take the first rank among English poets, a reputation which was more than sustained by the two great works which followed. So well known and popular, indeed, had Mr. Tennyson become after the publication of "In Memoriam," in 1850, that it seemed only a "matter of course," upon the death of Wordsworth, in 1851, that the privilege of wearing "the laurel greener from the brows of him who uttered nothing base" should be offered to him. The "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" was published in 1852, on the morning of the funeral; and since that occurrence few events of more than

ordinary interest in the eyes of Englishmen have taken place without eliciting from the Laureate some poem worthy of the occasion. He has written "Poems chiefly Lyrical," published in 1830; "Poems," in 1832; "Poems," 2 vols., in 1842; "The Princess, a Medley," in 1847; "In Memoriam," issued anonymously, in 1850, being a series of elegies—a tribute of affection to the memory of Arthur Hallam, a son of the eminent historian, and the chosen friend of the poet in his earlier days at Cambridge; "Maude, and other Poems," in 1855; "The Idylls of the King," in 1858; "Enoch Arden, and other Poems," in 1864; "The Holy Grail, and other Poems," published Dec. 15, 1869; "The Window, or the Songs of the Wrens," in 1870; and "Gareth and Lynette," in 1872. "A Concordance to the entire Works of Alfred Tennyson," published in 1869, is a remarkable proof of the Laureate's wondrous popularity. At the Commemoration of 1855, the University of Oxford, giving expression to the universal feeling of England, conferred on the poet the honorary degree of D.C.L., and the fellows of his own college, Trinity, Cambridge, endorsing the judgment of the sister university, subscribed to purchase his bust (by Woolner), which they have placed in the vestibule of their library, and in 1869 they unanimously elected him an honorary fellow of the college. In 1879 Mr. Tennyson republished "The Lover's Tale," a poem which was originally printed in 1833, but soon withdrawn from circulation. In the re-issue it is accompanied with a reprint of the sequel, a work of the author's mature life, "The Golden Supper." Among his dramatic compositions are, "Queen Mary," 1875; "Harold," 1876; "The Cup," a play which was represented at the Lyceum Theatre, Jan. 3, 1881, Mr. Irving taking the principal character; and "The Promise of May," a drama in three acts, brought out at the Globe Theatre, Nov. 11, 1882. In Dec., 1883, Mr. Tennyson accepted the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, but when this memoir was printed it had not been announced what title he would assume.

TERRY, Miss Ellen Alice, actress, was born at Coventry, Feb. 27, 1848, and made her first appearance on the stage at the Princess's Theatre, under the management of Mrs. Charles Kean, playing "Manilius" in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale," "Puck," "Prince Arthur," &c., and remaining with the Keans until they gave up management in London. Miss Terry next appeared at the Royalty Theatre, and afterwards at the Haymarket, playing "Hero" in "Much Ado about Nothing," and learning her first steps in legitimate comedy in this, the London Comedy Theatre. Then followed a short engagement at the Queen's Theatre, with Mr. and Mrs. Wigan at the head of affairs, playing in Charles Reade's "Double Marriage," "Still Waters run Deep," and "Katherine," in the "Taming of the Shrew," and acting for the first time with Mr. Henry Irving. Leaving the stage for seven years, she returned to the Queen's Theatre, making her re-appearance in "Philippa Chester" in Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir." In 1875, Miss Terry was engaged by Mr. Bancroft to play at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, "Portia," "Clara Douglas," in Lord Lytton's "Money," and various other plays. In 1876, Lord Lytton's play "The House of Darnley" was produced by Mr. John Hare, at the Court Theatre, and in this play we find Miss Terry taking the principal character. Then followed at the same theatre, "New Men and Old Acres," and Mr. W. G. Wills' "Olivia." She remained at the Court Theatre until Mr. Hare gave

up its direction. On Mr. Irving taking the management of the Lyceum Theatre, he was enabled to secure the services of Miss Ellen Terry, who made her first appearance at that theatre on Dec. 30, 1878, playing "Ophelia" to the "Hamlet" of Mr. Irving. "Hamlet" was followed by "The Lady of Lyons," in which she played "Pauline." She afterwards took in succession the parts of "Portia" in the "Merchant of Venice;" "Ruth Meadows" in "Eugene Aram;" "Queen Henrietta Maria" in "Charles I.;" "Camina" in Tennyson's play "The Cup;" "Desdemona" to the "Othello" and "Iago" of Mr. Irving and Mr. Edwin Booth played alternately; and "Juliet" to the "Romeo" of Mr. Irving. On Oct. 11, 1882, "Much Ado about Nothing" was presented, in which piece Miss Terry played "Beatrice" to the "Benedick" of Mr. Irving. In Oct., 1883, Miss Terry went with Mr. Irving and the other members of the Lyceum company on a tour to the United States.

TEWFIK PASHA (Mohammed Tewfik), Khedive of Egypt, was born Nov. 10, 1852, being the eldest son of the late Khedive Ismail. He succeeded to the Vice-royalty of Egypt by a decree of the Ottoman Empire, Aug. 8, 1879, upon the forced abdication of his father, and received the investiture on Aug. 14. He is the sixth ruler of Egypt in the dynasty of Mohammed Ali Pasha, who was appointed Vali or Governor in 1806, and who in 1841 got the Sultan, with the five Great Powers of Europe, to settle the hereditary principality in his own family. Ali had rebelled against the Sultan, encouraged by the French Government of that day, and had made himself absolute master of the country. He was succeeded in 1848 by his son, Ibrahim Pasha, who lived but two months after his elevation. The next ruler, Abbas Pasha, a son of Mohammed Ali's second son, reigned six years. In 1854 he was strangled by order of the Sultan, as a punishment for attempted treason. Said Pasha, a third son of Mohammed Ali Pasha succeeded on the death of Abbas; but Said also died in 1863, whereupon his nephew, Ismail Pasha, second son of Ibrahim, born in Jan., 1829, became ruler in his turn. The title of Khedive was conferred upon him instead of that of Vali by an Imperial firman in 1866. At the same time the law of succession was altered from that which had been established in 1841. Instead of succession devolving, as heretofore, according to the usual principles of Mohammedan law, upon the senior male descendant of the founder of the dynasty, it was to go to Ismail's eldest son, and thenceforth in the same order of primogeniture, excluding the other branches of Mohammed Ali's family. This favour was granted to the late Khedive in 1866 by Sultan Abdul Aziz, in consideration of a large money payment, but in violation of the ancient and sacred law, and of the Convention with the Foreign Powers. The consequence of that arrangement of 1866 was the accession of Tewfik in 1879, instead of Halim, the fourth son of Mohammed Ali. Prince Tewfik was President of the Council at the time of the *coup d'état* of his father, but resigned the post immediately afterwards. The principal events of his reign have been narrated in our notice of Arabi (*q.v.*). Tewfik married in Jan., 1873, the Princess Emineh, daughter of the late El Hamy Pasha, and has two sons and two daughters.

THEED, William, an eminent sculptor, was born at Trentham, Staffordshire, in 1804, and received his education at Ealing. His principal works are a marble group of the Queen and Prince Consort, life size, at Windsor Castle; a colossal bronze statue of the Prince Consort at Coburg, and a replica for Sydney, New South Wales; a third colossal

bronze of the Prince at Balmoral, also one the natural size of life, in marble at Balmoral Castle; a marble statue of the Duchess of Kent, life size, at Frogmore; a monument in marble, to the memory of the Duchess of Gloucester, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; a colossal bronze statue of Sir Isaac Newton, erected at Grantham, 12 feet in height; a life-size sitting statue of Sir Humphrey Cheetham in the Cathedral in Manchester; twelve bronze reliefs, subjects from English history, in the House of Lords; Burke, in marble, heroic size; Hallam, the historian, in St. Paul's; Mackintosh, the historian's monument in Westminster Abbey; and a marble mural monumental bust and allegorical figures to the memory of Sir Herbert Edwards, in Westminster Abbey; a marble statue, heroic size, of Sir William Peel, of the Naval Brigade, in Greenwich Hospital; another colossal statue in marble, of Sir William Peel, at Calcutta; and a third in Sandy Church, Bedfordshire; a statue of the late Lord Derby in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and one in the Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall; and a colossal marble statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, erected at Huddersfield. Mr. Theed recently erected the very colossal marble group of "Africa," being one of the principal corners of the Albert Memorial, and has executed a statue of the late Henry Booth for Liverpool, one of Mr. Villiers for the New Town Hall, Manchester; and a marble group of Hagar and Ishmael being driven out into the Wilderness by Abraham.

THOMAS, Arthur Goring, was born at Ratton, near Eastbourne, Sussex, Nov. 21, 1851, and educated at Haileybury College. He received his musical education under M. Émile Durand, Professor in the Conservatoire at Paris, with whom he studied privately for more than two years, commencing in May, 1874. He then joined the Royal Academy of Music, and studied there for three years, first with Dr. Sullivan, and then with Mr. Prout. He twice gained the annual medal for composition at the Academy in 1879 and 1880. His chief compositions published and performed in public are, a cantata, "The Sun-worshippers," composed for the Norwich Festival, 1881; three dramatic concert scenas; Psalm for solo, chorus, and orchestra; "Esmeralda," a four act opera, composed for the Carl Rosa Opera Company, and produced in 1883; and various songs, His principal unpublished works are "The Light of the Harem," an opera in three acts; another concert scena, morceaux for violin and piano; and ballet music.

THOMAS, Charles Louis Ambroise, a French musical composer, born at Metz, Aug. 5, 1811, son of a distinguished professor of music, he was already far advanced in his artistic studies, and had acquired some skill as a player on the piano and violin, when he entered the Conservatoire in 1828. There he studied the piano under Zimmerman, harmony and accompaniment under Dourlen, and composition under Lesueur. He carried off the first prize for the piano in 1829, the first prize for harmony in 1830, and the grand prize of Rome, at the competition of 1832. After his return from Italy, he produced in succession, at the Opéra Comique, the following works:—"La Double Échelle, 1837; "La Perruquier de la Régence," 1838; "Le Panier Fleuri;" and at the Opera: "La Gipsy," ballet, composed conjointly with Benoist, 1839; "Carline," 1840; "Le Comte de Carmagnola," 1841; "Le Guerillero," 1842; "Angélique et Médor," 1843; "Le Caïd," his first great success, 1849; "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Été," 1850; "Raymond," 1851; "La Tonelli," 1853; "La Cour de Célimène," 1855; "Psyche," 1856; "Le Carnaval de Venise," 1857; "Le Roman

d'Elvine," 1860; "Mignon," 1866; "Hamlet," a grand opera, represented for the first time on the stage March 9, 1868, and the hundredth repetition of which was prevented by the burning of the old Opéra House in the Rue Lepeletier, Oct. 23, 1873; "Mignon," altered into a grand opera for the Baden Theatre, 1869; "Gilles et Gilletin," a comic opera in one act, produced successfully at the Opéra Comique in April, 1874, in spite of the opposition of the composer; and "Françoise de Rimini," another grand opera, 1877. M. Ambroise Thomas has also composed a Requiem Mass, fantasias, nocturnes, rondos, &c. He was elected a member of the Académie des Beaux Arts in succession to Spontini, in 1851; was appointed "Officier d'Instruction Publique" in Dec., 1869; and replaced Auber as Director of the Conservatoire de Musique in 1871. He has been a Commander of the Legion of Honour since 1868.

THOMAS, The Rev. David, D.D., is a native of Tenby, South Wales, born Feb. 1, 1813, and was educated at Newport Pagnel. He entered upon his work as an Independent minister in 1841. Having accepted a charge at Stockwell, he started *The Homilist*, a monthly periodical, of which fifty volumes have been issued. On the motion of Dr. Baird, the College of Waynesburgh, in the United States, conferred upon him the degree of D.D., *honoris causâ*. Dr. Thomas is the author of "The Philosophy of Happiness;" "A Biblical Liturgy;" "Resurrections: Thoughts on Duty and Destiny," 1862; "The Genius of the Gospel, a Homiletic Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew," 1864; "A Homiletic Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles," 1870; "The Practical Philosopher: a Daily Monitor for the Business Men of England," 1873; and "Problemata Mundi: an Exegetical and Homiletical Commentary on the Book of Job," 1878. He is also author and founder of the "Homilistic Library," of which the first volume, "The Book of Psalms exegetically and practically considered," was issued in 1882. He is the editor of "The Augustine Hymn Book." He originated the University for Wales, also the Working Man's Club and Institute Union, of which the late Lord Brougham was the President. Dr. Thomas took a prominent part in the movement for the cheapening and improvement of the daily press.

THOMAS, Edward, F.R.S., born in London, Dec. 31, 1813, is son of the eminent surgeon of his day, H. Leigh Thomas, F.R.S., and grandson of the distinguished Scotchman, William Cruikshank, F.R.S., the associate in science of the great John Hunter. The traditions of the family pointed preferentially to a medical career, but an offer of a civil appointment in the East India Company's Service, in those days, charmed many a youth to seek the fabled attractions of the East. In the ordinary course Mr. Thomas went through his studies at that excellent institution, the College of Haileybury, and passed on to his higher duties in India in 1832. By the appreciative consideration of Lord William Bentinck, he was sent to learn his early lessons in administration under one of the most experienced officers and warmest friends of the natives of India, Mr. G. W. Trail, Commissioner in Kumaon, a section of the Himalaya still retaining so many of its aboriginal traditions. Mr. Thomas's service in India was interrupted by frequent failures of health, which involved temporary returns to England. He had, however, an opportunity of serving in the Punjaub, under Lord Dalhousie, to whom he so commended himself that on the departure of Sir Henry Elliot to the Cape of Good Hope, in 1852, Mr. Thomas was invited to accept the high duties of the Foreign Office—"the then Blue

Riband" of the Indian Civil Service—a risk his medical advisers refused to sanction. After a brief visit to England, Mr. Thomas returned to India to complete the period required for a reduced pension, and was for a short time Judge of Delhi—before the Mutiny—and latterly superintending Judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. Since his retirement from the service, Mr. Thomas has occupied himself with his favourite studies on the history and antiquities of India and the learning of the East, in its larger sense—for which his previous training had, in a measure, prepared him: studies, the nature of which are perhaps better appreciated abroad, but Mr. Thomas has the satisfaction both of their frank acceptance on the Continent, and their more prized recognition at home by the Royal Society, which but seldom accords its favours to mere literary or antiquarian work. He has written, among a long series of papers, ranging over many years, "Essays on Indian Antiquities, primarily devoted to the condensation of the discoveries of James Prinsep, with ample additions and varied original contributions by the Editor," 2 vols., 1858; "Ancient Indian Numerals," in the *Journal Asiatique de Paris*, 1863; "Early Sassanian Inscriptions, Seals, and Coins," 1868; "The Chronicles of the Pathán Kings of Delhi," 1871, with a supplement on the "Revenue Resources of the Mughal Empire;" "Ancient Indian Weights," forming the introductory essay of "The International Numismata Orientalia," 1877; a publication he originated. In Jan., 1873, he was elected a corresponding member of the French Institute, for his contributions to Oriental numismatic archæology, and latterly has attained the honour of a similar rank in the Academy of St. Petersburg.

THOMAS, The Right Rev. Mesac, D.D., Bishop of Goulburn (Australia), was born at Typoeth, Cardiganshire, in 1816, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843, D.D. 1863). After officiating as a curate at Birmingham, he became Vicar of Tuddenham, Suffolk, 1843-45; incumbent of Attleborough, Warwickshire, 1845-51; and was secretary to the Colonial and Continental Church Society from the latter date until 1863, when he was consecrated first Bishop of Goulburn. His diocese, erected in 1863, out of a portion of the Sydney diocese, is bounded on the north by the 34° of south latitude, on the west by South Australia, and on the south by Victoria.

THOMPSON, Edward Maunde, born May 4, 1840, in Jamaica, was educated at Rugby. He was appointed an Assistant in the British Museum in May, 1861, became Assistant-Keeper of the MSS. in 1871, and was appointed Keeper of the MSS. in succession to Mr. Bond, in 1878. Mr. Thompson, who is a barrister of the Middle Temple, has edited "Chronicon Angliæ, 1328-1388" (in the Rolls Series), 1874; "Letters of Humphrey Prideaux" (for the Camden Society), 1875; "Chronicon Adæ de Usk, 1377-1404" (for the Royal Society of Literature), 1876; "Correspondence of the Family of Hatton" (for the Camden Society), 1878. He is joint editor of the publications of the Palæographical Society.

THOMPSON, Sir Henry, F.R.C.S., born at Framlingham, Suffolk, Aug. 6, 1820, and educated at University College, London, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of University College Hopital, London, in 1853, Surgeon in 1863, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in 1866. He gained the Jacksonian Prize of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1852, with his essay on "The Pathology and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra," and the same prize in 1860, with an essay on "The Healthy and Morbid Anatomy of the Prostate Gland," both of which

have been published. He is the author of "Practical Lithotomy and Lithotrity," published in 1863, and was appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to the late King of the Belgians in 1863, and to the present King in 1866. He was made a corresponding member of the Society of Surgery in Paris in 1859, honorary member of l'Accademia de' Quiriti at Rome, an Officer of the Order of Leopold in 1864, and a Commander of the same Order in 1876. He was knighted in 1867. An article written by him in the *Contemporary Review*, in 1873, drew public attention to the subject of cremation. Sir Henry has since written other articles on the same subject; and, in the *Contemporary Review* in 1874, a paper on "The Prayer for the Sick: hints towards a serious attempt to estimate its value." Sir Henry Thompson studied painting under Mr. Elmore and Mr. Alma Tadema, and he has frequently exhibited pictures at the Royal Academy.

THOMPSON, The Rev. William Hepworth, D.D., F.S.A., born at York, March 27, 1810, was educated privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Scholar in 1830, a Fellow in 1834, Assistant Tutor in 1837, and Tutor in 1844. He was elected Regius Professor of Greek in Cambridge University, and made a Canon of Ely in 1853, and on the death of Dr. Whewell in 1866 was appointed to the mastership of Trinity College. In addition to editing Archer Butler's Lectures on Ancient Philosophy, he is the author of papers on Plato and Isocrates read before the Cambridge Philosophical Society; of a "Sermon preached in Trinity College Chapel at the Commemoration;" of editions of the Phædrus and Gorgias of Plato (1871), with dissertations and notes. He was appointed a member of the Public Schools Commission in 1861, and is a member of the governing bodies of Eton and Westminster Schools, and of Cheltenham College, and an honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral.

THOMS, William John, F.S.A., son of the late N. Thoms, Esq., Secretary of the first Commission of Revenue Inquiry, was born in Westminster, Nov. 16, 1803, and commenced life as a clerk in the Secretary's Office, Chelsea Hospital, occupying his leisure in contributing to the *Foreign Quarterly Review* and other periodicals. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1838, and is a Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries of Edinburgh and Copenhagen, and was from 1838 to 1873 Secretary of the Camden Society. His first publication, "A Collection of Early Prose Romances," appeared in 1828, and reached a second edition. He has compiled "Lays and Legends of Various Nations," published in 1834; "Book of the Court," in 1838; "Three Notelets on Shakspere," in 1865; and "Hannah Lightfoot, Queen Charlotte, and the Chevalier D'Eon, Dr. Wilmot's Polish Princess, &c.," in 1867; and has edited "Anecdotes and Traditions," published in 1839; "Stow's Survey of London," in 1842; and "Caxton's Reynard the Fox," in 1844. Mr. Thoms was the projector and editor of *Notes and Queries*, which he was enabled to carry out most successfully, in consequence of the personal regard felt for him by a large circle of literary friends, who on his retirement from it in Oct., 1873, not only presented him with an elegant silver tea-service, but honoured him with a complimentary dinner. Mr. Thoms has lately paid much attention to ultra-Centenarianism, and, in 1873, published his "Longevity of Man," the first book in which it was shown that cases of extreme old age, like all other matters of fact, should not be accepted except upon most satisfactory evidence. Mr. Thoms has held for many years an appointment in the House of Lords; in 1863, without any application on

his part, he was appointed Deputy-Librarian; and in 1882, in consequence of advanced age, resigned that office, after sixty-three years of public service.

THOMSON, Allen, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., born at Edinburgh, April 2, 1809, is a son of Professor John Thomson, M.D., one of the ablest and most learned physicians of his time, and of Margaret Millar, daughter of Professor John Millar of Glasgow University. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and at Paris; graduated as Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1830, and became Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1831. In the same year he commenced his career as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in company with Dr. Sharpey, in the Extra Academical School of Edinburgh. In 1839 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen. In 1842 he was appointed to the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine (or Physiology) in the University of Edinburgh, and, after having held that office for six years, he was transferred to the Professorship of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow in 1848, and held that office till 1877, when he resigned it, and became a resident in London. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1871, and from the University of Glasgow in 1877, and that of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1882. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1838, and of the Royal Society of London in 1848. He was member of the Medical Council of Education, &c., for the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews, jointly, from 1859 to 1877. He was President of the Biological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at the Edinburgh Meeting in 1871; was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association at the Glasgow Meeting in 1876; and was President for the year of the British Association which met at Plymouth in 1877. Dr. Thomson has been mainly occupied as a public teacher, and as an investigator and writer on anatomy and physiology; taking at the same time an active part in the public business of the institutions with which he has been connected, as well as in medical education, and the general progress of science. Besides many occasional writings, he is the author of numerous published papers on anatomical and physiological subjects which have appeared in various medical and scientific journals. Among these his memoirs "On the Development of the Vascular System in the Fœtus of Vertebrated Animals," in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, 1830-31, and his paper "On the Early Stages of Development of the Human Embryo," in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1839, together with his memoir "On the Origin of Double Monsters," in the *Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science*, 1844, brought him reputation as an embryologist. He is the author of the articles on "Circulation," "Generation," and "Ovum" in the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," of "Outlines of Physiology," 2 parts, 1847; and he has been one of the editors of "Quain's Anatomy" since 1867, contributing to that work "An Outline of the Development of the Fœtus," and many other additions. As Chairman of the Removal and Building Committees of the University of Glasgow, he took a leading part from 1863 to 1874 in the establishment of the New Buildings for the University, and in the construction of the Western Infirmary in connection with the University Medical School.

THOMSON, The Most Rev. William, D.D., Archbishop of York, son of the late John Thomson, Esq., of Kelswick House, born at White-

haven, Cumberland, Feb. 11, 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, Tutor, and Provost. He took the degree of B.A. in 1840, was ordained Deacon in 1842, and Priest in 1843. After four years' experience of parochial labour at Guildford and at Cuddesden, he became tutor of his College, and was appointed Select Preacher at Oxford in 1848. He was chosen to preach the Bampton Lectures in 1853, the subject being "The Atoning Work of Christ." He continued at Oxford until his marriage (1855) with Zoë, daughter of James Henry Skene, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Aleppo. He was appointed to the Crown living of All Souls, Marylebone, in 1855; and the Provostship of the College becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Fox, he was, notwithstanding the part he had taken in altering the close constitution of the College, which had excited some opposition, elected to succeed him. In 1856 he was appointed one of the Select Preachers a second time; in 1858 was chosen Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, which post he held till his elevation to the Episcopal Bench; and in 1859 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. On the translation of Dr. Baring to the bishopric of Durham, Dr. Thomson was, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, appointed to the vacant see of Gloucester and Bristol (Dec., 1861). He did not remain long in that diocese, for on the death of Archbishop Sumner, Dr. Longley was translated to Canterbury, the archiepiscopal see of York became vacant, and after some delay the appointment was, contrary to all precedent, conferred (Nov., 1862) on Dr. Thomson, who had not been a twelvemonth bishop. The enthronization was celebrated in York Minster, Feb. 24, 1863. His Grace took an active part in promoting the Public Worship Regulation Act, and had charge of that measure in the House of Peers; and at his instance the Government, in Feb., 1878, consented to the appointment of a Royal Commission on Church Patronage. Dr. Thomson, who is a Fellow of the Royal and Geographical Societies, was for some time Examiner in Logic and Mental Science to the Society of Arts, and acted for several years as Examiner in Divinity in the Oxford Middle-Class Examinations. He is the author of "An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought: a treatise on pure and applied logic" (2nd ed., 1849), which is used in several universities in this country and in America as a text book; "The Atoning Work of Christ viewed in relation to some current Theories," being the Bampton Lectures for 1853; "Crime and its Excuses," in the "Oxford Essays," 1855; "Sermons preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel," 1861; "Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the Province of York," in reference to the recent decision of the Privy Council on two of the "Essays and Reviews," 1864; "Life in the Light of God's Word," sermons, 1868; "The Limits of Philosophical Inquiry," an address delivered to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, 1868; "Seven Years," a charge to the clergy of the diocese of York, 1870; "Design in Nature," a lecture delivered in connection with the Christian Evidence Society, 5th ed., 1871; articles on "Jesus Christ" and the "Gospels" in Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible;" and numerous single sermons. He also edited "Aids to Faith" (1861), a series of theological essays, by several writers, in reply to the "Essays and Reviews;" and he was the projector of "The Speaker's Commentary." His Grace is Primate of England, a Governor of the Charterhouse, and of King's College, London, and patron of ninety-six livings. The see is of the annual value of £10,000.

THOMSON, Sir William, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., was born at Belfast in June, 1824. His father, the late James Thomson, LL.D., was lecturer on mathematics at the Royal Academical Institute in Belfast, but on his appointment to the professorship of that science in the University of Glasgow, he removed thither with his family. At the early age of eleven William entered the College, and shortly after completing his course at Glasgow he removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1845 as second wrangler, being immediately afterwards elected to a fellowship. In 1846 he was made Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and still occupies that post. In the same year he accepted the editorship of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*. To this magazine, which he continued to edit for about seven years, he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity, and among the principal of these was his paper on the "Distribution of Electricity on Spherical Conductors," published in 1848. In 1855 Mr. Thomson delivered the Bakerian Lecture. It was entitled, "Electrodynamic Properties of Metals," and contained a series of experimental investigations of the highest value. Among the most important of his contributions to the advancement of electrical science are the construction of several beautiful instruments, and their application to the study of atmospheric electricity. His quadrant and portable electrometers, owing to their diversities of application and extreme delicacy and accuracy, have been of the greatest service; a modification of the former has been very successfully used at the Kew Observatory, to indicate and self-register changes in the electric state of the atmosphere. But it is in connection with submarine telegraphy that Mr. Thomson's labours in electrical science are best known, he being the inventor of the Mirror Galvanometer and the Siphon-Recorder, which, owing to their extreme delicacy, can be worked by very low battery power, a circumstance that tends greatly to the preservation of the cables. To the science of magnetism also Sir W. Thomson has made important additions, but it is in the investigation of the nature of heat that his extraordinary power of mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage. Owing to their abstruse nature, it is impossible to give in this work a detailed account of the results of his experiments, but the following may be mentioned as the principal:—The conversion of water at the freezing point into ice without expenditure of force; the specific heat of substances; the heating of indiarubber by sudden stretching; the relation between the force expended and the heat produced in the compression of a gas; and the universal tendency in nature to the dissipation of mechanical energy. The last of these is in many respects one of the most extraordinary generalizations of modern science. Sir William Thomson's views on the subject were published in 1852 in the *Philosophical Magazine*. The limits of this notice do not allow any reference to many other papers by this distinguished worker in science: we can only mention those on "Thermal Effects of Fluids in Motion;" the "Mathematical Theory of Elasticity;" the "Rigidity of the Earth;" the "Determination of a Ship's Place at Sea from Observation of Altitudes;" and on "Approach caused by Vibration." On the successful completion of the Atlantic Cable in 1866 he received the honour of knighthood, and was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow. For his profound and extensive attainments Sir William has received many acknowledgments. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him successively

by the Universities of Dublin, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, and that of D.C.L. by Oxford. He is a Fellow of both the London and Edinburgh Royal Societies, from the former of which he received the Royal Medal, and from the latter the Keith Prize. He delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge in 1866; was President of the British Association at its meeting at Edinburgh in 1871; and was elected President of the Geological Society of Glasgow for the year 1872. On Oct. 29, 1872, he was elected a Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, under the provisions of the College statutes, empowering the Master and Fellows to elect men eminent for science or learning. In Dec. 1877, he was elected by the Paris Academy of Sciences to fill the place of the late Von Baer as Foreign Associate. He was President of the Section of Mathematical and Physical Science at the meeting of the British Association, held at York in Sept. 1881, when he delivered a remarkable address on the sources of energy in nature available to man for the production of mechanical effect. Sir William Thomson was appointed one of the British Commissioners for the Electrical Exhibition held at Vienna in Aug. 1883. The first volume of "Mathematical and Physical Papers" by him, "collected from different scientific periodicals," was published at Cambridge in 1882.

THORBURN, Robert, A.R.A., miniature-painter, born at Dumfries, in 1818, studied the first rudiments of the art at Edinburgh, under Sir W. Allen; won the chief prize at the Scottish Academy, repaired to London, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1836. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1837, two portraits, and the full number admissible, viz., eight, in 1838. In a few years he began to dispute supremacy, both as to the art displayed and patronage received, with the established favourites of the day, Ross and Newton, especially in female portraits. In 1845 he executed by commission a portrait of the late Prince Consort; in 1846, one of the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; in 1847, portraits of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Duke of Brabant; and in 1848, a group of the Queen, with the Princess Helena and Prince Alfred. He has continued to advance in reputation, and his groups of "The Hon. Mrs. Norton's Family," of "The Marchioness of Waterford and Viscountess Canning," and of "The Duchess of Buccleuch, Ladies Scott and Balfour," excited especial admiration. These groups exceeded the usual dimensions of miniatures, a tendency which has been carried out in most of Mr. Thorburn's portraits. He was elected A.R.A. in 1848, gained the first gold medal at the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855, and was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Scottish Academy. Within the last few years Mr. Thorburn has practised portrait painting in oil-colours with great success.

THORNTON, The Right Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B., is the son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B., who was for some time Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Portugal, and upon whom the title of Count de Cassilhas, in that kingdom, had been conferred by King John VI. of Portugal. Sir Edward Thornton, who succeeded to the title of Count de Cassilhas (in the kingdom of Portugal) on the death of his father about 1850, entered the diplomatic service in 1842, when he was attached to the mission at Turin. He was appointed paid attaché at Mexico in 1845, and Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico in 1851. From April, 1852, till Oct. 1853, he acted as Secretary to the late Sir Charles Hotham's special mission to the River Plate. He was appointed

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of New Granada in May, 1854, but was transferred to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay in Sept. of the same year. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation of 1859; in July, 1865, he was sent on a special mission to the Emperor of Brazil, and in the following month he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil. He retained this post until Sept. 1867, when he was transferred in the same capacity to the court of the King of Portugal. He, however, did not proceed thither, but was appointed in the following Dec. to the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, in the place of the late Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce, G.C.B. In recognition of his diplomatic services he was made a Companion of the Bath (civil division) in Feb. 1863; and a Knight Commander of the same order, Aug. 9, 1870. He was sworn of the Privy Council, Aug. 19, 1871. Sir Edward Thornton was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg in May, 1881, and was created a G.C.B. in Aug. 1883.

THORNTON, The Right Rev. Samuel, D.D., born in London in 1835, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at Queen's College, Oxford, where he gained a fellowship (B.A. 1856; M.A. 1858). He became a missionary of the London Diocesan Home Mission in 1858; was appointed incumbent of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, in 1860; rector of St. George's, Birmingham, in 1864; and Bishop of Ballarat, Australia, on its being taken out of the diocese of Melbourne and constituted a separate see. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, May 1, 1875.

THORNYCROFT, Mrs. Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Francis, sculptor, who, when verging towards middle life, settled in London, was born in 1814, at Thornham, in Norfolk. From an early age she was admitted to his studio, and began to carry on her favourite experiments with the clay. This "waste of time," as it was then called, resulted in increasing manual facility, and she became an exhibitor of heads and busts at the Royal Academy, having previously made her first essay in imaginative sculpture by a figure of "Penelope," and a group, representing "Ulysses and his Dog." The work which first attracted the attention of the public was a life-sized statue called the "Flower-Girl." Miss Francis became the wife of Mr. Thornycroft, who had been a pupil of her father, in 1840, accompanied him on a tour through Italy in 1842, and at Rome derived great advantage from the advice of Thorwaldsen and Gibson. The latter was struck with her models of "Sappho" and a "Sleeping Child," executed during her stay in that city. The "Sleeping Child" made so favourable an impression on Mr. Gibson's mind that, when asked by the Queen to point out the best artist to model the portraits of the royal children, he at once mentioned its author. On her return to England in 1843, Mrs. Thornycroft received Her Majesty's command to execute a statue of the Princess Alice, and performed her task so satisfactorily, that commissions were given to her for statues of the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. This series, designed by the artist in the character of the four seasons, has become very generally known, having been exhibited at the Royal Academy, and engraved. The Queen continued to patronize her, and she executed other works for the royal family. Her admirable work, a "Girl Skipping," was greatly admired in the Paris Exhibition of 1855, as a faithful transcript from nature, full of grace and elegance, both in idea and execution.

THOROLD, The Right Rev. Anthony Wilson, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, younger son of the late Rev. Edward Thorold, rector of Hougham-cum-Marston, Lincolnshire, by Mary, only daughter of Thomas Wilson, Esq., M.D., of Grantham, was born at Hougham, June 13, 1825, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford (B.A. 1847; M.A. 1850; D.D., by diploma, 1877). He was rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, from 1857 to 1868; a member of the Schools Inquiry Commission in 1864; minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, in 1868; and was elected on the first School Board for London in 1870. He became vicar of St. Pancras, Middlesex, and rural dean, in 1869; canon residentiary of York in 1874; examining chaplain to the Archbishop of York the same year; also provincial chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. On the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, he was nominated by the Crown to the bishopric of Rochester, in succession to Dr. Claughton, who had been translated to the newly-constituted see of St. Albans. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, July 25, 1877. He is the author of a work on "The Presence of Christ," which has gone through ten editions.

THORPE, Thomas Edward, F.R.S., was born at Harpurhey, near Manchester, Dec. 8, 1845, being the son of a Manchester merchant. He was educated at private schools, at Owens College, Manchester, and at the Universities of Heidelberg and Bonn. He was appointed Demonstrator of Chemistry at Owens College in 1869; Professor of Chemistry in Anderson's College, Glasgow, in 1870; and Professor of Chemistry in the newly-erected Yorkshire College at Leeds in 1874. He is a F.R.S., a Member of Council of the Chemical Society of London, a Fellow of the Society of Chemical Industry, Ph.D. of Heidelberg, and Examiner in Chemistry to the University of London (1882). He was First Longstaffe Medallist of the Chemical Society of London, and is a member of the Council of the Philosophical and Literary Society of Leeds, and a corresponding member of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow. Professor Thorpe is the author of 48 memoirs on Chemistry and Physical Chemistry, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," the Proceedings of the Royal Society and the Journal of the Chemical Society and the British Association Reports. He is also the author of "Inorganic Chemistry," 2 vols.; "Qualitative Analysis;" "Quantitative Analysis;" "Chemical Problems;" and editor of "Coal: its History and Uses." He has likewise written various articles in Watt's "Dictionary of Chemistry," and is a frequent contributor to *Nature* and other scientific periodicals. Professor Thorpe was a member of the Solar Eclipse Expeditions of 1870 and 1878.

TILDEN, Samuel Jones, born at New Lebanon, New York, Feb. 9, 1814. He graduated at Yale College; then studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar, and acquired a large fortune in his profession. He entered into politics at an early age, and while not seeking office, became prominent as a leader of the Democratic party, and for thirteen years was chairman of the State Democratic Committee. He was a member of two State Constitutional Conventions (1846, 1867); and served for two terms in the New York State Assembly (1846, 1872). In 1871 he took a prominent part in exposing and bringing to punishment a band of corrupt officials, known as the "Tammany Ring," who had for years plundered the treasury of the city of New York. In 1874 he was nominated by the Democrats for Governor of the State, and although at the previous election two years before, the Republican candidate succeeded by a majority of

50,000, Mr. Tilden now was chosen by a majority nearly as large. In 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, receiving a large majority of all the popular votes cast. But when the electoral vote came to be finally counted, it was adjudged that Mr. Hayes, the Republican candidate, had a majority of one over Mr. Tilden, and so became President. For the details of this election, see the article "HAYES, RUTHERFORD B."

TITCOMB, THE RIGHT REV. JONATHAN HOLT, D.D., born in London in 1819, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A. 1841; M.A. 1843; D.D., *honoris causâ*, 1877), was vicar of St. Andrew-the-Less, Cambridge, 1845-59; secretary to the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, 1859-61; vicar of St. Stephen's, South Lambeth, 1861-76; and honorary canon of Winchester and vicar of Woking, Surrey, 1876-77. Having been appointed by the Crown to the bishopric of Rangoon, in British Burmah, he was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 21, 1877. He resigned his bishopric at the beginning of the year 1882.

TODHUNTER, ISAAC, M.A., F.R.S., son of a dissenting minister, of Scotch extraction, born at Rye, in 1820, after studying at University College, London, went as tutor in a school at Wimbledon, in order to obtain funds to defray the expenses of a three years' residence at Cambridge, and then entered at St. John's College, in that university, where he graduated B.A. in 1848, as Senior Wrangler. He became Fellow, Assistant Tutor, and Principal Mathematical Lecturer of his College, and has written treatises on "The Differential Calculus," "Analytical Statics," "Plane Co-ordinate Geometry," "Integral Calculus," "Algebra," "Plane Trigonometry," "Spherical Trigonometry," "History of Progress of Calculus of Variations during the Nineteenth Century," published in 1861; "Trigonometry for Beginners," "Mensuration for Beginners," 1869; "Researches on the Calculus of Variations," 1872, an essay which gained the Adams Prize in the University of Cambridge for 1871; and "A History of the Mathematical Theories of Attraction and the Figure of the Earth, from the time of Newton to that of Laplace," 2 vols., 1873.

TODLEBEN, GEN. FRANCIS EDWARD, son of a shopkeeper, was born at Mitau, in Courland, May 8, 1818. After studying in the schools of Riga, he was admitted into the College of Engineers at St. Petersburg, and served with the forces despatched to attempt the reduction of the Circassians in 1848. When the Russian war broke out, in 1854, he was second captain in the corps of engineers destined for service in the field, and having distinguished himself under Gen. Schilders, in the campaign of the Danube, proceeded to the Crimea. Although Sebastopol was comparatively an open city, he succeeded, under the continuous fire of the enemy, in converting it into a fortress, which resisted for more than a year the efforts of the allied armies. Within twelve months he passed successively through the grades of captain, lieut.-colonel, adjut.-colonel, major-general, and adjut.-general; and received, among other distinctions, the decoration of the fourth, and of the third class of the Order of St. George, which is conferred only for brilliant deeds, and upon the proposal of the Chapter of the Knights of the Order. During this memorable siege he was wounded in the foot, and compelled to retire. He was intrusted by the emperor with the defence of Nicolaieff, threatened by the allies; and afterwards sent to protect Cronstadt. For many years after the peace of 1856 he had no active employment, but devoted himself to scientific and literary studies. He wrote a "Narrative of

the War in the Crimea;" and in 1865 visited England, where he met with a most cordial reception. After the defeat of the Russian army before Plevna (Sept. 11, 1877) General Todleben, who appears previously not to have enjoyed Court favour, was invited to undertake the reduction of that stronghold. On his arrival at the Russian head-quarters (Sept. 28) the famous engineer at once proceeded to direct regular siege operations by sap and mine against the Turkish fortifications. Soon the place was completely invested, and after a contest which worthily ended an heroic defence, Osman Pasha, the Turkish commander, was at last compelled to surrender at discretion. In April, 1878, General Todleben was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army before Constantinople in the place of the Grand-Duke Nicholas, who had to give up that post in consequence, it was alleged, of ill-health. Subsequently he became Governor-General of Odessa, which post he resigned in June, 1880.

TOOLE, John Laurence, comedian, son of Mr. Toole, the civic toast-master, born in London, March 12, 1830, was educated at the City of London School, and became a clerk to a wine-merchant, but quitted this occupation, his taste lying in another direction. Having been smitten with the "bias dramatic," he was induced to join the City Histrionic Club, where his qualifications for the dramatic profession were soon recognized, and he found a favourable opportunity for appearing before a public audience at a benefit to Mr. F. Webster, at the Haymarket Theatre, July 22, 1852. Having successfully passed this ordeal, he resolved to become an actor, and commenced his professional career under Mr. Charles Dillon, at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, where he achieved great success. After further testing his powers at Belfast, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he accepted, in 1854, an engagement at the St. James's Theatre, London, under the management of Mrs. Seymour, and sustained a variety of characters in low comedy with considerable success. This was followed by an engagement with his old manager, Mr. C. Dillon, who had the Lyceum for a short term, and, on the opening of the New Adelphi Theatre by Mr. Webster, Mr. Toole became the leading comedian. His style of acting is marked by a close fidelity to nature in every character he undertakes, whether it be in the broad region of farce, or in those more important parts in which tears and laughter equally predominate; such as "Caleb Plummer," in the version of Mr. Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," or the honest fireman "Joe Bright," in the drama "Through Fire and Water." For several years Mr. Toole has been in the habit of making a professional tour in the provinces, where he is as great a favourite as in the metropolis. In July, 1874, he went on a "starring" tour to the United States, and made his American *début* at Wallack's Theatre, New York (Aug. 17). He reappeared at the Gaiety Theatre, London, Nov. 8, 1875. On the 17th of Nov., 1880, he commenced the management at the Folly Theatre, which he has had reconstructed in accordance with all the requirements of the authorities, re-christened it, and called it after his own name—Toole's Theatre—which is one of the best managed and most successful in the metropolis.

TORONTO, Bishop of. (*See* Sweatman.)

TORRENS, Sir Robert Richard, K.C.M.G., is the son of the late Colonel Robert Torrens, formerly M.P. for Ashburton and Bolton, and was born in 1814. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, but his name does not appear in the list of Dublin graduates. He was appointed in 1841 Collector of Customs in South Australia, and a non-

elective member of the Legislative Council of that colony. In 1852 he became Treasurer of South Australia, and was elected the first member for Adelaide under the new Constitution. He was subsequently appointed Chief Secretary and Registrar-General of the colony, with the interests of which he had been so long identified. He was chosen in the Liberal interest as member for the borough of Cambridge at the general election of Dec., 1868, but lost his seat at the general election of Feb., 1874. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in 1872, in recognition of his colonial services, and more especially in connection with the Registration of Titles to Land Act first enacted in South Australia. Sir Robert is the author of several published works more or less bearing upon our Colonies, including the questions of "Transportation," "The Effects of the Gold Discoveries on the Currency," and "Condition of South Australia."

TORRENS, William Torrens McCullagh, M.P., eldest son of Mr. James McCullagh, of Greenfield, co. Dublin, born in Oct., 1813, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1834; LL.B. 1840), was called to the Irish bar in 1836, afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn, and practised at the Common Law bar. He was appointed a Commissioner of the Poor Law Inquiry in Ireland in 1835, private secretary to Lord Taunton (then Mr. Labouchere) in 1846, represented Dundalk in the advanced Liberal interest from March, 1848, till the general election in July, 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for Yarmouth, for which he was returned at the general election in March, 1857, but was unseated on petition, and he was returned for Finsbury at the general election in July, 1865. In 1863 he assumed, for family reasons, his maternal name. In 1867 he was a prominent member of the advanced Liberal party, who secured by their support Mr. Disraeli's proposal of household suffrage, and in committee on the Reform Bill he proposed and carried the lodger franchise. In the following year he brought in the Artisans' Dwellings Bill, which passed both Houses. In 1869 he obtained the adoption of the system for London of boarding children by Poor Law Guardians; and in 1870 an Act to amend the laws regarding extradition was passed in accordance with the recommendations of a committee, for which Mr. Torrens had moved two years before. The School Board for London was suggested and proposed to Parliament by him as an amendment to Mr. Forster's Elementary Education Bill; and he was himself elected a member of the School Board for Finsbury. Mr. Torrens has written "Lectures on the Study of History;" "The Life of R. L. Shiel;" "Life and Times of Sir James Graham;" "Industrial History of Free Nations;" "Empire in Asia, How we came by it: a Book of Confessions," 1872; and "Memoirs of William, second Viscount Melbourne," 2 vols., 1877.

TOULMIN, Camilla. (*See* Crosland.)

TOZER, The Right Rev. William George, D.D., was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1851, M.A. in 1854, and received the degree of D.D., *dignitatis jure*, in 1863, when he was consecrated Bishop of Zanzibar. His health having completely given way under the climate at Zanzibar, he resigned the bishopric in 1874. His health having been completely re-established, he was nominated by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, in Aug., 1879, to the vacant bishopric of Jamaica.

TRELAWNY, Sir John Salusbury, Bart., eldest son of the late Sir W. L. S. Trelawny, Bart., formerly M.P. for East Cornwall, and later Lord Lieut. for Cornwall, born

June 2, 1816, and educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became B.A.; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1841, and succeeded his father as ninth baronet, Nov. 15, 1856. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Cornwall, was appointed in 1840 captain of the Cornwall Rangers Militia, and was some time Captain-Commandant of the 2nd Cornwall Rifles Militia. He was one of the members for Tavistock in the Liberal interest from March, 1843, till April, 1852, when he retired. Subsequently standing in 1852, he was unsuccessful, but was again elected in March, 1857, and retired at the general election in July, 1865. He was well known in the House of Commons as one of the leaders of the Anti-Church-rate Movement, and for several years proposed a motion on that subject. He was elected for East Cornwall in 1868, and held that seat till Feb., 1874. In 1870 Sir J. S. Trelawny was appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into and report upon the administration and operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts.

TRENCH, The Rev. Francis, brother of the Archbishop of Dublin, born in July, 1806, was educated at Harrow and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in classical honours in 1828. Having been curate of St. Giles's, and incumbent of St. John's, Reading, he was appointed to the Rectory of Islip, Oxfordshire, in 1857. He has written "Sermons at Reading," in 1843; "Travels in France and Spain," in 1845; "Scotland, its Faith and Features," and "Portrait of Charity, Exposition of 1 Corinth. xiii.," in 1846; "Walk Round Mont Blanc," in 1848; "Life and Character of St. John the Evangelist," in 1850; "Job's Testimony to Jesus, and Resurrection of the Body," in 1853; "Few Notes from Past Life," in 1862; "Notes on the Greek of the New Testament, for English Readers," 1864; "Four Sermons preached in York Minster," in 1865; and a series of miscellaneous papers, "Islipiana," issued for the years 1869 and 1870. An edition of his theological works, in three volumes, appeared in 1857.

TRENCH, The Most Rev. Richard Chenevix, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, is the second son of the late Richard Trench, Esq., brother of the first Lord Ashtown in the Irish peerage. He was born Sept. 9, 1807, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1829, and was ordained to a country curacy. It was not, however, as a scholar or a divine, but as a poet, that Mr. Trench first became known. About 1837, while holding the incumbency of Curdridge Chapel, a district in the extensive parish of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, he published two volumes of poems, entitled "Sabbation, Honor Neale, and other Poems," and the "Story of Justin Martyr," somewhat in the style of Wordsworth. These poems, which were favourably received, were followed by "Genoveva," "Elegiac Poems," and "Poems from Eastern Sources." Among those who took an interest in the author was the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, then rector of Alverstoke, to whom he became curate in 1841, resigning the incumbency of Curdridge. There he continued in the active discharge of his parochial duties till 1845, when his rector was promoted to the deanery of Westminster, and he was presented to the rectory of Itchen Stoke, by the late Lord Ashburton, to whom he had become known at Alverstoke. Dr. Wilberforce, on his promotion to the see of Oxford, appointed Mr. Trench his examining chaplain. In 1845 and 1846 he was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, and for a short time one of the select preachers. About 1847 he became Theological Professor and Examiner at King's College, London, and continued to hold that appointment till he was

appointed Dean of Westminster, on the death of Dr. Buckland, in 1856. He was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin Jan. 1, 1864, after the decease of Dr. Whately. His chief publications are "Notes on the Miracles;" "Notes on the Parables" (12th edit., 1874); "The Lessons in Proverbs;" "The Sermon on the Mount, illustrated from St. Augustine;" "Sacred Latin Poetry;" "St. Augustine as an Interpreter of Scripture;" "Synonyms of the New Testament;" "The Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia Minor;" "An Essay on the Life and Genius of Calderon;" "Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries;" "Glossary of English Words used in Different Senses;" a work "On the Authorized Version of the New Testament, with Thoughts on its Revision;" a useful treatise on the modern English language, entitled "The Study of Words," being the substance of some lectures delivered at Winchester to the Diocesan Training College; and "Lectures on Mediæval Church History," 1878. In 1832 he married his cousin, the Hon. Frances Mary Trench, sister of Lord Ashtown, by whom he has a numerous family.

TREVELYAN, Sir Charles Edward, Bart., K.C.B., a son of the late Archdeacon Trevelyan (of Taunton), was born in 1807, and educated at the Charterhouse and Haileybury College, on leaving which he entered the East India Company's Civil Service, and was employed under Lord W. Bentinck and Lord Auckland in several important posts. The reports submitted by him on the transit and town duties, noticed in McCulloch's "Literature of Political Economy," led to the abolition of those imposts; and his exertions in the cause of native education resulted in the resolution of the Government of India, whereby the promotion of European literature and science among the Indian natives was declared to be a great object of the Government. In 1840 he was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury, and in 1848 he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath for his exertions for the relief of the distress caused by the Irish famine. He was long engaged with Sir Stafford Northcote and others in the revision of the civil establishments, and was mainly instrumental in throwing open the Civil Service to public competition. In Jan., 1859, he was appointed Governor of Madras, from which post he was recalled in May, 1860, for publishing his protest against the new taxes proposed by the Government of India, but Her Majesty's Government recorded at the same time "their high appreciation of the services which Sir Charles Trevelyan has rendered during his administration," and that "no servant of the Crown has more earnestly endeavoured to carry out the great principles of government, which were promulgated to the Princes and People of India in Her Majesty's Gracious Proclamation. For these valuable services the thanks of Her Majesty's Government are due to Sir Charles Trevelyan." In October, 1862, Sir C. Trevelyan was appointed Financial Minister in India, which office he resigned on account of ill-health in April, 1865. During his financial administration important reforms were made in the system of accounts, and the resources of India were developed by a great extension of public works. After his return home, Sir C. Trevelyan resumed the subject of army purchase, upon which he had given evidence before the Royal Commission of 1857, and published two pamphlets, which had much influence on the settlement of the question. Since then he has directed his principal attention to the reform of the charities and the mitigation of the pauperism of the metropolis. He was created a Baronet in 1874. Sir Charles married, in 1834, Miss Hannah More Mac-

aulay, sister of the late Lord Macaulay. He is author of books on the "Education of the People of India," of an account of the Irish Famine, under the title of the "Irish Crisis," and of "Christianity and Hinduism contrasted," 1881.

TREVELYAN, The Right Hon. George Otto, M.P., born July 20, 1838, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, is the only son of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B., and Hannah More Macaulay, sister of Lord Macaulay. He was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was second in the first class in classics. He was elected member for Tynemouth in the Liberal interest in 1865; and for the Border burghs in 1868. Mr. Trevelyan was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty, in Mr. Gladstone's Government, in Dec., 1868, but resigned office in July, 1870, on a point of conscience connected with the Government Education Bill. He advocated a sweeping reform of the army, including the abolition of the purchase of commissions, both in and out of Parliament. Mr. Trevelyan succeeded Mr. Shaw-Lefevre as Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty in Nov., 1880, and he held that office until his appointment, after the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, as Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (May 9, 1882). He wrote from India "Letters of a Competition Wallah," republished from *Macmillan's Magazine* in 1864; "Cawnpore," in 1865; "The Ladies in Parliament, and other pieces," collected and published in 1869; "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," 2 vols., 1876, 2nd edit., 1877; and "The Early History of Charles James Fox," 1880.

TREVOR, The Rev. George, M.A., born in 1809, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, graduated S.C.L. in 1836, taking an honorary fourth class in classics, and has since proceeded B.A. and M.A. In 1874 he was created D.D. by diploma by Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, U.S. He was a Chaplain on the Madras Establishment in the East Indies, from 1836 till 1845, and was appointed Rector of All Saints', York, in 1847, and a non-residentiary Canon of that cathedral. He was Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire the same year, and in 1850 his reputation as a preacher caused him to be elected one of the Chaplains of the parish church at Sheffield by the capital burgesses of that town. The Vicar's opposition to the choice of the laity occasioned proceedings in Chancery and in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which Canon Trevor was successful in establishing his right to the office and endowment, but we believe he never officiated in the church, the dispute being at last compromised by the appointment of a curate. In 1868 Canon Trevor accepted from the Dean and Chapter of York the restored rectory of Burton Pidsea, in the liberty of St. Peter's, a village in Holderness. In 1871 he was collated to the rectory of Beeford-with-Lisset, near Hull. He is well known for the active part which he has taken in promoting the revival of the functions of the northern House of Convocation. He sat as Proctor for the Chapter of York in 1847, and was the first to move the election of a Prolocutor in order to proceed to business. He was afterwards returned by the clergy of the Archdeaconry of York, and under Archbishop Longley, accepted the office of Actuary of the Lower House. Archbishop Thomson appointed him Synodal Secretary, which he resigned in 1874, to stand as Proctor for the East Riding, in which he was twice defeated. Being elected by the unanimous vote of the Dean and Chapter of York in 1881, he was specially added to the Conference of the two Convocations on Church and State, and examined before the Royal Commission on the Ecclesiastical Courts. He supported Mr.

Gladstone's candidature for the University of Oxford in 1847, and continued on his committee at his rejection in 1865, but opposed the Irish Church Bill and his subsequent policy. Canon Trevor has written "Christ and His Passion," 1847; "Sermons on Doctrines and Means of Grace," 1851; "Origin, Constitution, and Form of Proceedings in the Convocations of the two Provinces of Canterbury and York," 1852; "Types and the Anti-type," 1864; "The Story of the Cross," 1866; and "The Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrifice and Participation of the Holy Eucharist," 1869. An enlarged edition of this work, for which he was created D.D. in America, was published in 1876 with a dedication to Dr. Hook. He has written for the Religious Tract Society, "India, an Historical Sketch," 1858; "India, its Natives and Missions;" "Russia, Ancient and Modern," 1862; "Ancient Egypt" (in reply to Baron Bunsen); "Egypt from the Conquest of Alexander to Napoleon," 1866; "Rome from the Fall of the Western Empire," 1869. He is now engaged on the "Memorials of York."

TRINIDAD, Bishop of. (*See* Rawle.)

TRISTRAM, The Rev. Henry Baker, LL.D., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. Henry Baker Tristram, vicar of Eglingham, Northumberland, was born May 11, 1822, and educated at the Grammar School of Durham, and at Lincoln College, Oxford (B.A., 1844; M.A., 1846.) In 1845 he was ordained to the curacy of Morchard - Bishop, Devonshire, which he was obliged to resign in less than two years in consequence of ill-health. At this juncture Admiral Sir Charles Elliot was about to proceed to Bermuda as governor, and Mr. Tristram accompanied him as Chaplain and Secretary. He resided at Bermuda three years, and then accepted in 1849 the small rectory of Castle Eden, co. Durham. There he remained till 1855, when the state of his health again compelled him to seek a milder climate. The winter of 1855 he spent in the city and neighbourhood of Algiers, making several excursions into the northern Sahara. The second winter of his stay was altogether occupied in traversing the Sahara beyond the range of the Atlas Mountains. The third winter spent in the Mediterranean afforded him his first opportunity of visiting Palestine. On the conclusion of his tour through Palestine he returned to England, and remained here for some years, being appointed in 1860 Master of Greatham Hospital and Vicar of Greatham, co. Durham. He held that living till 1873. In 1863 he again visited the Holy Land, directing his attention particularly to the basin of the Dead Sea and to the districts east of the Jordan. In 1872 he made a tour in Moab; in 1874 he was made a Canon of Durham; and in 1879 the Earl of Beaconsfield offered him the bishopric of Jerusalem, which he declined. Dr. Tristram is the author of "The Great Sahara," 1860; "The Land of Israel, a Journal of Travels with reference to its Physical History," 1865, 3rd ed. revised, 1876; "The Natural History of the Bible," 1880; "The Ornithology of Palestine," 1867; "A Winter Ride in Palestine," published in "Vacation Tourists," 1864; "Scenes in the East," 1870; "The Daughters of Syria," 3rd ed., 1874; "The Seven Golden Candlesticks," new ed., 1881; "Bible Places, or the Topography of the Holy Land," 1871, 8th thousand, 1878; "The Land of Moab," 2nd ed., 1874; "Pathways of Palestine," 1st series, 1881; "Incidents in Bible History chiselled on Ancient Monuments," 1875; and "Genesis and the Brick Kiln," 1878.

TROCHU, Louis Jules, a French general, was born in Bretagne, March 12, 1815, and received his

education in the Military Academy of St. Cyr. In 1837 he entered an artillery regiment as Lieutenant. His talents soon attracted attention, and in particular that of Marshal Bugeaud, who, in recognition of his bravery displayed in the battles of Sidi-Yussuf and Isly, made him his Adjutant, and intrusted him with most important commissions. His services, circumspection, and bravery in the Crimean war, gained for him the rank of a General of Division. In this capacity he received a command in the Italian campaign of 1859. On the conclusion of peace he was relegated to the Ministry of War, and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Niel had intended him for his successor as Minister of War, but the latter's celebrated *brochure* on French military affairs had drawn down upon him the displeasure of the Imperial Court. Before the war of 1870-71, General Trochu held command of the Army Division in Toulouse, which Niel and Lebœuf had held before him. In the crisis which followed the battle of Sedan, he was made Governor of Paris and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces destined for the defence of the capital, which he held until the city surrendered to the German hosts. In Oct., 1871, he was elected President of the Council-General for Morbihan, but he afterwards resigned this post, and he has lived in retirement since Jan. 1873. His pamphlet on "L'Armée Française en 1867" reached its 20th edition in 1870. In 1873 he published a work entitled "Pour la Vérité et pour la Justice," in justification of the Government of the National Defence.

TROLLOPE, The Right Rev. Edward, D.D., F.S.A., son of the late Sir John Trollope, Bart., born April 15, 1817, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1839; M.A., 1855; D.D., *honoris causâ*, 1877). He was presented to the Rectory of Leasingham, Lincolnshire, in 1843, was collated to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln in 1861, was elected Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of Lincoln in 1866, and appointed Archdeacon of Stow and Prebendary of Liddington in 1867. Having been appointed by Royal Letters Patent to be Bishop Suffragan of the see of Nottingham in the room of Dr. Henry Mackenzie, resigned, he was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 21, 1877. The following is a list of his works: "Illustrations of Ancient Art," 1854; "Life of Pope Adrian IV.," 1856; "The Captivity of John, King of France, at Somerton Castle," "Handbook of Lincoln," "Temple Bruer and the Templars," "Introduction of Christianity into Lincolnshire," 1857; "Labyrinths, Ancient and Mediæval," "Sepulchral Memorials," 1858; "Fens and Submarine Forests," "The Danes in Lincolnshire," "Memorabilia of Grimsby," "The Use and Abuse of Red Bricks," "The Roman House at Apethorpe," 1859; "The History of Worksop," "Monastic Gatehouses," 1860; "Life of Hereward the Saxon Patriot," 1861; "History of Anne Askewe," "Battle of Bosworth Field," 1862; "Shadows of the Past," 1863; "The Raising of the Royal Standard at Nottingham," 1864; "Spilsby and other Churches," 1865; "Gainsborough and other Churches," "Norman Sculptures of Lincoln Cathedral," 1866; "Grantham and other Churches," 1867; "The Roman Ermine Street," 1868; "The Norman and Early English Styles of Gothic Architecture," 1869; "Boston and other Churches," 1870; "Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardham," 1872; "Holbeach and other Churches," 1872; "Louth Park Abbey, Louth and other Churches," 1873; accounts of churches in the neighbourhood of Grantham, Newark, Southwell, Grimsby, and Stamford;

and "Little St. Hugh of Lincoln," 1880.

TROLLOPE, Thomas Adolphus, son of the late Mr. T. A. Trollope, barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Trollope, the well-known authoress, born April 29, 1810, was educated at Winchester and at Alban Hall, Oxford. About 1840 he published two volumes on Brittany, followed by two on Western France in 1841, when he took up his residence at Florence, and he has produced a series of works connected with the history of Italy. His "Impressions of a Wanderer in Italy" appeared in 1850; "Girlhood of Catherine de Medici, a Tale," "A Decade of Italian Women," and "Tuscany in 1849," in 1859; "Filippo Strozzi: a History of the Last Days of Old Italian Liberty," and a volume on the celebrated Venetian Interdict, entitled "Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar," in 1860; "La Beata, a Novel," in 1861; "Lenten Journey in Umbria and the Marches," and "Marietta, a Novel," in 1862; "Giulio Malatesta, a novel," in 1863; "Beppo the Conscript, a novel," and "Lindisfarn Chase, a novel," in 1864; "History of the Commonwealth of Florence from the Earliest Independence of the Commune to the Fall of the Republic in 1531," 4 vols., 1865; "Gemma, a novel," 1866; "Artingall Castle, a novel," 1867; "The Dream Numbers, a novel," and "Leonora Casoloni, a novel," 1868; "The Garstangs of Garstang Grange," 1869; "Durnton Abbey," 1871; and "The Story of the Life of Pius IX.," 2 vols., 1877. Mr. Trollope, who married Miss Garrow, authoress of several works on Italy, and was left a widower in 1865, contracted a second marriage with a daughter of Thomas L. Ternan in Oct., 1866.

TRURO, Bishop of. *See* Wilkinson.

TSENG (His Excellency The Marquis), Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary from China to the Courts of London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, is the eldest son of Tseng Kwo-fan, the first Marquis, and the most distinguished statesman who had appeared in China for many years. He is a native of Hunan, and is about 46 years of age. He succeeded his kinsman, the well-remembered Kwo Ta-jen as Minister of China to the Courts of London and Paris in 1878, and afterwards, when the question of the retrocession of Kuldja threatened to produce a rupture of friendly relations between Russia and China, he was also accredited to St. Petersburg. It was by him that the Treaty of St. Petersburg, replacing that of Livadia was negotiated, and in 1883 he endeavoured to come to an arrangement with France on the subject of Tonquin.

TUAM, Bishop of. (*See* Bernard.)

TUFNELL, The Right Rev. Edward Wyndham, D.D., born at Bath, in 1814; proceeded from Eton to Wadham College, Oxford (B.A. 1836, M.A. 1842, D.D. 1859); became Rector of Beechingstoke, Wilts, in 1846; Prebendary of Salisbury in 1850; Rector of St. Peter and St. Paul, Marlborough, in 1858; and first Bishop of Brisbane, in Queensland, in 1859. He resigned his see in 1873. He was curate in charge of the parish of Charing, near Ashford, Kent, from 1877 till 1879, when the Archbishop of Canterbury presented him to the vicarage of Croydon.

TULLOCH, The Rev. John, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, born in 1823, near Tibbermuir, Perthshire, of which parish his father was for many years minister, entered the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, St. Andrews, in 1837, and after attending the literary and philosophical classes, passed into the college of which he is the Principal, and studied theology. He received a licence as a preacher in the Church of Scotland, and soon afterwards

was, in 1845, ordained a minister to a charge in Dundee. During a visit to Germany, he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the speculative theology of that country. In 1849 he was presented to the parish of Kettins, in Forfarshire, and on the death of Principal Haldane, in 1854, became Principal of St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrews, and received the degree of D.D. He first attracted attention as a writer in the *British Quarterly Review*, and the articles on Carlyle's "Life of Sterling," Bunsen's "Hippolytus," and "Vinet," in the *North British Review*, are understood to be from his pen. In 1855 he received the second of the great Burnett prizes on the "Being and Attributes of God," amounting to £600, and his Essay was published under the title "Theism." The first prize (£1,800) was adjudged to the Rev. Robt. A. Thompson, for the essay "Christian Theism," published in 1855. He has written "Leaders of the Reformation," published in 1859; "English Puritanism and its Leaders, Cromwell, Milton, &c.," "Beginning Life: Chapters for Young Men," in 1861; and "Christ of the Gospels, and Christ of Modern Criticism; Lectures," in 1864; and "Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in the Seventeenth Century," 2 vols., 1872. He has since contributed various articles to the *Edinburgh Review*, especially, it is understood, the important articles on "The Positive Philosophy" (April, 1868), and on "Dr. Newman's Grammar of Assent" (Oct. 1870), and also a series of papers in the *Contemporary Review* on "Liberal Churchmen," and the "Cambridge Platonists of the 17th Century." He published "Religion and Theology: a Sermon for the Times," in 1875; a volume of Croall Lectures on "The Christian Doctrine of Sin," 1876; "Pascal," in 1878; and a volume of Sermons, 1877, entitled "Facts of Religious Life."

TUPPER, Martin Farquhar, son of a surgeon, descended from an ancient Guernsey family, born in London, in 1810, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degrees of B.A., M.A., and D.C.L. He was called to the bar, but never practised, and has written "Geraldine and other Poems," 1838; "Proverbial Philosophy," 1839-44; "Modern Pyramid," 1839; "An Author's Mind," and "The Twins, a Tale," 1841; "Crock of Gold," 1844; "Hactenus: a Budget of Lyrics," 1848; "Surrey: a Rapid Review of its Principal Persons and Places," 1849; "King Alfred's Poems in English Metre," 1850; "Farley Heath, Record of its Remains," and "Hymn for all Nations, in Thirty Languages," 1851; "Ballads for the Times and other Poems," 1852; "Heart, a Tale," 1853; "Probabilities: an Aid to Faith," 1854; "Lyrics," 1855; "Stephen Langton: or, the Days of King John," 1858; "Three Hundred Sonnets," 1860; "Rides and Reveries of Mr. Æsop Smith," 1861; "Cithara, Lyrics, 1863; and a variety of fugitive pieces in prose and verse.

TURKEY, Sultan of. (*See* Abdul-Hamid II.)

TURNER, Godfrey Wordsworth, was born in London, in 1825. His family traditions, both on his father's and his mother's side, being literary, he acquired at an early age a thorough knowledge of all the great English poets and prose writers, on whose works he continued, throughout boyhood and youth, to exercise a naturally good verbal memory. In his favourite studies he was constantly encouraged and assisted by his parents, and he also owed in very great degree the soundest part of a private education to his grand-uncle, Edward Wollstonecroft. Having some aptitude for art, he became a pupil of Mr. Leigh, to whom not a few distinguished painters of the present day are indebted for their

training. Mr. Turner, indeed, began his married life as an artist, but by the advice of his father's friend, Leigh Hunt, he relinquished a vocation to which he had no decided call, and entered on newspaper work with determination, and ultimate success. His first engagement was, in conjunction with Mr. Thornton Hunt, on the *Spectator*. At the same time he wrote for the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Leader*; afterwards, from being fine art critic of the *John Bull*, he accepted a more onerous position in the conduct of that paper; whence he transferred his services to the *Daily News*, during the editorship of Mr. Thomas Walker. In Dec. 1860, he joined the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, and has continued to serve that journal down to the present time, in various literary capacities, but chiefly as a special correspondent in many parts of the world. On the outbreak in Jamaica, he was despatched with the Royal Commission to that island. He has been an industrious contributor to the magazines and periodicals, and he is the author of "Jest and Earnest." "Homely Scenes from Great Painters," "Art Studies," and other books.

TURNER, The Right Rev. James Francis, Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, in Australia, is a son of the late Sir George James Turner, for many years one of the Lords Justices of Appeal. He received his academical education at the Charterhouse and Durham, was for some time chaplain of Bishop Cosin's Hall, in that University, and held the rectory of North Tedworth, Wilts, from 1859 till 1868, when he was appointed Bishop of Grafton and Armidale. His consecration was solemnized in Westminster Abbey, Feb. 24, 1869.

TÜRR, Gen. Stephen, born at Baja, in Hungary, in 1825, became a lieutenant in the Austrian army in 1848. His regiment was stationed in Italy, and his rooted dislike of the House of Hapsburg inspired him with a strong sympathy for the Italian cause. The Revolutionary Government of Hungary having called upon all Hungarians serving under the Austrian flag in Italy to desert to the Piedmontese, he went over to the latter from Buffalora, in Jan. 1849, and was appointed Colonel of the Hungarian legion in the Sardinian service. After the disaster of Novara, the greater part of the Hungarian Legion followed their colonel into Baden, where a revolutionary movement had taken place, and throughout the struggle Colonel Türr commanded not only the remnant of his legion, but also three Baden battalions. After the insurrection had been put down, the Hungarians took refuge in Switzerland, and the Federal Government aided many of them to start for the United States, but Colonel Türr being too ill to go, lived for four years on a small pension granted to him by the Sardinian Government. On the outbreak of the Russian war, he vainly endeavoured to serve under Omar Pasha, but succeeded in taking part as a volunteer in several of the battles in the Crimea, especially in that of the Tchernaya, and received a commission from Colonel McMurdo, the officer in command of the British transport service. While engaged in the performance of his duty, and in connection with this employment in the autumn of 1855, he was arrested at Bucharest by the Austrians as a deserter, and sent under escort to Cronstadt to be tried there. His illegal arrest caused great excitement throughout Europe, and was protested against by the British and French Governments. After a long incarceration he was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death; which sentence was, however (owing to the urgent remonstrance of the British Government), commuted to perpetual banishment. In the Italian war in 1859, he was appointed a member of Garibaldi's staff, with the rank of colonel, and

was always at the general's side during this campaign, until he was seriously wounded in the left arm at Brescia. In the spring of 1860, when Garibaldi planned his Sicilian expedition, Colonel Türr again served under him in the capacity of aide-de-camp, and before Palermo was promoted to the rank of general of division. The brilliant part he played in the War of Liberation was acknowledged by the Government of Victor Emmanuel, who promoted him to the rank of general of division in the army of Italy in 1861, and confided to him the military command of the town and province of Naples. He married the Princess Adeline Wyse Bonaparte, a cousin of Napoleon III., Sept. 10, 1861, and took up his residence at Pallanza. Since his marriage he has made two journeys to Roumania, with a view of creating difficulties for Austria in the east of Europe. These political journeys were, however, thought to be compromising to the Italian Government, and, accordingly, Colonel Türr resigned his commission in 1864. He is the author of "Arrestation, Procès, et Condamnation du Général Türr," 1863; and also of "The House of Austria and Hungary," 1865.

TUSCANY, EX-GRAND-DUKE OF. (*See* FERDINAND IV.)

TWISS, SIR TRAVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. Robert Twiss, LL.D., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Trevallyn, Denbighshire, born in Westminster about 1810, was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1830, and became Fellow and Tutor of his college. From 1835 till 1839 he was one of the Public Examiners at Oxford in Classics and Mathematics; from 1842 till 1847, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford; from 1852 till 1855, Professor of International Law in King's College, London, which office he resigned upon being appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. In 1840 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and was admitted an Advocate in Doctors' Commons. In 1849 he was appointed Commissary-General of the City and Diocese of Canterbury, in 1852 Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1858, on the advancement of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeal of his Province, was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of London. On the transfer of the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts, Dr. Twiss was created a Queen's Counsel, was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, became Advocate-General in Aug., and was knighted in Nov. 1867. He has written various works; amongst which may be mentioned "Epitome of Niebuhr's History of Rome," 1837; "The Oregon Question examined with respect to Facts and the Law of Nations," 1846; "View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe since the 16th Century," 1847; "The Relation of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to the Crown of Denmark and the Germanic Confederation," 1848; "The Letters Apostolic of Pope Pius IX., considered with reference to the Law of England and the Law of Europe," 1851; "Lectures on the Science of International Law," 1856; "The Law of Nations, considered as Independent Political Communities," 1861, 2nd ed., 1875; "Law of Nations in Times of War," 1863; "The Black Book of the Admiralty," 1874. In 1872 Sir Travers Twiss resigned all his appointments.

TYLOR, EDWARD BURNETT, D.C.L., F.R.S., was born at Camberwell, Oct. 2, 1832, and educated at the school of the Society of Friends, Grove House, Tottenham. His work has been especially devoted to the study of the races of mankind, their history, languages, and civilization. He was elected Fellow of

the Royal Society in 1871; received the honorary degree of LL.D., from the University of St. Andrews in 1873, and of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1875. In March, 1883, he was appointed Keeper of the Oxford University Museum. Later in the same year (Oct.) he was appointed to a readership in anthropology, and the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him (Nov. 20) by decree of the House of Convocation. Mr. Tylor is President of the Anthropological Society. He is the author of "Anahuac, or Mexico and the Mexicans," 1861; "Researches into the History of Mankind," 1865; and "Primitive Culture: Researches into the Development of Mythology, Philosophy, Religion, Art, and Custom," 2 vols., 1871. His latest work is an educational handbook of the Science of Man, "Anthropology, an Introduction to the Study of Man and Civilization," 1881.

TYNDALL, John, LL.D., F.R.S., was born about 1820, in the village of Leighlin-bridge, near Carlow, in Ireland. His parents were in very humble circumstances, but they gave him the best education in their power, and sent him to a school where he acquired a sound knowledge of mathematics. At the age of nineteen he joined in the capacity of "civil assistant" a division of the Ordnance Survey which was stationed in his native town. In 1844 he was engaged by a firm in Manchester, and for about three years he was employed in engineering operations in connection with railways. In 1847 he accepted an appointment as teacher in Queenwood College, in Hampshire, a new institution, devoted partly to a junior school and partly to the preliminary technical education of agriculturists and engineers. Here he became acquainted with Mr. (now Dr.) Frankland, who was resident chemist to the College, and here he commenced those original investigations which have placed him in the foremost rank among the explorers of science. In 1848 the two friends quitted England together and repaired to the University of Marburg, in Hesse-Cassel, where they studied under Bunsen and other eminent professors. Afterwards Mr. Tyndall prosecuted his researches in the laboratory of Magnus, at Berlin. He conducted investigations on the phenomena of diamagnetism, and on the polarity of the diamagnetic force, including researches on the magneto-optic properties of crystals, and the relation of magnetism and diamagnetism to molecular arrangement. He has recently published a volume on these subjects. In 1853, having been previously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and succeeded the celebrated Faraday as Superintendent. The publication of an essay on the cleavage of slate rocks was the proximate cause of his joining his friend Professor Huxley in a visit to the glaciers of Switzerland in 1856; and they afterwards published a joint paper on the structure and motion of glaciers. He returned to Switzerland, in 1857, 1858, and 1859, and pursued his investigations, reaching Chamouni on Christmas night, 1859, through deep snow, and two days afterwards succeeded in attaining the Montanvert, where he remained nearly three days, for the most part amid blinding snow, and determined the winter motion of the Mer de Glace. In 1859 he commenced his researches on Radiant Heat, which disclosed relations previously unthought of between this agent and the gaseous form of matter. Numerous memoirs published in the "Philosophical Transactions," are devoted to this subject. Mr. Tyndall is a Rumford Medallist of the Royal Society, and a member of various foreign scientific societies; he was made LL.D. of Cambridge in 1855, and LL.D. of

Edinburgh in 1866, when Mr. Carlyle was installed Rector of the University. In 1872 Professor Tyndall went on a lecturing tour in the United States; in the course of it he delivered thirty-five lectures, which returned him $23,100. After paying expenses, a fund of over $13,000 remained, and this, before leaving for Europe, the Professor placed in the hands of a committee, who were authorized "to expend the interest in aid of students who devote themselves to original research." On the occasion of his receiving the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, June 18, 1873, Dr. Heurtley, Margaret Professor of Divinity, protested against the proceeding, on the ground that Professor Tyndall "had signalized himself by writing against and denying the credibility of miracles and the efficacy of prayer, thus contravening the whole tenor of that book, which, with its open page, inscribed 'Dominus Illuminatio mea,' the University still bears as her device, and therefore still professes to acknowledge as her guide." Professor Tyndall presided at the annual meeting of the British Association held at Belfast, in Aug., 1874. He accepted the presidency of the Birmingham and Midland Institute for the year 1877. For some years Professor Tyndall was Scientific Adviser to the Board of Trade and to the Lighthouse Authorities, but he resigned those offices in May, 1883, when he also withdrew from the special committee appointed by the Board of Trade to investigate the subject of the best illuminants for lighthouses. He has written "The Glaciers of the Alps," 1860; "Mountaineering," 1861; "A Vacation Tour," 1862; "Heat considered as a Mode of Motion," 1863; "On Radiation: the 'Rede' Lecture, May 16, 1865," published in 1865; a volume on "Sound," 4th edit., 1883; "Faraday as a Discoverer;" 'Fragments of Science;" "Notes on Electricity," 1870; "Notes on Light," 1871; "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," 1871; "The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers," 1872; "Address delivered before the British Association assembled at Belfast, with Additions and a Preface," 1874; "Fragments of Science: a Series of Detached Essays, Addresses, and Reviews," 5th edit., 1876; and "Essays on the Floating-Matter of the Air in relation to Putrefaction and Infection," 1881. He married, Feb. 29, 1876, Louisa Claud Hamilton, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton.

U.

UHRICH, Joseph Alexis, a French general of German extraction, born at Pfalsburg, Feb. 15, 1802, was educated at the Military College of St. Cyr, whence he passed as Sub-Lieutenant into the 3rd Light Infantry. In this capacity he shared in the campaign of 1823 in Spain. In Sept., 1831, he became a Captain, and was transferred to the African army, and remained in that country for some twenty years. In 1841 he became Major, and in 1848 Colonel of the 3rd Regiment, and on Jan. 3, 1852, attained the rank of Brigadier-General. In this capacity he commanded in the Crimean War with great distinction, and was during the campaign promoted to be a General of Division. He also received several Orders. During the Italian campaign of 1859, he commanded an infantry division, and was in 1862 named a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1867 he was transferred to the Army Reserve, or, in other words, pensioned. At the outbreak of the war between France and Prussia in 1870, he resumed active service, undertaking the command of a division of the Alsace and Lorraine troops. After the battle of Wörth, he became Commandant of

Strasburg, a by no means enviable post, that fortress not being properly provided with either arms or provisions. He nevertheless bravely defended it for seven long weeks of merciless bombardment, winning the sincere admiration even of his enemies. Subsequently his bombardment of the open town of Kehl has been allowed by Prussian military critics to have been under the circumstances a military necessity. No French general has more thoroughly inspired respect in the German mind than Uhrich, the calumniated commandant of Strasburg. The report, made in May, 1872, by the committee appointed to report on the capitulations during the late war blamed General Uhrich, the Commandant of Strasburg, on all points, and severely censured him for separating the officers from the men, and making special conditions for the former and himself, profiting thereby, and also for going to Tours under a specious pretext, instead of sharing the lot of his soldiers.

ULBACH, Louis, author, born at Troyes, March 7, 1822, finished his education in Paris, where, in 1840, he carried off the first prize at the general competition. His first production, "Gloriana," a volume of poems, appeared in 1844, and a series of political letters written for the *Propagateur de l'Aube*, under the signature "Jacques Souffrant, workman," one of his earliest works, had an immense success, but exposed him to a government prosecution. The eloquence of M. Jules Favre saved him from unpleasant consequences. After the *coup d'état* he joined the literary staff of the *Revue de Paris*, and in 1853 assumed the direction of that journal, which was suppressed in 1858. Among the papers he was subsequently connected with was the *Temps*, to which he contributed the dramatic *feuilleton*, and *Figaro*, in whose columns he published, under the *nom de plume* of "Ferragus," a series of letters that gained for him great notoriety as a satirical writer. In 1868 he started *La Cloche*, which on its first appearance was a weekly pamphlet, though in Dec., 1869, it became a daily newspaper, and one of the leading organs of the radical opposition. Tried before the third Council of War, on a charge of having been favourable to the Commune, he was condemned to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 6000 francs, but on appeal to the fourth Council the sentence was reduced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs (Jan., 1872). In Dec., 1872, M. Ulbach sold *La Cloche*, which changed its name and soon disappeared. For some time past he has contributed a weekly Paris letter to the *Indépendance Belge*. M. Ulbach has written various novels, many of which have become very popular in France and on the Continent, and some dramas. His reputation for skill and style as a literary critic stands very high. He was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Feb. 7, 1877; and in Dec., 1878, he was appointed Librarian to the Arsenal.

ULLATHORNE, The Right Rev. William Bernard, D.D., O.S.B., a prelate of the Roman Church, was born at Pocklington, Yorkshire, May 7, 1806, and educated at St. Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath. After being admitted to the priesthood he became a missionary to Australia in 1832, and was appointed Vicar-General there, being well known for his zealous labours among the convict population. Father Ullathorne was the first Catholic priest who visited Norfolk Island, and he succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a Catholic bishop for the colony; was influential, through evidence given before a Parliamentary Committee in 1838, in putting a stop to transportation to the penal settlements. Having returned to England, he was stationed at Coventry, where he built

a large church in the Gothic style. He was appointed Vicar-Apostolic of the Western District, and consecrated Bishop of Hetalona, *in partibus*, June 21, 1846; was transferred to the Central District July 28, 1848; and translated to the see of Birmingham, Sept. 29, 1850, on the restoration of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, in obtaining which he bore a prominent part. Among his published works are a "Reply to Judge Burton," 1836; "Horrors of Transportation," and "The Australian Mission," 1838; "Pilgrimage to La Salette," 1854; "The Immaculate Conception," 1854; "Pilgrimage to the Monastery of Subiaco and the Grotto of St. Benedict," 1856; "Letters on the Association for promoting the Union of Christendom," 1865; "Lectures on the Conventual Life," 1868; "Letters on the Council and Papal Infallibility," 1870; "Mr. Gladstone's Expostulation Unravelled," 1875; "History of the Restoration of the Catholic Hierarchy," 1875; "The Endowments of Man considered in their relations with his Final End," a course of lectures, 1880; and "The Groundwork of the Christian Virtues," another course of lectures, 1882.

V.

VAMBÉRY, Arminius, born in Hungary, in 1832, was at an early age expelled by the Austrian authorities from Pesth, where he was engaged in teaching languages. He took up his residence at Constantinople, visited many parts of the East, and travelled in the disguise of a dervish, by routes unknown to Europeans, through the deserts of the Oxus to Khiva, and thence by Bokhara to Samarcand, in 1861-4. His "Travels and Adventures in Central Asia" appeared in London in 1864. He has been appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Pesth. His more recent works are an account of his "Wanderings and Adventures in Persia," 1867; "Sketches of Central Asia," 1868; "History of Bokhara from the Earliest Period down to the Present," 1873; "Central Asia and the Anglo-Russian Frontier Question," 1874; "Mahommedanism in the Nineteenth Century," 1875; "Sketches of Manners and Costumes in Oriental Countries," 1876; "Etymological Dictionary of the Turco-Tartar Languages," 1878; and "Primitive Civilisation of the Turco-Tartar Peoples," 1879. An interesting account of his "Life and Adventures," written by himself, was published in English, at London, in 1883.

VAPEREAU, Louis Gustave, author, born at Orleans, April 4, 1819, studied at the seminary and college of his native city, and, in 1838, carried off, at a competition between all the colleges of France, the prize for Philosophy, established by M. de Salvandy. Admitted into the Normal School, he applied himself to various studies, with a special view to teaching philosophy. On quitting this establishment he remained a year in Paris, and in 1842 became Private Secretary to M. Victor Cousin, whom he assisted in his "Pensées de Pascal." He presided over a class on Philosophy at the College of Tours in 1843, and defended philosophy, violently attacked in a treatise entitled "Du Caractère Libéral, Morale, et Religieux de la Philosophie Moderne," published in 1844. Though his course of lectures was frequently denounced, he retained his professional chair for ten years, and, in addition, presided over the German course at the same college for five years, and commenced the study of law. In consequence of the restrictions with which the teaching of philosophy was fettered, in 1852, M. Vapereau repaired to Paris, completed his law studies, and became avocat in 1854. About this time Messrs. Hachette intrusted to

him the direction of the "Dictionnaire des Contemporains," which occupied his whole attention for four years, the first edition appearing in 1858. M. Vapereau continued to labour at this great undertaking, and the "Supplement" was published in 1859; a new edition of the work, revised and considerably augmented, in 1861, the "Supplement" to the new edition in 1863, the third edition, in a great measure rewritten, in 1865, the fourth edition in 1870, and the fifth edition in 1880. Since 1859, M. Vapereau has issued yearly "L'Année Littéraire et Dramatique," an annual review of the principal productions of French literature, and the tenth volume contains a general table of the ten previous years. M. Vapereau subsequently brought out another important work, a "Dictionnaire Universel des Littératures." He was nominated Prefect of the Cantal by the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870. He was Prefect of the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, from March 26, 1871 till March 31, 1873. He returned to the University as Inspector-General of Public Instruction (primary education), Jan. 23, 1877, and he was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Feb. 7, 1878.

VAUGHAN, The Very Rev. Charles John, D.D., Dean of Llandaff, son of the late Rev. E. T. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, born in 1816, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant career by taking his B.A. degree in 1838 as Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist, being bracketed with Lord Lyttleton. He was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College in 1839, and having held the living of St. Martin's, Leicester, for three years, became Head Master of Harrow School in 1844; held that post till the close of 1859, when he resigned, having had the satisfaction of seeing the school raised under his mastership from a comparatively low ebb to great prosperity, if numbers be a test of success. Early in 1860 he was offered, but refused, the Bishopric of Rochester, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the Vicarage of Doncaster, which he held until 1869, when he was appointed to the Mastership of the Temple. In 1879 he was appointed Dean of Llandaff. This appointment did not vacate the Mastership of the Temple, which is an office of very small emolument, and not a "benefice" in the legal sense of that word. In May, 1882, Dr. Vaughan was appointed one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet in Ordinary to Her Majesty. He has published "Memorials of Harrow Sundays," a selection of sermons, 1859; "Revision of the Liturgy," five discourses, 1860; "The Church of the First Days," being lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, 1864 (in progress); "Characteristics of Christ's Teaching, drawn from the Sermon on the Mount," 1866; "Last Words in the Parish Church of Doncaster," 1870; "Christ satisfying the Instincts of Humanity," eight lectures delivered in the Temple Church, 1870; "Counsels to Young Students," 1870; "Half-Hours in the Temple Church," 1871; "The Presence of God in his Temple," 1872; "The Solidity of True Religion," 1874; "Addresses to Young Clergymen," 1875; "My Son, give Me thine Heart," sermons preached before the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, 1876-78; and several other collections of sermons.

VAUGHAN, The Right Rev. Herbert, D.D., Bishop of Salford, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Vaughan of Courtfield, Herefordshire, born at Gloucester, April 15, 1832, received his education at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, on the Continent, and in Rome. He founded and is still President-General of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College (Catholic), Mill Hill, Middlesex, and towards the close of the year 1871 ac-

companied to Maryland the first detachment of priests who were sent from that institution on a special mission to the coloured population of the United States. On the death of Bishop Turner, he was elected Bishop of Salford, and consecrated in his Cathedral by the present Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, Oct. 28, 1872. Since that time a series of well-written pastoral letters has issued from his pen, addressed to the members of his flock, and notably his "Submission to a Divine Teacher," being an able answer to Mr. Gladstone's "Expostulation." Bishop Vaughan, who has acquired a considerable reputation as a preacher, has published several pamphlets, and is the proprietor of two newspapers, the *Tablet* and *Catholic Opinion*.

VAUGHAN, The Right Rev. William, D.D., a prelate of the Roman Church, born in London, Feb. 14, 1814, was consecrated Bishop of Plymouth, Sept. 16, 1855.

VAUX, William Sandys Wright, M.A., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. W. Vaux, B.D., Prebendary of Winchester and Vicar of Romsey, Hants, born in 1818, was educated at Westminster School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He was employed in the department of Antiquities in the British Museum in 1841, and, rising gradually, was appointed to the Keepership of the department of Coins and Medals in Jan., 1861. This office he resigned Oct., 1870, from ill-health. He has written "Nineveh and Persepolis," an historical sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia, with an Account of the recent researches in those countries, a work which has gone through four editions, and has been translated into German; a "Handbook to the Antiquities in the British Museum," published in 1851; edited "The World encompassed by Sir F. Drake," for the Hakluyt Society; and in 1863 edited and deciphered, for the Trustees of the British Museum, a collection of ninety Phœnician inscriptions recently found at Carthage. In 1875 he wrote for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in the series called "Ancient History from the Monuments," "Persia, from the Earliest Period to the Arab Conquest;" in 1877, for the same society and series, "Greek Cities and Islands of Asia Minor;" and, in 1876, a "Catalogue of the Castellani Collection of Antiquities in the University Galleries at Oxford." He has also contributed many papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Numismatic Society, and of the New Zealand Institute. From 1871 to 1876 he was engaged on a Catalogue of the Coins in the Bodleian Library, for the University of Oxford, and he is, at the present time, Secretary to the Royal Society of Literature, and to the Royal Asiatic Society, having been appointed to the latter post on Jan. 1, 1876.

VEITCH, John, M.A., born at Peebles, N.B., Oct. 24, 1829, received his early education at the Grammar School, and in 1845 entered the University of Edinburgh, where he gained honours, especially in logic and moral philosophy. In 1850 he published a translation of the "Discourse on Method," of Descartes, with an introductory essay on the natnre of the Cartesian philosophy, and in 1853 a translation of the "Meditations," and selections from the "Principles of Philosophy," of Descartes, with notes. In 1855-6 he acted as assistant to the late Sir W. Hamilton, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, and to his successor, Professor Fraser, until 1860, when he was appointed to the Professorship of Logic, Metaphysics, and Rhetoric in the University of St. Andrews. Professor Veitch, who in 1857 was presented with the honorary degree

of M.A. by the University of Edinburgh, acted as joint editor with Professor Mansel of Oxford, in superintending the publication of the "Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic of Sir W. Hamilton, Bart.," published in 1859-60. He wrote the "Memoir of Dugald Stewart," in connection with the new edition of his collected works, upon which Sir W. Hamilton was employed at the time of his death, after which this publication was superintended by Professor Veitch, at the request of the Stewart trustees. In 1864 Mr. Veitch was appointed to the Professorship of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Glasgow. He has recently written a "Memoir of Sir W. Hamilton," 1869. In 1872 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He is the author of "The Tweed and other Poems," 1875; "Lucretius and the Atomic Theory," 1875; and "The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border," 1877.

VERDI, Giuseppe, composer, son of an innkeeper, born at Rancola, in the duchy of Parma, Oct. 9, 1814, received his first lessons from an organist in Milan, where he resided from 1833 till 1836; studied diligently under Lavinga, and in 1839 published his earliest work, a musical drama, entitled "Oberto di San Bonifazio." His principal compositions are serious operas, and the "Lombardi," one of his first productions, made a strong impression throughout Italy, and laid the foundation of his fame. His best known operas are "Nabucodonosor," "Ernani" (founded on Victor Hugo's tragedy), the "Due Foscari," "Attila," "Macbeth," the "Masnadieri" (founded on the "Robbers" of Schiller), "Louisa Miller," "Rigoletto," the "Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Un Ballo in Maschera" (performed in London in 1861), and "Don Carlos" (performed at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in 1867). The "Masnadieri," written for Her Majesty's Theatre, and produced in 1847, with Jenny Lind as heroine, proved a failure in London, though it has since been successful in Italy. The "Trovatore" and "La Traviata" have had great success, not only in Italy, but in Germany, France, and England. Signor Verdi's more recent operas are "Giovanno d'Arco," in 1868; "La Forza del Destino," in 1869; and "Aïda," performed at the Scala, Milan, in 1872. His celebrated "Requiem Mass," composed in honour of his great countryman Manzoni, was first performed in the Church of San Marco at Milan, May 23, 1874. He was elected a member of the Italian Parliament in 1861, and in 1871 he went to Florence in order to assume the post offered him by the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, for the improvement and reorganization of the Italian Musical Institute. M. Verdi, who is a member of the Legion of Honour, was elected corresponding member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, Dec. 10, 1859; was made Grand Cross of the Russian order of St. Stanislaus in 1862; Foreign Associate of the Académie des Beaux Arts, June 15, 1864; and Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy in 1872, in which year the Viceroy of Egypt conferred on him the Order of Osmani. King Victor Emmanuel, by a decree dated Nov. 22, 1874, created Signor Verdi an Italian Senator. In May, 1875, he was nominated a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and the Italian Minister at Paris was charged to present him with the insignia of the order, accompanied by a flattering letter from the Duc Decazes. In the same year he was decorated with the Cross of Commander and Star of the Austrian Order of Franz-Joseph. Signor Verdi completed, in 1878, a new opera in 5 acts, entitled "Montezuma," which was given for the first time at La Scala, Milan. On his return from Paris to his native country, in April,

1880, he received the Order of the Crown of Italy.

VERDON, Sir George Frederic, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., eldest son of the Rev. Edward Verdon, B.A., perpetual curate of St. Ann's, Tottington, Bury, Lancashire, born Jan. 21, 1834, and educated at Rossall College, went to Melbourne in 1851, and engaged in commercial pursuits. He afterwards was called to the bar at Melbourne in 1863, was elected to the Municipal Council of Williamstown, and appointed Chairman of the Municipal Conference held at Melbourne for the consideration of the laws relating to municipal institutions. He was one of the first members of the Volunteer force established in 1854 for the defence of the colony, and at the head of his company was engaged in suppressing an outbreak of convicts in 1857. For this service he received the thanks of the Government, and was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1858 he accepted the office of honorary assistant in the Astronomical Observatory, and was engaged in the commencement of the geodetic and magnetic surveys of Victoria under Mr. Ellery and Dr. Neumayer. In 1859 he was elected member for Williamstown, and in the following year became a Minister of the Crown, having been appointed treasurer, which office he held with little interruption until 1868. Having carried a resolution in the Legislative Assembly for the appointment of a Board of Visitors to the Observatory, he was invited by the Government to act as honorary secretary, Sir Henry Barkly, the then governor, being president. In this position, and as a member of the Government, he was enabled to secure the satisfactory establishment of the Observatory on a permanent footing, and to aid in the acquisition of a complete set of instruments, of which the Great Melbourne Telescope forms part. In 1866 the Government and Legislature of Victoria resolved upon sending a Minister of the Crown to England for the purpose of bringing the subject of the defence of the colony before the Home Government, and Mr. Verdon was selected for the mission, in which he was completely successful, having obtained a contribution of £100,000 from the Imperial Exchequer towards the cost of a Monitor for the defence of Port Phillip, together with the line-of-battle ship *Nelson*. He was entertained at a banquet at Willis's Rooms, and was made C.B. (civil division), Nov. 23, 1866. Shortly after his return to Victoria, Mr. Verdon was appointed the permanent representative of that colony in England as agent-general, with the consent of all political parties. Upon his departure, he received presentations and addresses from his Williamstown constituents, and from the local forces. He was elected F.R.S., in 1870, and is an associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He was nominated a K.C.M.G. on the occasion of his retiring from the office of Agent-General for the Colony of Victoria in 1872.

VERNE, Jules, a popular French writer, born at Nantes, Feb. 8, 1828, was educated in his native town, and afterwards studied law in Paris. Turning his attention to dramatic literature, he wrote a comedy in verse, entitled "Les Pailles Rompues," which was performed at the Gymnase in 1850. This was followed by "Onze Jours de Siège," a three-act comedy, brought out at the Vaudeville, and by several comic operas. But his fame rests chiefly on his scientific romances, the first of which appeared in 1863, under the title of "Cinq Semaines en Ballon." Its success led the author to produce a number of similar works, of which the following have been translated into English: "Five Weeks in a Balloon; a Voyage of Exploration and Discovery in Central Africa," 1870, 2nd edit., 1874; "A Journey to the

Centre of the Earth," 1872; "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Seas," 1873; "Meridiana: the Adventures of three Englishmen and three Russians in South Africa," 1873; "From the Earth to the Moon direct in Ninety-Seven Hours Twenty Minutes; and a Trip Round it," 1873; "The Fur Country: or Seventy Degrees North Latitude," 1874; "Around the World in Eighty Days," 1874; "A Floating City, and the Blockade Runners," "The English at the North Pole," "Dr. Ox's Experiment," 1874; "Adventures of Captain Hatteras," "The Mysterious Island," "The Survivors of the *Chancellor*," 1875; "Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar," 1876; "The Child of the Cavern," "Hector Servadac, or the Career of a Comet," 1877; "Dick Sands, the Boy Captain," 1878. Verne's latest publication is "Le Rayon Vert," 1882.

VEZIN, Hermann, actor, born in Philadelphia, U.S., of German parents, his father being a distinguished merchant of that city. He was intended for the legal profession, and took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. at the University of Pennsylvania. Having a passion for the stage, he came to England, and obtained, through the kindness of Mr. Charles Kean, an engagement in the Theatre Royal, York. He made his London *début* at the Princess's Theatre under Mr. Charles Kean's management; and two years later he "starred" through the provinces. Having visited America professionally in 1857, he returned to England a year later, and after a few provincial engagements, appeared at the Surrey Theatre, London (1859), in Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, Shylock, King John, and Louis XI. During Mr. Phelps's management of Sadler's Wells (1860), Mr. Vezin appeared in Orlando, Marc Antony, Romeo, and Cassio. In 1863 he married Mrs. Charles Young, and Mr. Vezin and his wife "starred" through the provinces. In 1864 they produced Westland Marston's comedy of "Donna Diana," at the Princess's Theatre, London. Two years later Mr. Vezin made a great success in "Dr. Davey." In 1860 he appeared as James Harebell, in Mr. W. G. Wills's drama of "The Man o' Airlie;" in 1868 as Sir Grey de Malpas in "The Rightful Heir;" in 1869 as Murdock in "Life for Life;" and in 1870 he alternated Othello and Iago with Mr. Phelps. Later he produced Mr. W. G. Wills's romantic drama "Hinko," at the Queen's Theatre. In 1873 Mr. Vezin played with Phelps, Toole, and Mathews, at the Gaiety Theatre, and in Feb., 1875, he won great applause by his impersonation of the melancholy Jacques in "As You Like It," at the Opera Comique. His next Shaksperian essay was in Benedict, at the Gaiety Theatre. At Drury Lane (Feb. 4, 1876) he played Macbeth for the benefit of the Philadelphia Centennial, and won a genuine success. On the production at the Crystal Palace (June 13, 1876) of Sophocles' "Œdipus Colonos," the title part was assigned to Mr. Vezin, who gained distinction by the performances. On Sept. 11, 1876, he made his first appearance at the Haymarket, in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's drama of "Dan'l Druce." After acting Dan'l Druce 106 times, he created the character of De Taldé in an English adaptation of "The Danicheffs," produced at the St. James's Theatre, Jan. 6, 1877. In April he appeared at the same theatre in Sir Giles Overreach. After playing Dan'l Druce in the provinces Mr. Vezin returned to London, and created the part of Schelm in "Russia," an adaptation of "Les Exilées," produced at the Queen's Theatre, Oct. 27, 1877. Subsequently he represented the Duke of Alva in "Fatherland," a version of Sardou's "Patrie;" and on March 2, 1878, there was a revival of "Othello," in which Mr. Vezin's Iago was in all respects

masterly. On March 30, 1878, he first played, at the Court Theatre, Dr. Primrose in Mr. W. G. Wills's drama of "Olivia," founded on the "Vicar of Wakefield."

VEZIN, Mrs. Hermann, an actress, *née* Jane Thomson, formerly known as Mrs. Charles Young, is the second daughter of the late Mr. George Thomson, a merchant of Liverpool, her mother being a daughter of Mr. James Cook, who for thirty years was a bass singer at Drury Lane Theatre. She left England with her parents when quite an infant for Australia, and in childhood evinced many qualities for the stage, which her mother, through reverse of fortune, had been compelled to adopt a second time. At the age of eight she was engaged, with her mother, at the Theatre Royal, Sydney, where she played juvenile characters. Before reaching the age of eleven she lost her father, and soon afterwards she accompanied her mother to Hobart Town, where she made her first appearance as a dancer with immense success. Subsequently she performed at Launceston and Melbourne, and became one of the greatest favourites on the Australian stage. Coming to England, she made her *début* at Sadler's Wells Theatre, Sept. 15, 1857, as Julia in "The Hunchback," and was highly applauded. During the season at Sadler's Wells, she played several of Shakespere's heroines—Rosalind, Juliet, Portia, &c. She next appeared at the Haymarket, where she made an equally favourable impression, as Rosalind, in "As You Like it;" Julia, in "The Hunchback;" Viola, in "Twelfth Night;" Beatrice, in "Much Ado About Nothing," &c. From the Haymarket she transferred her services to the Lyceum, and from that time to the present she has held the position of leading actress at one or other of the theatres devoted to legitimate drama. In Feb., 1863, she was married to Mr. Hermann Vezin, and the following year they acted together at the Princess's in a comedy witten expressly for them by Mr. Westland Marston, entitled "Donna Diana," the success of which must be attributed in no small degree to Mrs. Vezin's clever acting. In 1865 she migrated to Drury Lane, where she remained for four seasons, and during that time her greatest successes were as Mrs. Oakley in Colman's comedy of "The Jealous Wife," as Constance in the tragedy of "King John," and as Margaret in "Faust." From Drury Lane Mrs. Vezin went to the Lyceum to act in Lord Lytton's new play of "The Rightful Heir," which was produced Aug. 3, 1868. Subsequently she appeared at the Queen's, winning the most favourable opinions as Marie in "Plot and Passion;" at the Holborn, where she achieved fresh success as Clara Douglas in "Money," and Lady Teazle in the "School for Scandal;" at the St. James's, where she further added to her reputation by her admirable representation of Clotilda in "Fernande," Oct., 1871; and more recently at the Charing Cross Theatre.

VIARDOT-GARCIA, Madame Michelle Pauline, vocalist, daughter of the great tenor, Emanuel Garcia, and sister of the lamented Madame Malibran, born in Paris, July 18, 1821, at four years of age spoke four languages, and at seven was able to play the pianoforte accompaniments for the pupils to whom her father gave lessons. After sharing the family migrations, first to England, and afterwards to the United States, she returned with them to Europe in 1828, and her education was continued at Brussels. In consequence of her manual facility on the piano, she became one of Liszt's most accomplished pupils. Her father died in 1832, before her voice was formed, and her sister being constantly absent on profes-

sional tours, her studies, which included various branches of the arts, drawing and painting, as well as music and singing, were directed by her own tastes and the counsels of her mother. She made her first appearance in London at the Opera-house in 1839, in the character of Desdemona. Her voice, like that of her sister, combined the twofold register of soprano and contralto, embracing a compass of three octaves. At the close of the season she joined the Italian operatic company, then acting at the Odéon, in Paris, and was equally successful. In April, 1840, she was married to M. Louis Viardot, Director of the Paris Italian Opera (who died in May, 1883), and in 1841 she reappeared in England, singing with Mario in Cimarosa's opera "Gli Orazi e Curiazi." Her next engagement was at Vienna; and Rubini, on forming an operatic corps for St. Petersburg, selected her for his prima donna. She afterwards appeared at Berlin, and when Jenny Lind quitted the German Opera, Madame Viardot-Garcia proved herself an able successor in the *répertoire*, which she greatly extended. Her name is associated with the first performances of "Les Huguenots," in which she took the part of Valentine, and of "Le Prophète," in which she performed the part of Fides, an exquisite impersonation. From the catalogue of Madame Viardot's vocal triumphs must not be omitted her Spanish songs, second only in their thrilling effect to that produced by the national melodies of the great Swedish songstress, Jenny Lind. For some years Madame Viardot has not accepted any engagements in opera, though she has often appeared at concerts, more particularly those given for charitable purposes.

VICTORIA - ALEXANDRINA (Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India), only child of the late Duke of Kent and of the Princess Louisa-Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (relict of the Hereditary Prince of Leiningen, and sister of Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians), was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; her parents, who had been for some time residing abroad, having hastened to England, in order that their child might "be born a Briton." The Duke of Kent died Jan. 23, 1820, and the general education of the young Princess was directed, under her mother's care, by the Duchess of Northumberland, wife of the third Duke. Until within a few weeks of her elevation to the throne her life was spent in comparative retirement, varied by tours through different parts of the United Kingdom. Queen Victoria succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837, as Victoria I., and her coronation was celebrated in Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Her Majesty was married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, by whom she had issue: 1. H.R.H. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess-Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 25, 1858, to H.R.H. the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia; 2. H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841, married March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; 3. H.R.H. Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 15, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt (she died Dec. 14, 1878); 4. H.R.H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844, created Duke of Edinburgh, May 24, 1866, married Jan. 23, 1874, the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of the Emperor of Russia; 5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 26, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6. H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, married to the Marquis of Lorne, March

21, 1871; 7. H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, married March 17, 1879, the Princess Louise Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia; 8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, married April 2, 1882, the Princess Helen Frederica Augusta, daughter of the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont; and 9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857. Her Majesty is the pattern of a woman in all the relations of life, as a queen, as a daughter, as a wife, and as a mother. The first domestic grief which she suffered was the loss of her mother, the Duchess of Kent, after a short illness, March 16, 1861, followed by the sudden death of the Prince Consort, to the great grief of the entire kingdom, Dec. 14. Her Majesty's intense sorrow for her irreparable loss, although it has in a great degree disqualified her from appearing in public, and at court ceremonials, and has imposed on her the habits of a life of comparative seclusion, has, however, never been allowed by her to interfere with the performance of her important duties as a sovereign. Neither has it checked the exercise of that anxious interest which she has ever since her accession to the crown steadfastly manifested for the social welfare of her people; nor caused her to relax her efforts to encourage and reward subjects distinguished for their talents and merits; especially those whom her late lamented consort loved to honour for the zealous co-operation with him in his high endeavours to promote the advancement of undertakings which have for their object the moral, social, intellectual, and artistic progress of the nation. It is a source of great pride to her subjects, and must doubtless tend in no small degree to assauge her abiding grief, that not only in her own vast dominions, but throughout the civilized world, her name is never mentioned save in terms of sympathy, admiration, affection, and respect, as a Christian woman and as a queen. It would occupy much more space than our limits admit to give even a brief outline of the political events of Her Majesty's reign, and we can therefore merely glance at its more prominent features. On succeeding to the throne, Her Majesty found the Whig and Conservative parties nearly evenly balanced in the House of Commons. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues continued to hold office until Sept., 1841, when, owing to their increasing unpopularity, arising mainly from a want of financial ability, or at least of financial success, they were obliged to give place to the late Sir Robert Peel. Although he was pledged to maintain the corn-laws, he found himself compelled, in 1845, to acquiesce in their repeal, which was carried into effect at his instance in 1846. The effect of this change in Sir Robert Peel's policy caused a disruption in the Conservative party, and led to the accession to power of Lord John Russell, who was succeeded, in Jan., 1852, by the Earl of Derby. In the following Dec., the Conservative party, beaten on their budget, resigned, and gave place to Lord Aberdeen and the Coalition Cabinet, which, in Feb., 1855, was dismissed for having mismanaged the Russian war. It was succeeded by Lord Palmerston's first administration, which was defeated on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, in March, 1858, and Lord Derby held power for the second time, until June, 1859, when Lord Palmerston formed his second Cabinet. On his death, Nov., 1865, the ministry was remodelled, Earl Russell assuming the post of premier. His ministry having decided upon introducing a Reform Bill, the duty of conducting it through the House of Commons devolved upon Mr. Gladstone. Having been

defeated on an important clause in June, 1866, ministers resigned. Lord Derby formed his third administration, and during the session of 1867 carried a Reform Bill, thereby settling a question which had long been a stumbling-block impeding the progress of legislation. The Conservatives being placed in a minority at the general election of 1868, Mr. Disraeli resigned office, and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Mr. Gladstone. The chief events of Mr. Gladstone's administration were the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the passing of the Irish Land Act and the Elementary Education Act, the abolition of purchase in the army, the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington respecting the Alabama Claims, and the passing of the Ballot Act. At the general election of Feb., 1874, the Conservatives again came into power, and a new administration was formed by Mr. Disraeli, afterwards Lord Beaconsfield. By virtue of the power conferred by an Act of Parliament passed in the previous session Her Majesty was, on Jan. 1, 1877, proclaimed Empress of India, by the Governor-General, at the camp of Delhi, before an imperial assemblage of all the governors, lieutenant-governors, heads of Government, princes, chiefs, and nobles of India. On the defeat of the Conservatives at the general election of 1880, Mr. Gladstone formed another Liberal administration, which has continued in office to the present time. In April, 1882, an attempt on the Queen's life was made at Windsor by one Roderick Maclean, who after trial was ordered to be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure. "The Early Days of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," compiled under the direction of Her Majesty, by Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey, was published in July, 1867, and was followed, in 1869, by "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands;" and in 1874, by the first volume of Mr. (now Sir) Theodore Martin's "Life of H.R.H. the Prince Consort," of which the fifth and concluding volume appeared in 1880.

VIEIL-CASTEL (Comte de), Louis, statesman and author, born in France, Oct. 14, 1800, entered the Foreign Office at Paris in 1818, was an attaché at the French embassy in Spain in 1821, became Secretary of Legation, and acted in the same capacity at Vienna in 1828. After holding some other appointments, he retired in 1853. He was promoted Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1849, held several foreign orders, has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and written "Histoire de la Restauration," commenced in 1860, for which the grand prix Gobert of 10,000 francs was awarded to him in 1867. The fifteenth volume was published in 1873, in which year its author was elected a member of the French Academy. The twentieth and concluding volume appeared in 1878.

VIGFUSSON, Gudbrand, was born in the west of Iceland, Broadfirth, his parents being Vigfus Gislason, and Halldora Gisladottir, who were both of Icelandic or Norse blood time out of mind. He frequented the schools at Bessastad and Reykiavik, which he left at the age of twenty (1850) for the University at Copenhagen, His first literary essay was "Timatal," or an Essay on the Chronology of the Icelandic Sagas, written in Icelandic, 1854-55. It was followed by "Biskupasogor," or the Lives of the Old Bishops of Iceland, 1056-1331, edited from ancient MSS., in one large volume, Copenhagen, 1858, in Icelandic; "Fornsogor," collection of Sagas, published at Leipzig in 1860; "Eyrbyggia Saga," Leipzig, 1864, in German; "Flateybók," or Lives of Kings, 3 vols., Christiana, 1860, *et seq.*, in Danish; and several essays in Icelandic. In the autumn of 1864 Mr. Vigfusson came to England, and for

several years, 1865-1873, was engaged on the great "Icelandic Dictionary," which was published under the name of Mr. Cleasby. Upon finishing the "Dictionary," he again turned his attention to editing: "Sturlunga Saga," with Prolegomena, containing a sketch of the Literary History of Iceland, A.D. 1100-1430, at the Clarendon Press, 2 vols., 1878; "An Icelandic Reader" (conjointly with Mr. York Powell), 1879; "Corpus Poëticum Boreale: The Poetry of the Old Northern Tongue from the Earliest Times to the Thirteenth Century," with translations and excursus, at the Clarendon Press, 2 vols., 1883 (also conjointly with Mr. York Powell). He was created an honorary M.A. of the University of Oxford in 1871. Mr. Vigfusson is an honorary member of the Society of Sciences at Munich, and honorary doctor of the University of Upsala (Sept. 1877), at the great fourth centenary jubilee.

VILLIERS, The Right Hon. Charles Pelham, M.P., brother of the late Earl of Clarendon, born Jan. 19, 1802, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827. He has been an Examiner in the Court of Chancery and a Poor-Law Commissioner, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Herts, and has been one of the members in the House of Commons for Wolverhampton since 1835. He joined the Liberal Government, and was appointed Judge-Advocate-General in 1853, was President of the Poor-Law Board, and became a member of Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859. Mr. Villiers, as an independent Liberal member, was one of the most able and eloquent leaders of the Anti-Corn-law agitation, and to the triumph of the cause his earnest speeches and persistent motions in Parliament contributed. Having been at the general election in 1847 returned for South Lancashire and Wolverhampton, he refused to abandon his old constituents. In the session of 1865 he introduced a very important measure in connection with the Poor-law administration, the Union Chargeability Bill, which was carried through Parliament, and has become law. He resigned the Presidency of the Poor-law Board in July, 1866. A marble statue of Mr. Villiers was unveiled by Earl Granville in Wolverhampton on June 6, 1879. The unveiling was preceded by a meeting under the presidency of the mayor in the Agricultural Hall, where speeches in eulogy of the public services of Mr. Villiers, especially in connection with the anti-corn law movement, were delivered by Earl Granville, Sir Robert Peel, M.P.; Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Fowler.

VILLIERS, Frederic, born in London in 1850, was educated in the north of France. Afterwards he studied in the Schools of Art at South Kensington, and became a student of the Royal Academy in 1870. In 1876, as special artist and correspondent to the *Graphic*, he went through the Servian campaign with Mr. Archibald Forbes. He was with the armies of the Tirnok, Drina, Eber, and with Tchernaieff on the Morava; was decorated with the Order of the Tallova, and received a war medal for this campaign; was recalled in November to Constantinople. He then travelled in Roumelia and Bulgaria, examined the Turkish army, re-crossed the Servian lines, and returned with the Turkish troops to Constantinople. Having been ordered to go into Russia, he, in January, started for Kisheniff, and saw the mobilization of the Russian troops in Bessarabia. Mr. Villiers returned to England in Feb. 1877. The day war was declared between Turkey and Russia, he started for Bucharest, where he joined Mr. Forbes. He saw the first shot fired across the

Danube at Brila; was present at the crossing at Simnitza on the 27th of June, and followed the Army of the Lom; was at the occupation of Biela and Tirnova, and was present with Mr. Forbes at the great battle and defeat of the Russians at Plevna on the 31st of July. Mr. Villiers was present at the battle of the Balkans in August, and saw the investment of Plevna in October. He was taken ill with Danubian fever during that month, and ordered to return to England. In November he started again for the front, recrossed the Danube over the ice, and marched over the Shipka Pass on to Adrianople. He arrived when the armistice was declared. He was the third correspondent to enter Constantinople. Lastly, he was present at San Stefano when peace was signed and announced to the Russian Guard by the Grand Duke Nicholas on Sunday, March 3, 1878. Mr. Villiers received the cross for the passage of the Danube and the war medal. In June of that year he went to Malta, and was present at the review of the Indian Contingent by the Duke of Cambridge. In November he left England for Afghanistan. He went through the first part of that campaign till the signing of the Treaty of Gandamuk; then left for Australia; was at the opening of the Sydney Exhibition; travelled through New Zealand, and returned to England *viâ* San Francisco and New York, thus making a journey round the world. Mr. Villiers left England for Egypt immediately on receipt of the news of the massacres at Alexandria, of the 11th of June, 1882; was on H.M.S. *Condor* during the bombardment of that city; and landed with the Marines. Afterwards he followed the army to Ismalia, was at the first fight at Tel-Maharta, and was with the Highland Brigade during the night march and subsequent attack on Tel-el-Kebir. Mr. Villiers remained in Cairo till the trial and banishment of Arabi and his confederates. He received for this campaign the order and rosette of the Mejidieh and the Egyptian war-medal from the hands of the Khedive.

VINCENT, Charles Edward Howard, was born May 31, 1849, at Slinfold, Sussex, being the second son of the Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, Bart. He was educated at Westminster School, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Herefordshire. He was appointed Ensign in the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers in 1868; retired as Lieutenant in 1873; and was appointed Captain in the Royal Berks Militia in the latter year; but resigned in 1875 to assume the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Central London Rangers, which commission he resigned in 1878, on his appointment as Director of Criminal Investigations. He entered at the Inner Temple in 1873; was called to the bar in 1876, and entered at the Paris Faculté de Droit in 1877. He became editor of the *Police Gazette* in 1883; and was Chairman of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage in 1880-83. Mr. Vincent was Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Berlin in 1871; received the thanks of the War Office for his reports upon Russia in 1872; gave numerous lectures upon Foreign Armies at the Royal United Service Institution in 1872; was Military Commissioner of the *Daily Telegraph* at the commencement of the Turco-Russian War in 1877; and assembled a Conference upon the Requirements of the Volunteer Force, leading to considerable reforms, in 1878. He was appointed, March 4, 1878, to re-organise the Detective system of the Metropolitan Police, with the designation of Director of Criminal Investigations, and with absolute control over the criminal administration. His published works are:—"Stoffel's Reports upon the Prussian Army," 1871; "Elementary Military Geography, Reconnoitring and Sketching," 1872;

"Russia's Advance Eastward," 1873; "The Law of Criticism and Libel," 1876; "The Improvement of the Volunteer Force," 1878; "Procédure d'Extradition," 1880; and "A Police Code and Manual of Criminal Law," 1881.

VIRCHOW, Rudolph, Professor, known as a man of science and as a politician, was born in Pomerania, in 1821. He was the favourite pupil of the great physiologist Johann Müller, became the editor of the periodical *Archiv für Pathologie, Anatomie und Physiologie, und für klinische Medicin*, and is the author of voluminous works on his special branches of medical science, which have acquired a European reputation. His "Cellular Pathology as based upon Physiological and Pathological Histology," and his eulogy on Professor Johann Müller, have been translated into English, the former by Dr. Chance, and the latter by Dr. Mercer Adam. His work on Goethe as a natural philosopher appeals to a wider circle than his purely professional productions. He is Public Professor in ordinary of Pathological Anatomy, General Pathology, and Therapeutics in the University of Berlin, and Director of the Pathological Institute. As an extreme Liberal, in the session of 1865 he defeated the Minister, Von Bismarck, in his project for obtaining money to create a navy, and was challenged to a duel by the disappointed chief of the Prussian Cabinet. He was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Medicine of London in 1856, and corresponding member of the French Academy of Medicine in 1859. At the meeting at Munich of the German naturalists and physicians in 1877, Professor Virchow delivered a masterly address in reply to the most advanced of evolutionists, professor Haeckel, of Jena. In July, 1878, he decided on leaving active political life, and accordingly he resigned his seat in the Reichstag.

VIRTUE, The Right Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Portsmouth, was born in London, April 28, 1826. He was ordained priest in Rome by Cardinal Patrizi in 1851, having previously studied at St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire, and the English College, Rome. Poplar was the scene of his first missionary labours, and in 1853 he went with the Apostolic Nuncio (afterwards Cardinal) Bedini as his secretary to the United States and Canada. On his return, in acknowledgment of his services, he was made Chamberlain of Honour to Pope Pius IX. (April 18, 1854). Father Virtue went to Aldershot Camp on temporary duty in 1855; but he was appointed Chaplain to the Forces June 24, 1855, a post he held for exactly twenty-seven years. He was mentioned in general orders in 1864 for "distinguished and meritorious conduct during the epidemic of yellow fever in Bermuda," and was promoted from the fourth to the third class of Army chaplains (Feb. 2, 1865) for the services he had rendered. Monsignor Virtue was long stationed at Malta. He was appointed Chamberlain of Honour to Pope Leo XIII. April 5, 1878, and was appointed the first Bishop of Portsmouth by Apostolic brief of June 13, 1882. His lordship has edited a "Prayer Book for the Army," 1859; and a revised edition of Bishop Challoner's "Meditations," 1880; and has contributed various articles to the *Dublin Review* and the *Month*.

VOELCKER, Augustus, F.C.S., son of Frederick Adolphus Voelcker, born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in 1823, and educated at a private school and at the University of Göttingen, was appointed assistant to the late Professor Johnston of Edinburgh in 1849, and Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester in 1852, which post he resigned in 1862, and became Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Professor Voelcker has written

"Chemistry of Food," "Chemistry of Manures," "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry," and numerous papers on theoretical and agricultural chemistry in the Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Highland Society, Chemical Society, &c.

VOGT, KARL, M.D., philosopher and author, born at Giessen, July 5, 1817, was educated there under Liebig, and removing to Berne in 1835, studied physiology and graduated M.D. He devoted his attention to geology and zoology under Agassiz, and became Professor of Zoology in the university of his native town. Having distinguished himself in the Frankfort Parliament of 1848, he, from motives of prudence, retired into Switzerland, and delivered in the canton of Neufchatel some able lectures "On Man, his Place in Creation, and in the History of the Earth," which made his name known far and wide on the Continent. They have been translated into English, and published under the auspices of the Anthropological Society. Dr. Vogt, who is Professor of Natural History in the University of Geneva, a foreign associate of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and an honorary fellow of the Anthropological Society of London, has published several works.

VOYSEY, THE REV. CHARLES, B.A., was born in London, March 18, 1828, being the youngest son of the late Mr. Annesly Voysey, architect. He was educated partly by private tuition, partly at Stockwell Grammar School, and afterwards at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1851. From 1852 to 1859 he held the curacy of Hessle, near Hull, after which he was curate (under the Crown) of Craigton, Jamaica, for fifteen months. In 1861 he was appointed curate of Great Yarmouth, but in the same year was transferred to St. Mark's, Whitechapel. Being ejected from that curacy in consequence of a sermon against endless punishment, the Bishop of London (Dr. Tait) recommended him to the curacy of the well-known Victoria Dock parish, under the Rev. H. Boyd, Vicar. After six months service there he was invited by the patron and vicar of Healaugh, Yorkshire, to accept the curacy of that parish, and at the expiration of six months the vicar resigned and presented Mr. Voysey to the benefice (1864). Mr. Voysey began his career as a religious reformer by the publication of a sermon entitled "Is every Statement in the Bible about our Heavenly Father strictly true?" in reference to the two Old Testament lessons for the day, viz., those containing the stories of the Famine in the Days of David and the Numbering of the People (2 Sam. xxi. and xxiv.). A clergyman who had been implicated in the publication of that sermon got into trouble on account of it, and Mr. Voysey consequently withdrew it from circulation after it had reached a third edition. This was, however, soon followed, in 1865, by *The Sling and the Stone*, which appeared in monthly parts, each part containing two sermons, which had been preached by Mr. Voysey to his congregation at Healaugh. The work was continued through six years. The opinions expressed were denounced as heretical by the ultra-orthodox parties in the Anglican Church, and eventually in the spring of 1869 legal proceedings were instituted by the Archbishop of York's secretary against Mr. Voysey, who was charged with having stated opinions at variance with the Articles of Religion, Holy Scripture, and the formularies of the Church of England, in regard to the doctrines of the Atonement, Justification, the Incarnation, and the Inspiration of Holy Scripture. The case was heard in the first instance in the Chancery Court, York Minster, Dec. 1, 1869, when judgment was pronounced against Mr. Voysey, who thereupon appealed to the

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which august body confirmed the decision, and sentenced the appellant to be deprived of his living, and to pay the costs, Feb. 11, 1871. A week however was allowed, in order to give Mr. Voysey an opportunity of retracting, of which permission he declined to avail himself. Since that period he has delivered sermons and lectures chiefly in St. George's Hall, London, explanatory of his theological views, and that he has a large number of wealthy supporters and sympathisers is evident from the list of subscribers to the Voysey Establishment Fund. Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Voysey has published a letter to Dr. Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the Decalogue; "Dogma *versus* Morality, a reply to Church Congress," 1866; and "Humanity *versus* Barbarism in our Thanksgivings," 1868. For three years Mr. Voysey's sermons appeared regularly in the *Eastern Post*, and are now printed and published every week.

W.

WACE, The Rev. Henry, M.A., D.D., Principal of King's College, London, was born in London, Dec. 10, 1836, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1860, taking a second class both in classics and mathematics. He proceeded B.D. in 1882; and, in the same year received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He was ordained in 1861; served as Curate at St. Luke's, Berwick Street, from 1861 to 1863; at St. James's, Piccadilly, from 1863 to 1869; and was Lecturer at Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, from 1870 to 1872. In 1872 he was elected by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, Chaplain of that Society; and, in 1880, was promoted by them to the office of Preacher of Lincoln's Inn. He preached the Boyle Lectures for 1874 and 1875, on the subject of "Christianity and Morality." In 1879 he preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford on "The Foundations of Faith." He was Select Preacher at Cambridge in 1878, and at Oxford from 1880 to 1882. In 1875 he was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in King's College, London; and, in 1881, he was nominated by the Bishop of London a Prebendary of St. Paul's. He was appointed one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's chaplains in April, 1883; and, in November the same year, Principal of King's College, London. In conjunction with Dr. William Smith, he is the editor of the "Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects, and Doctrines, during the First Eight Centuries," of which the third volume has just been published. He is also the author of Lectures, preached in 1881 at St. James', Piccadilly, on "The Principal Facts in the Life of our Lord, and the Authority of the Evangelical Narratives."

WADDINGTON, William Henry, a French statesman and diplomatist, born in Paris, Dec. 11, 1826. His father, a rich Englishman, established cotton works in France, and became naturalized, but the son was educated in England. He went to Rugby School in Feb., 1841, and remained there till June, 1845, when he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, with an exhibition from the school. He became scholar of his college, and graduated in 1849 as second in the first-class of the classical tripos, and was bracketed equal as Chancellor's Medallist. At Rugby he was distinguished for his prowess at football, and his contemporaries at Cambridge remember Waddington the sculler, member of the Second Trinity Boat Club, and No. 6 in the Cambridge boat in the University race in 1849, when Cambridge won. Soon after leaving

the University he settled in France, having, on attaining his majority, personally chosen the nationality adopted by his father. He became a member of the Society of Antiquaries of France, and in the pursuit of his favourite studies relating to ancient coins and inscriptions, he visited Asia Minor (in 1850 and 1862), England, and Germany. His valuable contributions towards the history and archæology of France led to his being elected, in 1865, a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. In that year he endeavoured at a bye-election to enter the Corps Législatif, as member for the fourth circonscription of the department of the Aisne, but his candidature was unsuccessful. However, on Feb. 8, 1871, he was sent as a representative of that department to the National Assembly. At first he sat in the Left Centre, but at the close of the year he withdrew from the constitutional monarchical party and allied himself to the republicans, giving a hearty support to the policy of M. Thiers. He was a member of numerous commissions, and was the reporter of the law relating to the Conseils Généraux (Aug., 1871). Appointed Minister of Public Instruction, in the place of M. Jules Simon, May 19, 1873, M. Waddington retired, five days later, with M. Thiers, and resumed his seat on the benches of the Left Centre. Except on some questions of detail, or rather of procedure, M. Waddington voted regularly with the Republicans. On Jan. 30, 1876, he was elected a Senator for the department of the Aisne, together with M. Henri Martin and M. Saint-Vallier : his term of office will expire in 1885. He was recalled to the Ministry of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of March 10, 1876, in succession to M. Wallon, and he retained his portfolio under the administration of M. Jules Simon, with whom he resigned office May 17, 1877. On the formation of the Dufaure cabinet in Dec., 1877, M. Waddington became Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was the first plenipotentiary of France at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. After the resignation of Marshal MacMahon and the retreat of M. Dufaure, M. Waddington was invited by M. Grévy to remain at the Foreign Office while assuming the Presidency of the Council (Feb. 4, 1879). He had in that capacity to maintain before the Parliament a policy which was considered too Republican by the Senate and too moderate by the Chamber of Deputies. On Dec. 27, 1879, he resigned, and was replaced as Minister of Foreign Affairs and as President of the Council by one of his colleagues, M. de Freycinet. At this juncture he refused the offer of the London embassy, and paid a visit to Italy, where he was received by the King (March, 1880). He was appointed Ambassador at the Court of St. James's in succession to M. Tissot, in July, 1883. He is President of the General Council of the department of the Aisne. He is a Protestant, and related to the Bunsens, whose late mother, the wife of the chevalier, was a Waddington. M. Waddington has published : —"Voyage en Asie Mineure au point de vue numismatique," 1852 ; a continuation of Lebas' "Voyage Archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure," 1862 ; and "L'Edit de Dioclétien," with new fragments and a commentary, 1864. The King of the Belgians conferred the Grand Riband of the Order of Leopold on M. Waddington in April, 1878. He was elected an honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, April 16, 1881.

WADE, Sir Thomas Francis, K.C.B., elder son of Colonel Thomas Wade, C.B., born about 1820, entered the army as Ensign in the 81st Foot in 1838, and served afterwards in China and elsewhere in the 42nd Highlanders and the 98th Foot, from which he retired as

Lieutenant in 1847. In 1843 he was appointed Interpreter to the garrison of Hong Kong, and in 1847 Assistant Chinese Secretary; in 1852 he was made Vice-Consul at Shanghai, where he acted as Inspector of Customs for the Chinese Government. In 1855 he was appointed Chinese Secretary at Hong Kong, and in the same year he was sent by the late Sir John Bowring on a special mission to Cochin China. Owing to his familiarity with the native character and language he was attached to Lord Elgin's Mission to China in 1857-59, and in the last-named year he was appointed Chinese Secretary to our Mission in China. In this capacity he accompanied Lord Elgin's Special Mission to Pekin in Oct., 1860. In 1861 he was nominated a C.B. (Civil Division); in the following year he became Chinese Secretary and Translator to the British Legation in China, and was acting Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin from June, 1864, to Nov., 1865, and again from Nov., 1869, to July, 1871, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief-Superintendent of British Trade in China. He was advanced to the rank of K.C.B. in Nov., 1875, for his exertions in negotiating important treaties with the Chinese Government, and obtaining trading facilities in that empire. Sir Thomas Wade is the author of "Tzŭ-Erh Chi" (Progressive Course), 1867, which deals with both colloquial and documentary Chinese, and is of great value to students of the Chinese language.

WAIAPU, Bishop of. (*See* Stuart, E. C.)

WAITE, Morrison Renisch, LL.D., born at Lyme, Connecticut, Nov. 29, 1816. A.B. (Yale), 1837. After his admission to the bar he removed to Ohio, where he practised successfully in Maumee City and Toledo. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1849, and one of the arbitrators of the Geneva tribunal in 1872. He was President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1873, and in March, 1874, was appointed by President Grant Chief Justice of the United States. His course in that position has been singularly free from political or personal prejudice, he declining to serve as one of the Electoral Commission to decide the Presidential Controversy of 1876.

WALES (Prince of), H.R.H. Albert Edward, heir-apparent to the British crown, eldest son of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, born at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9, 1841, received his early education under the Rev. Henry M. Birch, rector of Prestwich, Mr. Gibbs, barrister-at-law, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, and Mr. H. W. Fisher, and having studied for a session at Edinburgh, entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he attended the public lectures for a year, and afterwards resided for three or four terms at Cambridge for the same purpose. His Royal Highness spent most of the summer of 1860 in a visit to the United States and Canada, where he was most enthusiastically received, was in 1858 gazetted to a colonelcy in the army, and joined the camp at the Curragh in June, 1861. Accompanied by Dean Stanley, the Prince travelled in the East, and visited Jerusalem in 1862. His Royal Highness is a K.G., a general in the army, and Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and has the titles of Duke of Cornwall (by which he took his seat in the House of Lords in Feb., 1863), in the Peerage of England; Duke of Rothesay, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles in Scotland; and Earl of Dublin and Carrick in Ireland; and enjoys the patronage of twenty-nine livings, chiefly as owner of the Duchy of Cornwall. His Royal Highness married, March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by whom he has issue, Prince Albert

Edward Victor Christian, Duke of Cornwall, born at Frogmore, Jan. 8, 1864; Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born at Marlborough House, Feb. 20, 1867; Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 1868; and Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869. The Prince of Wales became President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in April, 1867. Towards the close of the year 1871, his Royal Highness was attacked with typhoid fever, and for some weeks his life was despaired of; but he slowly recovered, and was able to take part in the memorable "Thanksgiving Service" in St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 27, 1872. He was elected Grand Master of the Freemasons in England in succession to the Marquis of Ripon in 1874, and on April 28, 1875, was admitted to the office at a Lodge held in the Albert Hall, South Kensington. On May 5, 1875, he was installed at the Freemasons' Hall as First Principal of the Royal Arch Freemasons. In 1875-76 His Royal Highness visited India. The great interest he took in the Paris Exhibition of 1878 contributed in no slight degree to render it a success. His Royal Highness attended the Court festivities held at Berlin in March, 1883, to celebrate the "silver wedding" of the Crown Prince with the Princess Royal of England. On this occasion he was nominated by the Emperor as a Field-Marshal in the German army.

WALFORD, Cornelius, descended from an old Essex family, was born in London in 1827, but his father shortly afterwards removing into his native county of Essex, he received his education there, and commenced life without a college career. He was destined for an attorney-at-law, but disliking the practical part of the business, became a student at the Middle Temple, and was called to his degree of the Utter Bar in 1860. His earliest attempts with the periodical Press were in the pages of the *British Controversialist*. His first published work was a reprint of some of the articles so contributed, with an appendix of tables—viz., "Decimal Coinage Familiarly Explained in Theory and in Practice, together with Tables Adapting it to Popular Use, and Suggestions on Decimal Weights and Measures." In 1857-8 Mr. Walford published anonymously "The Insurance Guide and Handbook, being a Guide to the Principles and Practice of Life Assurance, and to the Present Position of Existing Offices." This work passed through three considerable editions, two in England and one in the United States, and is well known amongst insurance men wherever the English language is spoken. During the preparation of this work, as indeed previously, the author had made himself familiar with actuarial questions. He was elected an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries in 1857, and afterwards a full Fellow. Mr. Walford about the same date devoted much attention to statistical questions, and has taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the Statistical Society of London, of which he is a member of the Council. It was his love for statistics that took Mr. Walford out of his regular groove of practice at the Bar, and led him into the special practice of company's law, and finally into insurance and international law; and it is to these latter branches that he now confines himself. He is not only largely consulted by insurance companies in England and the Colonies, but in various parts of Europe, and still more largely in America. He has aided in founding one or two most successful Insurance Offices. In 1870 he published the "Insurance Year Book," but the great work of his life, commenced in 1871, is the "Insurance Cyclo-

pædia." It will, when completed, probably occupy about ten large octavo volumes of some 700 pages. The sixth volume is in progress. This work was described in the *Times* as one of "national importance." Mr. Walford is a prolific writer on subjects outside his immediate pursuits, as may be seen by reference to the pages of the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, the *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, the proceedings and volumes of the Social Science Association, the "Transactions" of the Library Association, *Notes and Queries*, and the annual volumes of the Royal Historical Society. He is a member and on the council of the Association for the Reform and Codification of International Law, and took an active part in the proceedings of the Association in London in 1879, when he produced his paper on the "Hanseatic League." He has also attended and taken an active part in the various International Statistical Congresses, and in the International Society of Literature. He published the "History of Famines" in 1879, and has contributed to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" an article on the same subject. More recently he published a popular "History of Guilds," 1880; and "Fairs, Past and Present: a Chapter in the History of Commerce," 1883. He has at the present time in course of preparation the "Cyclopædia of Newspapers, and of Periodical Literature Generally," a work of vast magnitude, and much needed. Mr. Walford is Vice-President of the Royal Historical Society, and one of the editors of its transactions; also Vice-President of the Library Association, and a contributor of many papers to its transactions. He has formed one of the largest private libraries in Great Britain, It is very rich in Insurance Literature—in fact, it is unique in that branch. It is likewise rich in Statistics, and in Antiquarian Literature, and it contains a special collection of works on Stenography. Mr. Walford was one of the founders of the Shorthand Society, and its first President, being also re-elected in the second year of its existence. He is a Fellow of various learned societies in America, and frequently visits the United States. For many years he has been a considerable contributor to various Insurance and other Journals.

WALKER, George Alfred, whose denunciation of the pestilential graveyards of London mainly led to the passing of the Extramural Interment Act, was born at Nottingham, Feb. 27, 1807. He became a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1829, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1831. He studied for a long time at the Aldersgate-street School, and in 1835 at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His professional education was afterwards pursued for a while at Paris. While sojourning in the French capital he visited many of its principal cemeteries for the purpose of ascertaining their condition, his attention as a youth having been frequently arrested by the sight of shocking mutilations and upturnings of human remains in the graveyards of his native place. Settling down at last, in 1836, in London, he found time in the midst of his energetic practice of his profession from his surgery at 101, Drury-lane, to carry on, with purse and brain, with tongue and pen, his resolute labours as a practical philanthropist. His way of life lay, like Allan Woodcourt's, among the squalid streets and pestilential alleys and fœtid back slums of a densely peopled neighbourhood, festering in the midst of which were several of the most revolting gravepits in the metropolis. One of these, close by the Strand, the notorious Enon Chapel in Clement's-lane, he contrived eventually,

though only at the cost of great labour and expenditure, to shut up and clear out completely. Another, the Spa Fields Burial Grounds, he was also the means of closing. His principal works on sanatory questions generally, but chiefly on the subject of intramural interments, were the following:—"Gatherings from Graveyards: Particularly those of London; with a Concise History of the Modes of Interment among Different Nations, from the Earliest Periods—and a detail of Dangerous and Fatal Results produced by the Unwise and Revolting Custom of Inhuming the Dead in the Midst of the Living," 1839; "The Graveyards of London;" "Interment and Disinterment," 1843; "Burial Ground Incendiarism—the Last Fire in the 'Bone House': in the Spa Fields Golgotha, or the Minute Anatomy of Grave-Digging in London," 1846; "A Series of Lectures on the Actual Condition of the Metropolitan Grave Yards," 1846; "Practical Suggestions for the Establishment of National Extramural Cemeteries," 1849; "On the Past and Present State of Intramural Burying Places," 1851; and "Grave Reminiscences: Some Experiences of a Sanatory Reformer," 1875.

WALLACE, Alfred Russel, F.L.S., born at Usk, Monmouthshire, Jan. 8, 1822, was educated at the Grammar School, Hertford, and articled with an elder brother as land surveyor and architect, but gave up this profession in order to travel and study nature. In 1848 he visited the Amazon with Mr. Bates. Returning in 1852, he published his "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro," and a small volume on "Palm Trees of the Amazon, and their Uses." In 1854 he visited the Malay Islands, where he remained eight years. He has since published "The Malay Archipelago," 2 vols., 2nd edit., 1869, and a volume of essays entitled "Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection," 1870, as well as a large number of papers in the publications of the Linnæan, Zoological, Ethnological, Anthropological, and Entomological Societies. In 1868 he was awarded the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, and in 1870, the Gold Medal of the Société de Géographie of Paris. In 1875 he printed a small volume "On Miracles and Modern Spiritualism." His elaborate work, in two volumes, on "The Geographical Distribution of Animals" was published in 1876, in which year he was president of the Biological Section at the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow. In 1878 he published a volume on "Tropical Nature," containing his latest views on the colours of natural objects, on sexual selection, the geographical distribution of animals and plants, and allied topics. In 1880 he published another important work, "Island Life," in which the principles established in the "Geographical Distribution of Animals" are applied to explain in detail the phenomena presented by the faunas and floras of the chief islands of the globe, while a general solution is attempted of the difficult problem of geological climates. Since then Mr. Wallace has turned his attention to social and political problems, and in 1882 published a volume on "Land Nationalisation, its Necessity and its Aims," in which he gives a sketch of the whole subject of land-tenure, and proposes a practical scheme of occupying ownership under the State in order to remedy the numerous evils of the present system which he has pointed out. To advocate this scheme a Land Nationalisation Society has been formed, of which Mr. Wallace is president. In 1881 he was awarded a Civil List pension of £200 a year in recognition of the amount and value of his scientific work. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon

him by the University of Dublin in 1882.

WALLACE, Robert, was born in the parish of St. Andrews, Fifeshire, June 24, 1831, and educated at Geddes Institution, Culross, the High School, Edinburgh, and the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, graduating M.A. in the former in 1853. He entered the Church, and became successively Minister of Newton-upon-Ayr, in Dec., 1857; Minister of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, in Dec., 1860; Examiner in Philosophy, in the University of St. Andrews, in April, 1866; Minister of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, in Dec., 1868; D.D. of the University of Glasgow in 1869; and Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh, in Dec., 1872. He quitted the clerical profession in Aug., 1876, when he became editor of the *Scotsman* in succession to the late Dr. Russel.

WALLON, Henri Alexandre, was born at Valenciennes, Dec. 23, 1812. In 1840 he became a Professor with M. Guizot at the Sorbonne, where he lectured on history and geography. In 1860 he gained the Golibert Prize of the French Academy for a work on Joan of Arc. He was returned to the National Assembly in Feb., 1871, as a moderate Conservative by the department of the Nord, but he joined the Lavergne group on the question of the Constitutional Laws. To his moderation and vigour was due the definitive establishment of the Republic, and accordingly M. Buffet, on forming his administration in March, 1875, nominated him Minister of Public Instruction. It was he who proposed the clause which first gave constitutional shape to the Republic. M. Wallon is a member of the Institute. He was a candidate for the seat in the French Academy that had been vacated by M. Claude Bernard, but M. Renan defeated him by 19 to 15 (June 13, 1878).

WALPOLE, The Right Hon. Spencer Horatio, born in 1806, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the first prize for English declamation, and another for the best essay on the character and conduct of William III. Having been called to the bar in 1831, by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a bencher, he obtained a large practice in the Courts of Chancery, and became a Q.C. in 1846. He was returned in the Conservative interest for Midhurst in Jan., 1846, and represented that borough till Feb., 1856, when he was elected one of the members for the University of Cambridge. He distinguished himself in the debate which took place in 1849, on the Navigation Laws; and in the discussions on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851. On the accession of Lord Derby to office in 1852, Mr. Walpole sacrificed his practice at the Chancery Bar to accept the post of Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in that capacity carried through Parliament the measure for embodying the militia. After leaving office Mr. Walpole became Chairman of the Great Western Railway. He held the seals of the Home Office in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, but resigned in March, 1859, owing to a difference in opinion with his colleagues with regard to the Reform Bill. He was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Derby's third administration in 1866, and resigned May 9, 1867, retaining a seat in the Cabinet without office. He retired with his colleagues in 1868. Mr. Walpole resigned his seat for the University of Cambridge in Nov., 1882.

WALSH, John Henry, F.R.C.S., was born at Hackney, Oct. 21, 1810, and educated at a private school in Dorsetshire. He practised as a surgeon at Worcester until 1852, when he removed to London. He

has been editor of the *Field* since 1857. Mr. Walsh wrote "The Greyhound" in 1855. It was first published in *Bell's Life*, and then in book-form. He compiled "British Rural Sports" in six months of 1855; and wrote "The Dog in Health and Disease," in 1858; "The Horse in the Stable and the Field;" and "The Shot Gun and Rifle," in 1856. He edited "Dogs of the British Islands" in 1866. Mr. Walsh is also the author of "The Modern Sportsman, Gun, and Rifle," vol. i., 1882; and of "Domestic Economy and Domestic Medicine."

WALSH, Walter Hayle, M.D., born in Dublin, in 1816, was educated at Paris, and at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. He is Emeritus Professor of Medicine in University College, London, having filled that chair, which he resigned in 1862, for thirteen years. He has written "Practical Treatise on the Lungs," 1842; "Nature and Treatment of Cancer," 1846; and "Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels," 3rd edit. 1862. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and an associate of several foreign medical colleges.

WALTER, John, M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. John Walter, of Bearwood, Berks, some time member for that county, born in London, in 1818, was educated at Eton, graduated in honours at Exeter College, Oxford, took his M.A. degree in 1843, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal-Conservative interest for Nottingham in 1843; was returned in Aug., 1847, the day after his father's death, and continued to represent that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Berks. He was defeated at the general election in July, 1865, but was again elected in 1868, 1874, and 1880. The name which Mr. Walter bears is intimately associated with the history of what Burke called "The Fourth Estate," his grandfather having published the first number of the *Times*, Jan. 1, 1788. His father raised that journal to eminence, and by his energy in inducing men of talent to contribute to its columns, rendered it a great organ of free opinions and popular knowledge; and, in spite of many obstacles, first brought the steam-engine to the aid and service of the newspaper press.

WANKLYN, James Alfred, M.R.C.S., chemist; for some time lecturer on Chemistry and Physics at St. George's Hospital, at present public analyst for the county of Bucks, and the towns of Buckingham, High Wycombe, Peterborough, and Shrewsbury (formerly Professor of Chemistry at the London Institution), was born in 1834; studied at Heidelberg under Bunsen, and, in 1858, prepared Propionic acid by the action of Carbonic acid on Sodium-Ethyl, being the first example of the artificial production of an organic substance directly from Carbonic acid. In 1861, in conjunction with Dr. Lyon Playfair, he communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh a paper "On a mode of taking the density of vapours of volatile liquids at temperatures below the boiling point." Subsequently he pursued conjointly with Dr. Emil Erlenmeyer a series of researches which, besides settling the formula of Mannite and the relation of the sugar group to the alcoholic series, afforded one of the earliest and most complete studies of isomerism among the alcohols. In 1867, he prepared Propione, by the action of Carbonic acid on Sodium-Ethyl, and, together with the late Mr. E. T. Chapman and Mr. Miles H. Smith, invented the well-known Ammonia process of Water Analysis. Some years later, conjointly with Mr. W. J. Cooper, he brought out the moist combustion process. In 1871, he conducted for the Government an investigation into the quality

of the milk supplied to the London workhouses. Mr. Wanklyn is the author of four text books for Chemists and Medical Officers of Health, viz.: a "Treatise on Water Analysis;" a "Treatise on Milk Analysis," 1873; a "Treatise on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa," 1874; "Bread Analysis," 1881, the last-named book being the joint production of Mr. W. J. Cooper and himself. In 1869, he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

WARD, John Quincy Adams, born at Urbana, Ohio, June 29, 1830. His boyhood was passed on a farm, but he early manifested an artistic genius. He studied medicine, acquired a thorough knowledge of anatomy, and in 1850 entered the studio of H. K. Brown, an eminent sculptor, where he remained six years. In 1861 he opened a studio in New York, where he made the models of several of his best works. He spent some months in the Far West, studying the characteristics of the Indians in order to perfect the model for his "Indian Hunter." The clay model was finished in 1864, and was purchased for the Central Park in New York, for which it was cast in bronze. Several other of his bronze statues are in the Park, among which are "A Private of the Seventh Regiment," "Fitz Greene Halleek," and "Shakspere," the latter being among the best of modern statues. Among his other works are "The Good Samaritan," "Freedman;" a monument to commemorate the discovery of anæsthetics; a statue of Commodore Perry; and many bas-reliefs, groups, and medallions. From 1874 to 1877 he was President of the National Academy of Design.

WATERHOUSE, Alfred, A.R.A., was born July 19, 1830, at Liverpool. He studied architecture in Manchester, where he commenced to practise his profession, after travelling chiefly in Italy. His first considerable work was the Manchester Assize Courts, the result of a hardly contested competition. In this city he has also been the architect of the County Gaol, the Owens College, and the Town Hall, the result of another competition. In Liverpool his works comprise the London and North-Western Hotels, and the Seamen's Orphanage; in London the Natural History Museums, the Prudential Assurance Company's Offices in Holborn, the New University Club, the New St. Paul's Schools, and the Central Institution of the City and Guilds of London Institute, Exhibition Road, Balliol College at Oxford, and Caius and Pembroke at Cambridge, have been partly rebuilt from his designs. Among mansions may be mentioned Heythrop, Oxon, Eaton Hall, Cheshire, and Iwerne Minster, Dorset, as his most conspicuous works. Mr. Waterhouse was honoured by receiving a Grand Prize for architecture at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and a "Rappel" at that of 1878. He is a member of the Royal and Imperial Academy of Vienna, and he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, Jan. 16, 1878. He has chiefly designed his buildings in the Gothic and Romanesque styles, adapting them to modern purposes.

WATKIN, Sir Edward William, Bart., M.P., is the eldest son of the late Mr. Absalom Watkin, who was born in London, but settled in Manchester, in 1800, and carried on business as a merchant in that town, from 1809 till his death in 1861. His son, Mr. Edward William Watkin, was first employed in his father's counting-house (with whom he ultimately became a partner), until the year 1845, when he was appointed to the secretaryship of the Trent Valley Railway. This led to his joining the London and North-Western Co., and to his various positions as General Manager, and afterwards as a Director and Chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and

President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; Chairman of the South Eastern Railway, and Director of the Great Western and Great Eastern Companies. In 1839-40 he became one of the directors of the Manchester Athenæum, and was one of the secretaries of the committee which was organized to extricate the institution from its pecuniary embarrassments. He suggested and carried out the great literary soirées of that institution, which were held in the Free Trade Hall, and presided over by Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. B. Disraeli, and Serjeant Talfourd, in the years 1843, 1844, and 1845 respectively. In 1843 he wrote a pamphlet entitled "A Plea for Public Parks," and became one of the honorary secretaries of the committee which followed, and through whose efforts the three existing parks (viz., the "Queen's," "Peel," and "Philip's"), were obtained for Manchester and Salford, and presented to the inhabitants, at a cost of £45,000, all of which (except £3000 voted out of the parliamentary grant), was raised by subscription. In 1843, he and a few other members of the Manchester Athenæum commenced the "Saturday half-holiday" in Manchester, which resulted in the general closing of the warehouses for business at two p.m. every Saturday. In 1845, Mr. Watkin was one of the originators of the *Manchester Examiner* newspaper. His colleagues in this enterprise were Mr. John Bright, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. McKerrow. In 1851 he visited the American Continent, and on his return wrote a book, entitled a "Trip to the United States and Canada." In 1861 he undertook a private mission to Canada, at the desire of the Duke of Newcastle, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the object of bringing the five British Provinces into union, and the establishment of a connection between Canada and the Atlantic, by an independent railway system (on the Canadian gauge of 5 ft. 6 in.), passing through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. At the same time he undertook, on the advice of the duke, the charge of the Grand Trunk Railway (1,000 miles), which was then on the eve of stoppage, and which he succeeded in keeping open in the winter of 1861-2 for the passage of troops, when war was threatened (on the Trent affair), with the United States. The Confederation, and its adjunct, the Intercolonial Railway, were mainly in Mr. Watkin's charge for some years, and in 1867 Acts of Parliament were passed securing both their projects, as well as the attainment of another object of his labours, viz., the opening up of the Hudson's Bay territory, which is now becoming part of the Canadian "Dominion." In the passing of the Confederation Act of 1867, he was offered the honour of knighthood by the Disraeli government. He declined it on the ground that his friend the Hon. G. E. Cartier, ex-Premier of Lower Canada, had been overlooked in the distribution of honours, and because he did not desire to receive such a recognition through the medium of a party to which he was politically opposed. In 1868, Mr. Cartier was made a baronet, and the knighthood was again offered to Mr. Watkin, who was advised that he could not again refuse it, as the reason which constituted his former objection had been satisfied. Sir Edward's late father was one of the earliest friends of the late Richard Cobden; and Sir Edward (then Mr.) Watkin himself became intimate with Cobden, and attached himself to the Free Trade agitation as a member of the Anti-Corn Law League from its commencement till the final triumph of Free Trade in 1846. Mr. Watkin was first elected to Parliament in 1857, but was afterwards unseated. He was returned to Parliament unopposed for Stockport, in 1864, and

again returned at the head of the poll in 1865. He was defeated, however, by a narrow majority in 1868, and contested East Cheshire unsuccessfully in 1869. Whilst in Parliament, in 1866-67, he obtained, as the Chairman of two Select Committees, important alterations in the laws affecting railways, and especially the change in the law of limited liability, which enabled companies to reduce their capital by mere resolution, and without winding up. It was estimated at the time that this change in the law liberated a capital, then locked up in unsaleable securities of nearly sixteen millions sterling, at a critical period in our commercial history. Sir E. Watkin was again returned to Parliament at the general election of Feb., 1874, for the united boroughs of Hythe and Folkestone, and again was returned unopposed, for the same borough, at the general election of 1880. In that year he was created a baronet. He was High Sheriff of Cheshire, 1874. The proposed tunnel under the Channel to connect England and France is an enterprise with which he has been connected in conjunction with the late Michel Chevallier, M. Leon Say, and other eminent French and English public men. His work, as described by himself, has been to show (1) that the work could be done; (2) how it could be done; and (3), approximately, at what cost and in what time. In this he has succeeded, as the experimental tunnels under the Channel, passing from both sides for a total distance of nearly three miles together, have tended to show. He contends that under the whole width of the Channel there lies a thickness of 300 or 400 feet of the "old grey chalk" or "craie de Rouen," which will stand excavation without timbering or other support, and is impervious to water. This wonderful medium consists of a homogeneous mixture of about 65 per cent. of chalk and 35 per cent. of clay. It hardens by exposure, and can be cut easily and rapidly by machinery, a rate of a yard, forward, an hour, with 7 feet diameter, having been attained by the use of a single machine. Thus, at a rate of about five miles a year on each side, two years would appear to suffice to connect the two countries, and probably five years for a complete tunnel. Assuming the experiment to succeed, Sir E. Watkin has recommended Mr. Gladstone to approach the European and American powers with a view to the complete neutralisation of the work, which would, probably, do away with the military alarms raised on the question in the last two years. At present the works near Shakspeare Cliff, Dover, are kept in repair and ventilation—but progress is stopped on the requisition of the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Chamberlain, with the sanction of the Government.

WATSON, John Dawson, R.W.S., was born May 20, 1832, at Sedbergh, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was educated at the Edward VI. Grammar School at Sedbergh, entered the School of Design at Manchester in 1847, came to London in 1851, and became a pupil of Alexander Davis Cooper and a student of the Royal Academy. He exhibited his first picture, "The Wounded Cavalier," at the Royal Institution, Manchester, in 1851. He exhibited at the Royal Academy for the first time in 1853, "An Artist's Studio," and has continued to exhibit to the present time, his principal works being—"Thinking it Out;" "The Poisoned Cup," which obtained a medal at the Vienna Exhibition, 1873; "The Student;" "The Parting;" "Saved;" "Black to Move;" and "Women's Work." In 1860 he illustrated for Messrs. Routledge their Christmas edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress," followed by "Robinson Crusoe," in 1873, and contributed wood-drawings to most of the illustrated books, papers, and

magazines of the time. In 1865 he was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and a Member of the same Society in 1870. This Society has been raised by the Queen to a level with the Royal Academy. Of his drawings contributed to the Society the principal are "The Duet," "Book-Lore," "Carrying in the Peacock," and "The Stolen Marriage." Mr. Watson is a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours of Belgium, a member of the Society of British Artists, and a member of the Royal Cambrian Academy.

WATSON, Thomas Henry, architect, born Nov. 1, 1839, obtained three silver medals offered in architecture by the Royal Academy of Arts in 1860, and the gold medal, with "The Lectures of the Professors," and "The Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds," for his Design of an Exchange in 1861. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862; was awarded the first annual travelling studentship of the Royal Academy, Dec. 10, 1863; and the Soane medallion of the Royal Institute of British Architects, March 15, 1864. He was President of the Architectural Association in 1871.

WATSON (Lord) The Right Hon. William Watson, is the son of the Rev. Thomas Watson, minister of Covington, Lanarkshire, where he was born in 1828. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar in 1851. He was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in 1875. In Nov., 1876, he was elected M.P. in the Conservative interest, for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. Mr. Watson was Solicitor-General for Scotland from July, 1874, till Oct., 1876, when he was appointed Lord Advocate. In the latter year he was created a LL.D. of Edinburgh. He was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed a member of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, April 2, 1878. He continued to represent the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen till April, 1880, when he was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, and appointed a peer for life, under the provisions of the Act of 1876, as Lord Watson of Thankerton, in the county of Lanark.

WATTS, George Frederick, R.A., painter, born in London, in 1820, first exhibited at the Academy in 1837. In addition to portraits, he made some historical attempts, such as "Isabella finding Lorenzo dead," from Boccaccio, in 1840, and a scene from "Cymbeline," in 1842. At Westminster Hall, in 1843, his cartoon of "Caractacus led in triumph through the Streets of Rome," obtained one of the three highest class prizes of £300, and created sanguine hopes for his future career. Having spent three years in Italy, he again obtained, in 1847, the highest honours at the competition in Westminster Hall. His two colossal oil-pictures, "Echo," and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes," which secured for him one of the three highest class prizes of £500, were, with the pictures of Pickersgill and Cross, purchased by the Commissioners. The latter is in one of the committee-rooms of the new Parliament Houses. Mr. Watts exhibited his "Paolo and Francesca," and "Orlando pursuing the Fata Morgana," at the British Institution, in 1848, and his full-length portrait of Lady Holland, at the Royal Academy in the same year. "Life's Illusions," a picture of the class of "Fata Morgana," exhibited in 1849, was followed in 1850 by "The Good Samaritan," painted in honour of Thomas Wright, of Manchester, and presented by the artist to the Town Hall of Manchester. For the new Houses of Parliament Mr. Watts has executed one of the frescoes in the Poets' Hall, "St. George overcomes the Dragon,"

from Spenser, finished in 1853, and has painted in fresco the west end of the new hall at Lincoln's Inn. For some time he has exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy, and his principal productions have been portraits. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in Feb., 1867, and a Royal Academician in 1868.

WAUGH, Edwin, born Jan. 29, 1818, at Rochdale, in Lancashire, is descended from a Border family long settled upon their own land, near Haltwhistle. He was educated at Davenport's Commercial Academy, at Rochdale; was apprenticed to a bookseller and printer; and after his apprenticeship worked as a printer and bookseller for nearly ten years. He was then appointed secretary to the Lancashire Public School Association, for the promotion of a national plan of secular education. He was connected with this association for nearly five years; since then he has devoted himself entirely to literature. Mr. Waugh received a pension of £90 from the Civil List in 1882. He is the author of "Lancashire Sketches;" "Poems and Lancashire Songs;" "Tufts of Heather," a series of tales; "Factory Folk during the Cotton Famine;" "Rambles in the Lake Country;" "Snowed Up, and other Tales;" "Rambles and Reveries;" "Sancho's Wallet," a series of Northern anecdotes; "The Chimney Corner," a series of country tales; "Roads out of Manchester;" "An Old Man's Memories;" and "The Limping Pilgrim."

WEATHERS, The Right Rev. William, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born in 1814, was educated at St. Edmund's College, Old Hall Green, where he was ordained priest in 1838; and became professor, vice-president, and finally president in 1851, which office he continued to hold until 1869, when he was removed to Hammersmith to become the first President of St. Thomas's Theological Seminary. Dr. Weathers was the theologian nominated by the English Bishops to assist in Rome at the preparations for the Vatican Council. He was made a domestic prelate by the Pope in 1868; and in 1872 was appointed Bishop of Amycla, *i.p.i.*, and nominated Bishop Auxiliary for the diocese of Westminster.

WEBB, The Right Rev. Allan Beecher, D.D., Bishop of Bloemfontein, was educated at Rugby, and gained an open scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1858, becoming subsequently a Fellow of University College. Shortly after his ordination he was nominated to the Vice-Principalship of Cuddesdon Theological College, but this he left for duties connected with his fellowship. In 1867 he was presented to the rectory of Avon Dassett, near Leamington, which he resigned in 1870 on being nominated Bishop of the Orange River Free State, or Bloemfontein, in succession to Dr. Edward Twells. He was consecrated at Inverness, Nov. 30, 1870.

WEBSTER, Thomas, R.A. (retired), was born March 20, 1800, in Ranelagh Street, Pimlico. His father being attached to the household of George III., took the child in its infancy to Windsor, where he remained till the death of that monarch. Young Webster was educated in the choir of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, his father desiring to make a chorister of him, but he preferred painting to music. His wishes being acquiesced in he entered the Royal Academy as a student in 1820, exhibited in 1823 a portrait group, and in 1825 obtained the first medal in the School of Painting. In the same year he exhibited at the gallery of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk Street, a little picture entitled "Rebels Shooting a Prisoner" (a scene of boy mischief), which at once brought him into notice. In 1827 he sent to the Royal Academy

a portrait picture, "Children of T. Drane, Esq." The next year he contributed "The Gunpowder Plot" to the Academy, and in 1829 "The Prisoner" and "A Foraging Party roused" to the British Institution. In 1830 he sent to the British Institution "The Sick Child;" in 1831 he exhibited nothing; but in 1832 he hung on the walls of the British Institution "The Card Players," a "Sketch of a Cottage," "The Effects of Intemperance," and "The Love Letter;" and on those of the Academy "The Smugglers." In 1833 he had at the Academy "The Lantern" and "A Village School." In 1835 he exhibited "Late at School" and "Reading the Scriptures," at the British Institution, and "Bird-catchers" and "Intercepted Letters" at the Academy, where also in 1836 he sent a pair of subjects, "Going into School" and "Coming out of School;" in 1837, "Returning from the Fair;" and in 1838 "Breakfast." In 1839 he exhibited at the British Institution "The Rat-trap," and "Anticipation," a baker's boy bringing home a pie, which a hungry-looking boy at the door eyes with expectant satisfaction; and at the Academy "Football," which was considered one of the best pictures he had hitherto painted. In 1840 —in which year he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy— he produced "Punch," a picture full of grotesque incident and individual character; in 1841 two pictures which perhaps the artist has never surpassed, "The Smile" and "The Frown" (so well known by the engravings made for the Art Union of London), and "The Boy with many Friends." In 1842 he exhibited at the British Institution "The Wanderer," representing a young Italian boy with a box of white mice; and at the Royal Academy "The Grandmother," "Going to School," and "The Impenitent." "Sickness and Health" was produced in 1843. In 1844 he exhibited at the British Institution "Contrary Winds" (a boy sailing a boat in a washing-tub); and at the Royal Academy "The Pedlar." In 1845 appeared "The Dame's School;" and in 1846 "Please to remember the Grotto" and "Only once a Year." In the latter year Mr. Webster was elected a full member of the Academy. Subsequently to that date he exhibited many pictures, including— "Good Night," "A Village Choir," "Instruction," 1847; "The Internal Economy of Dotheboys Hall," "A Rubber," 1848; "A Sea-saw," "A Slide," 1849; "A Study from Nature," "A Cherry Seller," "A Peasant's Home," "A Farm-house Kitchen," 1850; "A Chimney Corner," "Attraction," 1851; "A School Playground," "A. B. C.," "A Letter from the Colonies," 1852; "The Race," 1855; "Hide and Seek," 1856; "Autumn and Winter," 1860; "Roast Pig," 1862; "A Tea Party," 1863; "The Battle of Waterloo," "A Game at Draughts," 1864; "Village Gossips," "My Back Kitchen," 1865; "Volunteers at Artillery Practice," 1871; "The Prompter," "The Wreck Ashore," 1874; "Waiting for the Bone," "Youth and Age," "A Birth-day Tea-party," 1876; "The Letter," 1877; portrait of himself, 1878. Mr. Webster resigned his membership in the Royal Academy in June, 1876, and was placed on the list of Honorary Retired Academicians.

WEDMORE, Frederick, was born at Clifton in July, 1844, being the son of a merchant of Bristol. He was educated privately in England and on the Continent, and, determining on the profession of journalism, entered the office of a Bristol newspaper before he was nineteen. He remained there three years, and subsequently came to London, writing for various magazines. His novels of "A Snapt Gold Ring" and "Two Girls," were published in 1871 and 1874, and were more favourably received by the literary than by the general public. Henceforward devoting himself to

the close study of pictorial and dramatic art, Mr. Wedmore travelled for a while abroad, and subsequently found acceptance as a writer on these subjects. His "Studies in English Art" appeared in 1876, and it was followed by the "Masters of Genre Painting," 1880, and "Four Masters of Etching," 1883. Mr. Wedmore was successful in obtaining, from the English world, a full recognition of the genius of the great etcher, Méryon, previously almost unknown. In 1877 there appeared, reprinted from *Temple Bar*, "Pastorals of France," Mr. Wedmore's single work of poetical prose fiction. Mr. Wedmore has been for some years art critic of the *Standard*, dramatic critic of *The Academy*, and a contributor to the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Fortnightly Review*.

WEIL, Gustav, orientalist and historian, born at Saltzburg, April 24, 1808, is a grandson of the Rabbi of Metz, who introduced him to the study of the Talmud, with the view of making him a theologian. He preferred, however, the study of philology and history, and after preliminary lessons received in Paris, set out for the East, and resided five years in Cairo, where he mastered the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages, taught in the public schools, and made himself useful as an interpreter. On his return to Germany in 1836 he received an appointment in the Library of Heidelberg, and was made Professor of Oriental Languages in the University in 1845. He has published many important works on the poetry of the Arabs, on the Koran, on the Biblical Legends of the Mussulmans, &c., all distinguished by ingenious criticisms, and an exact knowledge of Oriental sources. He published a new German translation of "The Arabian Nights" in 1837-41, a "Life of Mohammed" in 1843, a "History of the Caliphs" in 1846-51, a "History of the Mussulman Peoples, from Mahomet to Selim," in 1866, and a biographical sketch of the celebrated philosopher, Levi-ben-Gerson, in 1869.

WEILL, Alexandre, novelist and journalist, born in Alsace in 1813, of a Jewish family, at an early age acquired the Hebrew language. He went in 1828 to pursue his studies in Germany, where he had to suffer great vicissitudes, and on his return to France in 1838, contributed articles to various political and literary journals. He first came into notice when director of that portion of *La Presse* devoted to the discussion of foreign politics, and in March, 1848, the first of his letters against the circulars of Ledru-Rollin caused a great sensation. He is author of the work "République et Monarchie," published in 1848, which passed through six editions; of "Les Français du XIX.e Siècle," 1872; and of several successful novels.

WEIR, Harrison William, born at Lewes, May 5, 1824, at an early age showed a great inclination for studying natural history, and was, in 1837, articled to Mr. George Baxter, to learn designing on wood, colour-printing, and wood-engraving. Having in vain endeavoured to get released from his engagement, he was elected a member of the new Society of Painters in Water-Colours in Feb., 1849, and some time before exhibited at the British Institution. His first picture, the "Dead Shot," was afterwards exhibited in Suffolk Street and at the Royal Academy. Mr. Weir's first wood drawings appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. Amongst his best-known works are "Poetry of Nature," "Funny Dogs with Funny Tales," and "The Adventures of a Bear." He has furnished illustrations for the *Band of Hope Review* and the *Children's Friend*, has laboured to improve children's books and books for the poorer classes; and is best

known by his pictures of birds, fruit, and animals, and has also been successful in his engravings of fish and flowers.

WELBY, The Right Rev. Thomas Earle, D.D., Bishop of St. Helena, younger son of the late Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., of Denton House, Lincolnshire, born in July, 1811, was educated at Cambridge. Having held some parochial charges, he was appointed Archdeacon of George Town, in the diocese of Cape Town, South Africa, from which he was promoted, May 8, 1862, to the bishopric of St. Helena, rendered vacant by the translation of Dr. Claughton to the see of Colombo.

WELLINGTON, Bishop of. (*See* Hadfield.)

WELLS, Henry Tanworth, R.A., born in London in Dec., 1828. His first practice in art was as a miniature painter. When only sixteen years of age he exhibited at the Royal Academy a portrait of "Master Arthur Prinsep," a brother of Mr. Valentine Prinsep, the painter. At this date (1845), and for some years later, Sir William Ross and Mr. Thorburn were painting their best works, and nowhere in the Academy Exhibition was the crowd so dense as before the little portraits in the famous "Miniature Room" of former days. Steadily, if at first slowly, the young artist advanced in this difficult branch of art. Before many years had elapsed, he was a worthy competitor for public favour with Ross and Thorburn; and ultimately, after the death of the former, and the retirement of the latter from this particular field, Mr. Wells became indisputably the first miniature painter of the day. From the year in which he first exhibited till 1866 he never ceased to be represented as a miniaturist on the walls of the Academy; and down to 1860 he usually exhibited eight works annually — the largest number allowed. In this long series were a portrait of Princess Mary of Cambridge, painted for Her Majesty (1853); a charming group of the painter himself in tourist costume, his wife mounted on an ass, and a peasant boy-guide on the ground above Amalfi (1860); together with full lengths of the Duchess of Sutherland, Frances Countess of Waldegrave, and Mrs. Popham. Since 1861 Mr. Wells has devoted his energies to oil-painting. It was in the Academy Exhibition of 1861 that he made his first appearance as an oil-painter, his largest contribution being a portrait of Lord Ranelagh, as Colonel of the South Middlesex Volunteers. Next year his principal work was a portrait-group, including the painter and his wife, and one or two friends, at an unostentatious dinner-table, the fruit and glass of the dessert still upon the white cloth. Mrs. Wells (*née* Johanna Mary Boyce) herein represented as reading aloud, whose death had occurred suddenly and under distressing circumstances on July 15, 1861, was herself a most accomplished artist. Since 1862 Mr. Wells has been a constant contributor to the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy. A prominent place was awarded in 1865 to his "Preparing a Tableau Vivant"—a portrait group of three sisters; and he also contributed a landscape entitled "Outskirt of a Farmyard at Twilight." In 1866 he painted his large picture of "Volunteers at a Firing Point," and in May that year he was elected A.R.A. Since that time he has been a constant exhibitor of portrait pictures, some of which are large compositions; as, "The Rifle Ranges at Wimbledon," 1867; "The Earl and Countess Spencer and their Friends at Wimbledon," 1868; "Letters and News at the Loch Side," 1868; "Lord Chancellor Hatherley, with his Attendants in Procession through the House of Lords," painted on a large scale for the Fishmongers' Company; "Lord

Chancellor Selborne," for the Mercers' Company; a large hunt-picture, entitled "A November Morning at Birdsall House, Yorkshire," 1875; "Mr. Robert Jardine, with Greyhounds," 1876; "The Old Stonebreaker," and the "Laurel Walk," 1879. In 1880 he exhibited his large painting of "Victoria Regina," representing the Queen in the early morning of June 20th, 1837, receiving news of the death of William IV. and the homage of Archbishop Howley and the Lord Chamberlain. In 1882 was exhibited "Friends at Yewden," a group of Academicians (including the painter himself) and other friends, painted for the collection of Mr. G. C. Schwabe. Mr. Wells was elected a Royal Academician in June, 1870.

WELLS, Sir Thomas Spencer, Bart., M.D., is the eldest son of the late Mr. William Wells, of St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, by Harriet, daughter of the late Mr. William Wright, of East Sheen, Richmond, Surrey. He was born in 1818 at St. Alban's, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He gained his first medical experience in the Infirmary and School of Medicine at Leeds, and subsequently studied in the Anatomical School at Dublin, and at St. Thomas's Hospital. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1841, and in 1844 was elected one of the honorary fellows created by the new charter. Having become an assistant-surgeon in the Navy, he saw some active service, both afloat and ashore, before and during the Crimean war; and he was sent out in 1854-5, under the auspices of Mr. Sydney Herbert, as chief surgeon at Smyrna, and at Rankei on the Dardanelles. Returning to England at the close of the Russian war, he devoted himself to the study of that branch of professional science with which his name is associated—namely, ovariotomy, and connected himself with the Samaritan Hospital for Women. He is not only President of the College of Surgeons (in which capacity he delivered the Hunterian Oration in 1882), but a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirugical Society, and surgeon to Her Majesty's Household, and at the third centenary of the University of Leydon he had conferred upon him the degree of an honorary M.D. Her Majesty, in April, 1883, conferred upon him the honour of a baronetcy in acknowledgment of "the distinguished services which he has rendered to the medical profession and to humanity." Sir Spencer Wells is the author of several important surgical works, especially on those improvements in operative surgery to which he has specially devoted himself. Mr. Wells married in 1853, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. James Wright, solicitor, of New-inn, London, and of Sydenham, Kent.

WEMYSS (Earl of), The Right Hon. Francis Wemyss Charteris Douglas, eldest son of Francis Wemyss Charteris Douglas, eighth Earl of Wemyss, was born in 1818 and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1841). In the same year he was returned to the House of Commons for the Eastern division of Gloucestershire, which he represented until 1846, when he resigned his seat, having abandoned the support of the protective Corn Laws, and become a convert to the Free Trade measures of Sir R. Peel. In Aug., 1847, he was returned as a Liberal Conservative for Haddingtonshire, which he continued to represent until his succession to the peerage; was a Lord of the Treasury under the Aberdeen ministry, 1852-5, retiring with the Peelite party in Feb. of that year from the administration of Lord Palmerston. Lord Elcho, as he was styled prior to his succeeding to his father's title, took a very conspicuous part in the Volunteer movement. He is Colonel of the London Scott's

Volunteers, and, as Chairman of the Council of the National Rifle Association, he frequently presided over the Wimbledon Rifle Meetings. He has been a Deputy-Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire since 1846. He succeeded to the Earldom of Wemyss on the death of his father, Jan. 1, 1883. His lordship is the author of "Letters on Military Organisation," 1871.

WERDER, August von, a Prussian general, was born Sept. 12, 1808, and entered in 1825 as a volunteer into the regiment of the Gardes-du-Corps, and was on account of his special qualifications appointed Second Lieutenant in the first regiment of Infantry Guards. From 1833 to 1836 he was ordered to the General Military Academy, in order to qualify himself for the post of a general staff officer. As such he held an appointment from 1838 to 1839 in the 8th Pioneer Division, acting from 1839 to 1840 as Instructor in the Corps of Cadets, and was from 1840 to 1841 joined to the Topographical Bureau. After he had in 1842 received his promotion as First Lieutenant, he took part, by permission of the Prussian War Minister, and of the War Office of Russia, in the war in the Caucasus (1842-43), when he proved extremely serviceable as an engineer officer, and received a wound in the affair at Kefar. In recognition of his services, he received the order of St. John and the Russian Vladimir order of the fourth class. In March, 1846, he was made captain, and in March, 1851, major in the 33rd Infantry Regiment. In 1853 he became Commandant of the Landwehr Battalion of the 43rd Infantry Regiment, and in 1856, Superior Lieutenant. In 1857 he was transferred as Commander to the 2nd regiment of Foot Guards as Commander of the Fusilier Battalion; in 1858 was intrusted with the duty of inspector of the Jägers, and the command of the Field Jäger Corps, and in 1859 became Colonel. Some months later followed his nomination as a member of the Direction of the Central Military Turn Institute in Berlin. In March, 1860, he became a Major-General, and on June 8, 1866, Lieutenant-General, in which latter capacity he took part in the campaign in Bohemia in the army of Prince Frederick Charles. The 3rd Infantry Division, which he commanded, took an important part in the battles of Gitschin and Königgrätz, and the services which it rendered won for its commander the order *pour le mérite*. On the outbreak of the Franco-German war, Lieutenant-General von Werder was attached to the superior command of the Third Army Corps of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and was engaged before Strasburg, and also in the battles near Belfort.

WESTCOTT, The Rev. Brooke Foss, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, was born near Birmingham, in Jan., 1825, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, and where he took his B.A. degree in Jan., 1848, as 23rd Wrangler in Mathematical honours, was bracketed first (with Dr. Scott of Westminster) in the First Class of the Classical Tripos, and was second Chancellor's Medallist. His university career was more than ordinarily distinguished, as he obtained the Battie University Scholarship in 1846; carried off Sir William Browne's medals for the Greek Ode in 1846, and again in the following year; and obtained the Bachelor's Prize for Latin Essay in 1847, and again in 1849. He obtained the Norrisian Prize in 1850, and was ordained deacon and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Manchester. He was elected a Fellow of his college in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1851, B.D. in 1865, and D.D. in 1870. He held an Assistant-Mastership in Harrow School from 1852 to 1869, under Dr.

Vaughan and Dr. Montague Butler. In 1868 he was appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough, and was promoted to a canonry of Peterborough Cathedral in 1869, when he left Harrow. He was elected Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, Nov. 1, 1870, on the retirement of Dr. Jeremie. Dr. Westcott was nominated honorary chaplain to the Queen in 1875, and a chaplain in ordinary in 1879. On Oct. 21, 1882, he was elected to a fellowship at King's College, Cambridge. Dr. Westcott resigned his residentiary canonry at Peterborough in May, 1883; he was appointed one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's chaplains in the following month, and in October of the same year he was nominated to the canonry of Westminster, vacated by Canon Barry, Bishop Designate of Sydney, Australia. He is one of the Company for the Revision of the authorized version of the New Testament. He is the author of the "Elements of Gospel Harmony," being the Norrisian Essay for 1851; the "History of the Canon of the New Testament," 1855; the "Characteristics of the Gospel Miracles," being sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, in 1859; "An Introduction to the Study of the Gospels," 1860; the "Bible and the Church," 1864; the "Gospel of the Resurrection," 1866; the "History of the English Bible," 1869; "The Christian Life Manifold and One," six sermons preached in Peterborough Cathedral, 1869; "On the Religious Office of the Universities," 1873; and contributions to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" and "The Speaker's Commentary."

WESTWOOD, John Obadiah, entomologist, son of the late Mr. Westwood, of Sheffield, born in that town in 1805, and educated at Lichfield, was appointed, in 1861, to the Professorship of Zoology founded at Oxford by the munificence of the late Rev. W. Hope. The Royal Society has awarded to him one of the great gold Royal Medals for his scientific works, and in 1860 he was elected to fill the place of the illustrious Humboldt, as a Corresponding Member of the Entomological Society at Paris. He has written "Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects," "Entomologist's Text Book," published in 1838; "British Butterflies and their Transformations," in 1841; "Arcana Entomologica," "British Moths and their Transformations," and "Palæographia Sacra Pictoria," in 1845; "Cabinet of Oriental Entomology," in 1848; "Illuminated Illustrations of the Bible," in 1849, and other entomological works. Mr. Westwood has contributed to archæological science.

WHITE, Richard Grant, born in New York, May 23, 1822. He graduated at the University of New York in 1839; studied medicine and law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, but soon gave up practice for literature and journalism. His "Shakspere's Scholar" appeared in 1854; the "Essay on the Authorship of the Three Parts of King Henry VI." in 1859; his critical edition with essays, &c., of Shakspere's works, 12 vols., in 1857-64, "The Life and Genius of Shakspere," 1865. Besides philological and critical essays in *Harper's Magazine*, *Putnam's Magazine*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Galaxy*, and other periodicals, he has published "Handbook of Christian Art," 1853; "National Hymns," 1861; an edition, with notes, of "The Book Hunter," 1863; "Poetry of the Civil War," 1866; "Words and their Uses," 1870; "Every-Day English," 1880; "American View of the Copyright Question," 1881; "England Without and Within," 1881; and, anonymously, "The New Gospel of Peace," a humorous political and social satire on the events of the Civil War, 1863-66; and a sequel to it, "Chronicles of Gotham." He is

also the author of the "Yankee" letters in the London *Spectator*, 1863-7. For many years he occupied an important position in the New York Custom-house, which he resigned in 1879.

WHITE-MARIO, Jessie Meriton, daughter of Mr. T. White, shipbuilder, born at Gosport, Hants, May 9, 1832, was educated at Birmingham, and afterwards became a contributor to *Eliza Cook's Journal*. She was first brought into contact with Garibaldi, Mazzini, Orsini, and other republican leaders during a tour in Italy in 1854, and on her return to England edited Orsini's Memoirs and Adventures, lectured on Italy, wrote in the *Daily News* some articles, entitled "Italy for the Italians:" and shortly afterwards was appointed correspondent of that paper in Genoa. Having been thrown into prison upon a charge of which she was ultimately acquitted, she was married, Dec. 19, 1857, to the late Captain Alberto Mario, aide-de-camp to General Garibaldi. (He died June 2, 1883.) She supported Garibaldi and his party, accompanied that general in his expeditions against Sicily and Rome, and nursed his wounded soldiers in the hospital. When Garibaldi assumed the command of the Army of the Vosges during the Franco-Prussian war, she resumed her old duties at his head-quarters as superintendent of the ambulances and as a correspondent for American and English newspapers.

WHITEING, Richard, born in London, July 27, 1840. On completing the ordinary course of education, he was sent to the School of Design, then at Marlborough House, and became a pupil of the late Benjamin Wyon, Medallist, and Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals. Having little taste for this calling, he made his first essay in literature at the beginning of the year 1866 by contributing a series of papers to the *Evening Star*, afterwards republished as the "Opinions of Mr. Sprout." Thus introduced to journalism, he has ever since maintained his connection with it, by contributions to some of the leading metropolitan, provincial, and American newspapers. He represented the New York *World* at Geneva, and the New York *Tribune* in Spain after the abdication of Amadeus; and he was for some time on the editorial staff of the *Manchester Guardian*. Since 1875 he has lived in Paris, where he now acts as correspondent of two well-known journals of London and New York. Mr. Whiteing is author of "The Democracy," a novel (1876), and of several other works.

WHITMAN, Walter, poet, was born at West Hills, Long Island, New York, May 31, 1819. His education was obtained at the Public Schools of Brooklyn and New York City, on completing which he first learned the printing trade and subsequently carpentry. After teaching school, he edited for a brief time newspapers in New Orleans, and in Huntington, Long Island, making, in the meantime, extended pedestrian tours through the United States and Canada. During the Civil War he volunteered as a nurse, and was in the hospitals in Virginia and Washington. From 1865 to 1874 he held clerkships in the United States Government offices at Washington. Since that date he has resided at Camden, New Jersey. He is the author of "Leaves of Grass," 1855; "Drum-Taps," 1865; "Memoranda during the War," 1867; "Democratic Vistas," 1870; "Passage to India," 1870; "After All, not to Create Only," 1871; "As a Strong Bird on Pinions Free," 1872; "Two Rivulets," 1873. This last includes the previously published "Democratic Vistas" and "Passage to India." In 1868 a selection of his poems was published in London. An enlarged edition of "Leaves of Grass" appeared in Boston in 1881, but the place of publication was

soon changed to Philadelphia, as the Massachusetts authorities objected to its sale in that State on the ground of immorality. Mr. Whitman's most marked peculiarity is his deviation from the usual poetic forms of rhythm and metre.

WHITTIER, JOHN GREENLEAF, born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, Dec. 17, 1807. Until the age of eighteen he worked on a farm and occasionally as a shoemaker. In 1825 he entered a school of the Society of Friends, of which he is a member, and in 1829 went to Boston as editor of a newspaper, the *American Manufacturer*, and in the following year became editor of the *New England Weekly Review*, published at Hartford, Connecticut; but in 1832 returned to Haverhill to edit the *Haverhill Gazette*, and work upon his farm. He remained there till 1836, being twice a representative in the Legislature of the State. In 1836 he became one of the secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and soon after removed to Philadelphia, where he edited for four years the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, an anti-slavery paper. In 1840 he returned to Massachusetts, and settled at Amesbury, where he has since resided, being for some years corresponding editor of the *National Era*, published at Washington. Mr. Whittier's works are, "Legends of New England, in Prose and Verse," 1831; "Moll Pitcher," a poem, 1833; "Mogg Megone," a poem, 1836; "Ballads," 1838; "Lays of My Home, and other Poems," 1843; "The Stranger in Lervill," prose essays, 1845; "Supernaturalism in New England," 1847; "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," 1849; "The Voices of Freedom," 1849; "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches," 1850; "Songs of Labour, and other Poems," 1850; "The Chapel of the Hermits, and other Poems," 1853; "A Sabbath Verse," 1853; "Literary Recreations and Miscellanies," 1854; "The Panorama," 1856; "Home Ballads and Poems," 1860; "In War Time, and other Poems," 1863; "National Lyrics," 2 vols., 1865-66; "Snow-bound: a Water Idyl," 1866; "The Tent on the Beach," 1867; "Among the Hills, and other Poems," 1868; "Ballads of New England," 1870; "Miriam, and other Poems," 1870; "Child Life," 1870; "The Pennsylvania Pilgrims, and other Poems," 1872; "Child Life, in Prose," 1873; "Hazel Blossoms," 1874; "Mabel Martin," 1875; and a "Centennial Hymn," 1876; "The Vision of Echard, and other Poems," 1878; and "The King's Missive, and other Poems," 1881. Besides these various fine illustrated editions of some of shorter poems have been published separately. In 1869, and again in 1876, was published a uniform edition of his poems up to date, and in 1875 he published a collection of poetry, under the title of "Songs of Three Centuries." The 70th anniversary of his birthday was publicly celebrated in Boston in Dec. 1877.

WHITWORTH, Sir JOSEPH, Bart., F.R.S., mechanician, born at Stockport, in 1803, has resided in Manchester since he grew to manhood, and has been engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, being the head of the well-known firm of Joseph Whitworth & Co. The first occasion upon which Mr. Whitworth's name came prominently before the public was as the inventor of some improved planing-machines, and other mechanical appliances for the manufacture of tools, in the Great Exhibition of 1851. Some years later, when the English Government were anxiously seeking to perfect their military armaments, Sir Joseph Whitworth made improvements in projectiles, producing, as the result of his researches, fire-arms of extraordinary range and great accuracy. He has been, and is still, a competitor with Sir W. G. Armstrong in his efforts to produce ordnance for the national service,

that may combine every important requisite. He was created a baronet in Oct. 1869, in which year he instituted the "Whitworth Scholarships," consisting of thirty scholarships of £100 a year each, tenable for two or three years, for the encouragement of mechanical and engineering science. Sir Joseph Whitworth is the author of "Miscellaneous Papers on Practical Subjects; Guns and Steel," 1873. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878.

WHYMPER, Edward, artist, author, and traveller, second son of the well-known engraver and water-colour painter, was born in London, April 27, 1840, and educated at Clarendon House School, and under private tuition. He was trained as a draughtsman on wood, but preferring active to sedentary employment, commenced a series of journeys which eventually changed the course of his life. In 1861 he ascended Mont Pelvoux (then reputed to be the highest mountain in France), and discovered from its summit another mountain 500 feet higher — the Pointe des Écrins—which is the loftiest of the French Alps, and was subsequently ascended by Mr. Whymper in 1864. Between the years 1861-5, in a series of expeditions remarkable for boldness and success, he ascended one peak after another of mountains till then reputed to be inaccessible. These expeditions culminated in the ascent of the Matterhorn (14,780 feet), July 14, 1865, on which occasion his companions, the Rev. Charles Hudson, Mr. Hadow, and Lord Francis Douglas, and one of the guides, lost their lives. In 1867 he travelled in N. W. Greenland with the intention of exploring its fossiliferous deposits, and, if possible, of penetrating into its interior. This journey was characterised by Sir Roderick Murchison as "truly the *ne plus ultra* of British geographical adventure on the part of an individual!" No account of it has been published, although upon it Mr. Whymper obtained cones of Magnolia, and the fruits of other trees, which demonstrated the former existence of luxuriant vegetation in these high northern latitudes. This fine collection of fossil plants was described by Professor Heer in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society in 1869, and the first set was secured for the British Museum, where a selection is now exhibited. In 1871 Mr. Whymper published an account of his Alpine journeys, under the title "Scrambles amongst the Alps in the Years 1860-69," London, 1871. In recognition of the value of this work, its author received from the King of Italy the decoration of Chevalier of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus. In May, 1872, he again left Copenhagen for North Greenland, and spent the season among the mountains, returning on Nov. 9 to Denmark, bringing back from this his second exploring journey in Greenland, rich collections, among them fine specimens of fossil wood. In the years 1879-80, Mr. Whymper travelled in the Republic of Ecuador, exploring, ascending, and measuring the Great Andes on and near the Equator. On this journey he made the first ascents of Chimborazo (20,517 feet), Sincholagua, Antisana, Cayambe and Cotocachi, and several others. Large zoological and other collections were made, which are now in course of description.

WILBERFORCE, The Right Rev. Ernest Roland, D.D., Bishop of Newcastle, is the third son of the late Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, successively Bishop of Oxford and of Winchester, by Emily, elder daughter and heiress of the late Rev. John Sargent, of Lavington House, near Petworth, Sussex. He was born at Brigstone, or Brixton, in the Isle of Wight, Jan. 22, 1840; and educated at Exeter Col-

lege, Oxford (B.A. 1864; M.A. 1867; Dec. 1882). He was ordained deacon in 1864 by his father, as curate of Cuddesdon, Oxfordshire, and was admitted into priest's orders by him in the following year. In 1866 he became curate of Lea, in Lincolnshire, but shortly afterwards was appointed rector of Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire. Having held this rectory for seven years, he was appointed in 1873 vicar of Seaforth, near Liverpool. He was for many years chaplain to his father, and was nominated to a canonry in Winchester Cathedral in 1878. He held the post of Sub-Almoner to Her Majesty from 1871 till 1882, when he was appointed first Bishop of the newly-created see of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WILKINSON, The Right Rev. George Howard, Bishop of Truro, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1855; M.A. 1859). He was curate of Kensington, 1857-59; perpetual curate of Seaham Harbour, 1859-63; and of Auckland, Durham, 1863-67. In 1867 he was appointed incumbent of St. Peter's, Great Windmill Street, London; and in 1870 he became vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton Square. He was also an honorary canon of Truro Cathedral, and examining chaplain to the bishop of that diocese. He was select preacher at Oxford 1879-81. In Jan. 1883, he was appointed to the see of Truro, which had become vacant by the promotion of Dr. Benson to the archbishopric of Canterbury; and he was consecrated by the new Primate, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on April 25. He is the author of several works on devotional and other religious subjects.

WILKINSON, James John Garth, M.D., eldest son of James John Wilkinson, of Durham, a special pleader, and author of several well-known law books, born near Gray's Inn Lane, London, in 1812, was educated at a private school at Mill Hill, and Totteridge, Herts. He translated "Swedenborg's Animal Kingdom," 1843-4, and has written "Swedenborg, a Biography," 1849; "The Human Body and its Connection with Man," 1851; "The Ministry of Health," about 1856; "Unlicensed Medicine," a pamphlet; "Improvisations from the Spirit," 1857; "On the Cure, Arrest, and Isolation of Smallpox, by a new Method; and on the Local Treatment of Erysipelas, and all Internal Inflammations; with a Postscript on Medical Freedom." 1864; and a pamphlet, "On Social Health," 1865.

WILKINSON, The Right Rev. Thomas Edward, D.D., born about 1836, was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1859, M.A. 1863), and held in succession the curacies of Cavendish and Upper Rickinghall, both in the county of Suffolk. Being appointed Missionary Bishop of Zululand, he was consecrated at Whitehall, May 8, 1870. He resigned his bishopric in 1876, and was appointed rector of Caerhayes in the diocese of Truro in 1878. He has translated "Hymns Ancient and Modern" into the Zulu language.

WILKS, Samuel, M.D., F.R.S., born at Camberwell, June 2, 1824, was educated at University College, London. He was created M.D. of the London University in 1850; became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1855; a Fellow of the Royal Society; Physician to Guy's Hospital and Lecturer on Medicine; President of the Pathological Society; and Physician to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Dr. Wilks is the author of "Lectures on Pathological Anatomy," and "Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System." He was formerly editor of the "Guy's Hospital Reports." He was member of the Medical Commission on the Contagious Diseases Act, 1868; a member of the Royal Commission on Contagious Diseases Act, 1871; was formerly Examiner in Medicine

at the Royal College of Surgeons and at the University of London. Dr. Wilks has contributed papers on Alcoholism and Vivisection to the *Contemporary Review* and the *Nineteenth Century*. He delivered the Harveian Oration at the Royal College of Physicians, June 26, 1879.

WILLIAM, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, son of Frederick William III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and brother to the late king of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, was educated as a soldier, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815 against France. In 1840 he was appointed Governor of Pomerania, which post he held till the revolution of 1848 broke out, when he took refuge in England. He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly in May, 1848, returned to Berlin, and took his seat in the Assembly, June 8, 1848, and was made Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army acting against the revolutionary forces of Baden, in June, 1849. When the mind of his brother gave way, in 1858, the Prince was created Regent, and he immediately dismissed the Kreuz or aristocratic party, and adopted a liberal policy. His brother, Frederick William IV., dying without issue, Jan. 2, 1861, he succeeded, under the title of William I., to the crown, which he placed upon his own head at Königsberg, Oct. 18, on which occasion he] emphatically asserted the doctrine of the "right divine of kings." The course of policy he pursued after he became king disappointed the hopes that were formed regarding him. No sooner was he seated on the throne than he began a contest with the Chamber of Deputies, which gradually became more critical, until, after Count-Bismarck-Schœnhausen had been appointed Prime Minister, in 1862, the feud threatened to end in civil war. Fortunately for him the aggressive war on Denmark waged by Austria and Prussia diverted the attention of his people from home affairs for a time; and, since the close of that war of aggression the king has proved by his firm attitude his fitness as a sovereign. Much against his inclination, he embarked on a still more ambitious scheme, and prepared to obtain supremacy in Germany by force of arms. For many years military preparations had been made, and early in 1866 the scheme was ripe for execution. A treaty of alliance was concluded with Italy, an ultimatum was forwarded to the smaller States in the north of Germany, and an immense army was set in motion. War was declared against Austria, June 17, and, after a short campaign, in which William I. and the royal princes took part, Austria was compelled to make a humiliating peace. The powerful effects of the needle gun created quite a panic in the Austrian army, and her generals found it would be useless to prolong the struggle. In 1867, the King of Prussia became the head of the powerful North German Confederation, comprising 22 states, representing a population of 29,000,000. The part played by King William in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 has been already described in the memoir of Prince Bismarck, and therefore it will only be necessary to state in this place that the result was the complete realisation of the Prime Minister's idea of united Germany, and that on Jan. 18, 1871, King William of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor, within the Hall of Mirrors, in the palace of the French Kings at Versailles, in presence of the German princes, under the standards of the army before Paris, and surrounded by representatives of the different regiments. The meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, took place at Berlin in the autumn of 1872. In Oct. that year the Emperor William gave a deci-

sion adverse to England on the San Juan Boundary question which had been submitted to his arbitration by the British and American governments. In April, 1873, he visited the Czar at St. Petersburg, and in October of the same year he proceeded to Vienna on a visit to the Emperor of Austria. The well-known correspondence between the Emperor William and the Pope relative to the persecution of the Church in Prussia was published at Berlin, Oct. 14, 1873. In May, 1875, the Czar paid a visit to the Emperor of Germany at Berlin. An attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor William, while he was driving, on the afternoon of May 11, 1878, in Berlin. The crime was committed by a young Socialist tinker named Emil Hoedel, who came from Leipsic. He fired two shots from a revolver, but neither of them hit the Emperor, who stood up in his carriage and asked whether they were aimed at him. The man was pursued; he fired two or three more shots at the crowd, but was captured and handed over to the police, to whom he said he had no intention of murder, but, being unemployed and dissatisfied with the social conditions of life, he had resolved to commit suicide. Subsequently the prisoner was tried for the offence, found guilty, and executed. A second attempt upon the life of the Emperor was made on June 2, 1878. His Majesty was driving in Unter den Linden to the Zoological Gardens, when two shots were fired at him from the window of a house, and he was wounded in several places. The Emperor returned immediately to the Palace, and the physicians who removed the shot reported that his Majesty was out of danger. The would-be assassin was a Dr. Nobiling, who, after attempting to commit suicide, was secured by the crowd (who entered the house) and removed to the hospital, where he afterwards died from the effects of the wound he had inflicted upon himself. William I. married, June 11, 1829, the Princess Augusta, daughter of Charles-Frederick, Grand-Duke of Weimar. They have two children—Prince Frederick-William, who has been already noticed in this work (*q. v.*); and the Princess Louise-Mary, born Dec. 3, 1838, married Sept. 20, 1856, to Frederick-William, Grand-Duke of Baden.

WILLIAM III. (Alexander Paul Frederick Louis), King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and Duke of Limburgh, born Feb. 19, 1817, the eldest son of the late King William II., by the Princess Anne Pauline, sister of the late Nicholas I., czar of Russia, succeeded March 17, 1849, and devoted himself to the development of the liberal institutions then recently granted to his country. H.R.H. rendered effectual aid in lightening the burdens of his people by reducing his civil list one half, and abrogated the concordat concluded with the Holy See in 1827. His colonial administration has been successful. During the Russian war of 1854-6, William III. observed the strictest neutrality. He married, in 1839, the Princess Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of William I., king of Würtemberg (she died June 3, 1877), by whom he had issue Prince William Nicholas Alexander Frederick Charles Henry, Prince of Orange, born Sept. 4, 1853, heir-apparent to the throne (who died at Paris, June 11, 1879), and Prince William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick, born Aug. 25, 1851. King William married, secondly, at Arolsen (Waldeck), on Jan. 7, 1879, the Princess Emma Adelaide Wilhelmina Theresa (born Aug. 2, 1858), daughter of Prince George Victor, of Waldeck and Pyrmont.

WILLIAM (Augustus Louis William Maximilian Frederic), Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, born April 25, 1806, is the younger

son of the late Duke Frederic William, who died in 1823, and brother of the ex-Duke Charles Frederic Augustus William. He assumed the reins of government April 25, 1831, at the request of the Germanic Diet, upon the compulsory flight of his elder brother, the late duke of Brunswick, whose name afterwards became well known in London circles. The present duke, according to the "Almanach de Gotha," is a field-marshal in the kingdom of Hanover, and a general of cavalry in the Prussian service.

WILLIAMS, Charles, was born at Coleraine, Ireland, May 4, 1838, of a family originally of Worcestershire and Penrhyn. He was educated at Belfast Academy under Dr. Bryce, and at Greenwich under Dr. Goodwin, and was appointed leader writer and reviewer in the *Evening Herald* in 1859. He became special correspondent of the *Standard* in Oct., 1859, and was senior special correspondent of that journal till Jan. 1st, 1870, when he accepted the editorship of the *Evening Standard*, but he resigned in 1872 to resume his old post. He retired from the *Standard* in 1874, in consequence of a change of management. Mr. Williams saw some service while young in South and Central America, and he accompanied the head quarters of the army of the Loire at the beginning of the second phase of the Franco-German war, and was one of the first two correspondents in Strasburg after the fall of that city in 1870. The *Saturday Review* paid him the compliment of saying he had "discovered" the army of the Loire. He is a journalist rather than a littérateur, but has contributed many papers to *Temple Bar*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and tales to several annuals. In 1877 he went to Armenia as correspondent on the staff of Ghazi Moukhtar Pacha, and published an account of his experiences in a work entitled "The Armenian Campaign: a Diary of the Campaign of 1877 in Armenia and Kurdistan," Lond., 1878. He served afterwards in the ranks of special correspondents at the defence, by Moukhtar Pacha, of the lines of Constantinople, and was with the head quarters of General Skobeleff at the moment when the Treaty of San Stefano was signed. He subsequently went through the task of recording the phases of the Berlin Congress, and in Nov., 1878, proceeded to Afghanistan, where he visited Candahar, and wrote some "Notes on Frontier Transport in India." Among his other works are a short treatise on "England's Defences," and some reprints on ecclesiastical questions. He recently became the managing editor of the *Evening News*, a half-penny Conservative journal, and was elected as the first chairman of the committee of the London "Press Club."

WILLIAMS, The Right Rev. James William, D.D., Bishop of Quebec, son of the late Mr. Williams, of Overton, born in Hampshire, in 1825, was educated at Crewkerne school and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking classical honours in 1851, and proceeded M.A. and D.D. Having been ordained, he held curacies in Bucks and Somerset, and went to Canada in 1857, to organize a school in connection with Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in which he held the post of Classical Professor. In 1863 he was consecrated fourth bishop of this see.

WILLIAMS, Monier, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Sanscrit scholar and Indologist, son of the late Col. Monier Williams, Surveyor-Gen. of the Bombay Presidency, born at Bombay in 1819, was educated at private schools and at King's College, London, and entered at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1838. He soon after obtained an Indian writership, and proceeded as a student to the E. I. College, Hailey-

bury, where he gained the first prizes in all the Oriental subjects. For domestic reasons he resigned his Indian appointment and returned to Oxford, became a member of University College, was elected to the Boden scholarship in 1843, graduated B.A. in 1844, and was awarded an honorary place in the class list both in classics and mathematics. He was Professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury from 1844 till the abolition of that institution, in 1858; removed to Cheltenham, and superintended the Oriental studies at the College for two years. In Dec., 1860, after a long contest, he was elected Boden Sanscrit Professor at Oxford. The following is a list of his works: "A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, arranged with reference to the Classical Languages of Europe, for the use of English Students," published in 1846; of which a fourth edition was published by the Delegates of the Oxford University Press in 1877; an edition of the Sanscrit drama "Vikramorvasi," in 1849; "An English and Sanscrit Dictionary," published by the E. I. Company in 1851; an edition of the text of the Sanscrit drama "S'akuntalá," with notes and literal translations, in 1853, of which a second edition was published by the University of Oxford in 1876; a free translation in English prose and verse of the Sanscrit drama "S'akuntalá," in 1855, reprinted in 1856; "Rudiments of Hindústání, with an Explanation of the Persi-Arabic alphabet, for the use of Cheltenham College," in 1858; "Original Papers Illustrating the History of the Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India," intrusted to him for publication by Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, Governor of Madras; a Romanized edition of the Hindústání work, "Bágh o Bahár," with notes, &c.; "Hindústání Primer," and "An Easy Introduction to the Study of Hindústání," in 1859; "Story of Nala, a Sanscrit Poem, with vocabulary, and an improved version of Dean Milman's translation," published by the Oxford University Press; and "Indian Epic Poetry: Substance of Lectures," in 1863; and "A Sanscrit and English Dictionary," published by the University of Oxford in 1872; a work called "Indian Wisdom, or Examples of the Religious, Philosophical, and Ethical Doctrines of the Hindús," third edition, 1876; "Hindúism," one of the non-Christian religious systems, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in 1877, which has gone through several editions: "Modern India and the Indians," 1878, which has gone through three editions; and a series of articles on India in the *Times* and other periodicals, which are now being reprinted. He has more recently published "Religious Thought and Life in India," part i., 1883; and is now engaged in the preparation of the second edition of his Sanscrit English Dictionary. In 1875 he made the first of his two journeys to India for securing the co-operation of the educated natives in the establishment of an Indian Institute, and a School of Indian Studies at Oxford, and for the prosecution of his researches into the present condition of the religious sects of India. During his absence the University of Oxford conferred on him an honorary degree of D.C.L., and he also received an honorary LL.D. degree from the University of Calcutta at the same time as the Prince of Wales. In 1876 he visited India a second time, and returned in 1877, after having traversed the whole Peninsula, and received cordial promises of support from all the most influential members of the Indian community In 1880 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and in 1882 an Honorary Member of the American Oriental Society. He is also a member of most of the

Oriental Societies of Europe and of India. The Secretary of State for India appointed Professor Monier Williams honorary delegate to represent the Government of India at the fifth International Congress of Orientalists held at Berlin in Sept., 1881.

WILLIAMS, PENRY, painter, a native of Merthyr-Tydvil, Glamorganshire, born at the commencement of the century, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1824, and went, in 1827, to Rome, where he has since resided. He sends, almost annually, for exhibition in this country, pictures of Italian life and scenery, delicately painted, full of life and expression, showing how much his style has been influenced by his long residence in Italy. His principal works are: "Procession to the Christening, a Scene at l'Ariccia;" "The Festa of the Madonna dell' Arco;" "The Fountain, a Scene at Mola di Gaeta;" "The Campagna of Rome;" "Il Voto, or the Convalescent," and "Ferry on the River Nimfer."

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL WELLS, LL.D., born at Utica, New York, Sept. 22, 1812. He was educated at the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, learned printing, and in 1833 proceeded to China as a printer for the Missionary Board at Canton, and aided in editing *The Chinese Repository*. In 1841 he published "Easy Lessons in Chinese;" in 1843, an "English and Chinese Vocabulary;" in 1844, a "Chinese Commercial Guide." He returned to the United States in 1845, and published "The Middle Kingdom" 1848. Returning to China, he became editor of *The Chinese Repository;* in 1853-4 he was interpreter to Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition; and in 1855 was secretary and interpreter to the U.S. legation. In 1856 he published "Ying Wá piu Wau, Ti ŭt I'u: a Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese Language in the Canton Dialect;" and in 1874 a "Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language." His later books are a pamphlet on "Chinese Immigration," 1879, and "False Gods, or the Idol Worship of the World," 1881, prepared jointly by F. S. Dobbins and Dr. Williams. In 1858 he assisted Mr. W. B. Reed, the American Envoy, in the negotiations at Tientsin, and in 1859 went with Mr. Ward to Peking to exchange the ratifications. In 1860 he returned to the United States, and spent nearly two years there; then went to China as Secretary of Legation, and rendered great service in the negotiations between the Western Powers and China. Since 1875 he has been connected with Yale College, and since 1881 has been President of the New York Bible Society.

WILLIAMS, THE HON. SIR WATKIN, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Peter Williams, rector of Llansannan, Denbighshire, by Lydia Sophia, daughter of the Rev. James Price, of Plas-yn-Llysfaen, in that county, and was born in 1828. He was educated at the Grammar School at Ruthin, at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and at the London University. For many years he studied medicine, but abandoning that profession, he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, when he joined the Home (now the South-Eastern) Circuit. In 1859 he was appointed to the office of "Tubman" in the Court of Exchequer. He "received silk" in 1873. Sir Watkin Williams, who is a magistrate for the county of Denbigh, was M.P. for Denbigh in the Liberal interest from 1868 down to the general election of April, 1880, when he was chosen member for Carnarvonshire. In Nov., 1880, he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, as a Justice of the Queen's Bench, and shortly afterwards received the customary honour of knighthood. He has been twice married—first, in 1855, to Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Wil-

liam Henry Cary; and secondly, in 1865, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Robert Lush, Justice of the Court of Appeal.

WILLIAMSON, Alexander William, Ph.D., F.R.S., LL.D. Dublin and Edinburgh, born May 1, 1824, was educated chiefly in his father's house, by masters in London, Paris, and Dijon, and for a very short time at Kensington Grammar-school, and at foreign schools. From the age of seventeen he studied in the Universities of Heidelberg and Giessen, under Gmelin and Liebig. At Giessen he published his first chemical researches. He afterwards spent three years in Paris studying the higher mathematics. While in Paris he was in frequent intercourse with several of the leading French chemists. In 1849 he was appointed Professor of Practical Chemistry in University College, London; and, in 1855, on the retirement of Professor Graham from the chair of Chemistry in the same college, in consequence of his appointment as Master of the Mint, Dr. Williamson was chosen to succeed him in that office, while still retaining the chair of Practical Chemistry. He still retains both chairs. Soon after his first appointment at University College, Professor Williamson published his researches on "Etherification and the Constitution of Salts." The result of these researches had a considerable influence on the theories of chemical action, and have been since adopted by the chief English and foreign chemists. For these important and successful labours the Royal Medal of the Royal Society was awarded to the eminent investigator in 1862. He has twice been President of the Chemical Society. In 1873 he was elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the annual meeting being held at Bradford. The same year he was elected Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, a Corresponding Member of the French Academy, and a Fellow of the Berlin Chemical Society. In 1874 he was elected Treasurer of the British Association, on the retirement of Mr. Spottiswoode. In Nov., 1875, the Royal Academy of Science at Berlin elected him a corresponding member of the Section of Physics and Mathematics. He was appointed member of the Senate of the University of London, on a vacancy being caused by the death of Dr. Neil Arnott. In April, 1876, he was appointed Chief Gas Examiner to the City of London, in the place of the late Dr. Letheby. The University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of LL.D. since. Professor Williamson took an active part in promoting the establishment of degrees of science at the University of London; and for some years held, conjointly with the late Professor Wm. Allen Miller, the office of Examiner in Chemistry. He has written "Chemistry for Students" (Clarendon Press series); various papers on "Etherification;" "The Development of Difference the Basis of Unity," being the inaugural lecture to the Faculty of Arts at University College on his appointment there in 1849; "On the Atomic Theory;" "The Composition of the Gases evolved by the Bath Spring called King's Bath" (see British Association Proceedings, 1865); a paper "On a New Method of Gas Analysis," jointly with W. J. Russell, Ph.D.; "On the Unit Volume of Gases;" "On the Classification of the Elements in relation to their Atomicities," a Friday evening lecture given at the Royal Institution, April 29, 1864; "Experimental Science the Basis of General Education," a lecture given at University College; "A Plea for Pure Science," being the inaugural lecture at the opening of the Faculty of Science; "Address to the British Association," at Bradford, 1873.

He married in 1855 the third daughter of Professor T. Hewitt Key, F.R.S., of University College.

WILLIS, The Right Rev. Alfred, D.D., of St. John's College, Oxford, and formerly Vicar of St. Mark's Church, New Brompton, Chatham, was appointed Missionary Bishop of Honolulu in Dec. 1871, in succession to Dr. Staley. He was consecrated in Feb. 1872.

WILLS, William Gorman, born in 1828, in co. Kilkenny, Ireland, kept all his terms at Trinity College, Dublin, but did not graduate. He studied at an early age at the Royal Irish Academy as an art student, and had some success, chiefly as a portrait painter, in Dublin and London. Mr. Wills has written several dramas: "The Man o' Airlie," produced at the Princess's Theatre in 1866; "Hinko," produced at the Queen's Theatre, Sept. 9, 1871; "Charles the First," an historical drama, which was produced at the Lyceum, Sept. 28, 1872, ran for 200 nights independently of revivals, and established the reputation of Mr. Henry Irving as a tragedian; "Eugene Aram," brought out with great success at the same theatre, April 19, 1873; and "Mary Queen o' Scots: or, the Catholic Queen and the Protestant Reformer," an historical play in five acts, brought out at the Princess's Feb. 23, 1874. In the printed copies the last-mentioned play is entitled "Marie Stuart." His historical drama of "Buckingham" was brought out at the Olympic Nov. 29, 1875. About this period Mr. Wills resumed the practice of his other art, portrait-painting, having had a continual flow of sitters, and among them the Princess Louise and the infant Princess Victoria. Among Mr. Wills's more recent contributions to dramatic literature is, "Jane Shore," an historical drama, produced in Oct. 1876, at the Princess's Theatre, where it ran for five consecutive months. It was then played in the provinces till Dec. 1877, when it was again reproduced at the Princess's with even greater success than on its first production. "England in the Days of Charles II." was produced at Drury Lane in Sept. 1877. It was followed by "Olivia," a play in four acts, founded on a leading incident in the "Vicar of Wakefield," and brought out at the Court Theatre March 30, 1878; "Nell Gwynne," a play in four acts, performed at the Royalty Theatre, 1878; and "Vanderdecken" (Lyceum, June 8, 1878), a poetical drama written by Mr. Wills, in conjunction with Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, and based on the legend of the Flying Dutchman. His play "William and Susan," founded on Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama "Black-eyed Susan," was played at the St. James's Theatre Oct. 9, 1880; and "Sedgemoor," a play in four acts, by Mr. W. G. Wills and Mr. Freeman C. Wills, was produced at Sadler's Wells, in Aug. 1881. Mr. Wills has also written several novels, the best known being "The Wife's Evidence" and "Notice to Quit," both of which have been republished in America.

WILSON, Sir Charles Rivers, K.C.M.G., C.B., was born in London, Feb. 19, 1831, and educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. He was appointed Clerk in the Treasury in Feb. 1856; was Private Secretary consecutively to Mr. James Wilson and Mr. George Alexander Hamilton, Secretaries of the Treasury; Acting Private Secretary to Mr. Disraeli, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, from Aug. 1867 to Feb. 1868; Private Secretary to Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, from Dec. 1868, to April, 1873; and was appointed Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office in April, 1873. Mr. Wilson represented (with the late Professor Graham) Her Majesty's Government at the International Coinage Commission in 1867, and acted as

Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed to examine the question of an International Coinage in 1868. On the return of Mr. Cave to England from his Financial Mission to Egypt, Mr. Rivers Wilson, at the request of the Khedive, went to Egypt in March, 1876, with the view of his acceptance of a financial post in that country; but after the issue of the decree of May 7, 1876, by which an arbitrary readjustment of the Public Debt of Egypt was proposed, he returned to England, and resumed his post at the National Debt Office. On July 29, 1876, he was appointed one of the British Government Administrators of the Suez Canal Company; on Jan. 22, 1877, he was appointed a Royal Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition of 1878; on March 30, 1878, he was appointed Vice-President, and in the absence of M. de Lesseps acted as President, of an International Commission of Inquiry, instituted by the Khedive, at the instigation of the foreign governments, to examine the resources of Egypt, and propose measures for remedying the financial disorder in that country. The Report of the Commission, Aug. 19, 1878, traced the whole of the mischief to the system of personal administration by the Viceroy, and proposed that His Highness should surrender his estates and those of his family to make good the deficit in the revenue, and pay the large floating debt of the country. The immediate consequence of the presentation of their Report was an acceptation by the Khedive of all its conclusions, and a formal announcement to Mr. Rivers Wilson of the determination of His Highness to abandon his actual system of government for one more in conformity with European experience, and to govern in future by means of a responsible ministry. The formation of the new cabinet was entrusted to Nubar Pasha, who offered to Mr. Rivers Wilson the post of Finance Minister. With the consent of Her Majesty's Government, Mr. Rivers Wilson accepted this position (Sept. 1878) until Jan. 1, 1881, when he would have been at liberty to return to his office of Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office. In April, 1879, however, the Khedive struck the blow he had long been meditating. He dismissed Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières; and soon afterwards Mr. Rivers Wilson was recalled by the English Government in order to resume his duties at the National Debt Office. He was created a K.C.M.G. in Jan. 1880. On April 5 in that year the new Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, signed a decree appointing Sir Rivers Wilson President of the International Commission of Liquidation. In Oct. 1880 he received the royal licence and authority to accept and wear the insignia of the First Class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidieh. In July, 1883, Sir Rivers Wilson went to Paris to submit to M. de Lesseps the opinion of the British Government on the prospects of a discussion in the House of Commons respecting the Suez Canal Convention.

WILSON, DANIEL, LL.D., F.R.S.E., President of University College, Toronto, Canada, was born at Edinburgh, in 1816, and is an elder brother of Professor George Wilson, the eminent chemist. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. In 1847 he published "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time," 2 vols., 4to, illustrated from his own drawings. In 1848 he published "Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate." In 1851 appeared his great work, "The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," with about 200 illustrations drawn by himself. This work, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged by him, was published in 2 vols., 8vo, in 1863. In 1863 he issued his "Prehistoric Man: Researches into the Origin

of Civilization in the Old and the New World," 2 vols., and in 1865 an enlarged edition of the same work. His latest works are "Chatterton: a Biographical Study," 1869; "Caliban; or, the Missing Link," 1873; "Spring Wild Flowers," 1873; a reprint, with additions, of an earlier volume of poems bearing the same title; and "Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh," 1873. He had been Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, and a Fellow of that Society, when in 1853 he was appointed Professor of History and English Literature in the University of Toronto; and in 1881 succeeded Dr. McCaul in the Presidency of the College. The growth and prosperity of the University is largely due to his efforts. He was for four years editor of the Journal of the Canadian Institute, and in 1859 and 1860 was President of the Institute. In 1882, he was named by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne a Vice-President of the Literature Section of the Royal Society of Canada.

WILSON, Sir Erasmus, LL.D., F.R.S., knight, born in 1809; became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1831; Fellow by election in 1843; Member of Council in 1870; President in 1881. He founded the Chair of Dermatology and Museum of Dermatology in the College of Surgeons in 1869, and was elected the first Professor. He also founded the Chair of Pathology in the University of Aberdeen in 1881; erected the chapel and "new wing" of the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate in 1880; built the "Master's House" at the Epsom Medical College in 1872; and restored the church of Swanscombe in Kent in 1873. In Nov., 1881, Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, in consideration of his munificent gifts for the support of hospitals and the encouragement of medical study. Sir Erasmus Wilson, who is eminent for his knowledge of diseases of the skin, began his professional life as an anatomist; and has written "The Dissector's Manual;" "The Anatomist's Vade-Mecum;" and edited Anatomical Plates in four volumes folio; "Diseases of the Skin;" "The Student's Book of Diseases of the Skin;" "Portraits of Diseases of the Skin," folio, plates; "Lectures on Dermatology;" "Descriptive Catalogue of the Dermatological Specimens contained in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons;" "On Eczema and Eczematous Eruptions;" "On Syphilis and Syphilitic Eruptions;" "On Ringworm;" "Inquiry into the Frequency, Duration, and Cause of Diseases of the Skin;" "On Healthy Skin, a Popular Treatise on its Management;" "Report on Leprosy," the article on "Skin and its Diseases," in Cooper's "Surgical Dictionary," and Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine;" "Lectures on the Diseases of the Skin" in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, *British Medical Journal*, and *Lancet*; Essays and Papers on Dermatological and other subjects in the *Philosophical*, *Medico-Chirurgical*, *and Veterinary Transactions*, *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, and other journals. Sir Erasmus Wilson is the founder and editor of a quarterly journal of cutaneous medicine. In addition to the above works he has published "Food, as a Means of Prevention of Disease;" "The Eastern, or Turkish Bath;" "A Three Weeks' Scamper through the Spas of Germany and Belgium;" "History of the Middlesex Hospital;" an edition of "Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life;" articles in *Todd's Cyclopædia*; "Cleopatra's Needle, with brief notes on Egypt and Egyptian Obelisks," 1878; and "The Egypt of the Past," 1881.

WILSON, The Rev. Henry Bristow, B.D., son of the late Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D., many years Rector of St. Mary Aldermary, in

the City of London, born in 1803, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow and Tutor. He graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1855, and was one of the four resident Tutors, who, in 1841, issued a joint protest and remonstrance to the editor of "Tracts for the Times," on account of their tendency to admit Roman doctrine in the interpretation of the Thirty-nine Articles. The Rev. H. B. Wilson was appointed successively by the University a Select Preacher, Public Examiner, Professor of Anglo-Saxon, and Bampton Lecturer in 1851. He was preferred by his college, in 1850, to the Vicarage of Great Staughton, Hants, where he has since resided. He has written several sermons and pamphlets on Church and University questions, an essay on "Schemes of Christian Comprehension," in the "Oxford Essays," published in 1857, and the "National Church," in "Essays and Reviews." In 1862 he was sentenced by the Judge of the Court of Arches to be suspended for one year from his benefice, on account of certain alleged errors contained in his contribution to the last-named publication. This sentence was reversed on appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Wilson published the argument delivered by him as "A Speech before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Wilson *v.* Fendall," 1863.

WILSON, The Right Rev. William Scott, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway in 1859.

WILTON, Miss Marie Effie. (*See* Bancroft, Mrs.)

WINDHORST, Ludwig, the Parliamentary leader of the Catholic party in Prussia, was born Jan. 17, 1812. He attended the "Carolinum" in Osnabrück, and continued his studies at Göttingen and Heidelberg. He became an advocate, and then syndic and presiding member of the Consistory at Osnabrück; afterwards, "Ober-Appellationsrath" in Kalbe; from 1863 to 1865 he was Minister of Justice at Hanover; and finally, he was nominated Chief Syndic of the Crown in Kalbe. From 1849 to 1866, he was a member of the Assembly of the Estates of the Realm, and in 1851 President of the Second Chamber of the same. He became a member of the Constituent and the regular Reichstag; and since 1867 he has been a member of the Prussian House of Deputies.

WINMARLEIGH (Lord), The Right Hon. John Wilson-Patten, is the eldest son of the late Thomas Wilson-Patten, Esq., of Bank Hall, M.P., who assumed the additional surname of Wilson on succeeding to the estates of Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man. He was born in 1802, and received his education at Eton, together with the late Earls of Derby and Carlisle, Lord Halifax, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, and others who have taken a prominent part in public affairs. From Eton he proceeded to Magdalen College, Oxford, and on leaving the University he spent three years on the Continent, visiting most of the countries of Europe. In 1830 he was elected without opposition one of the Knights of the Shire in the Conservative interest, for the whole county of Lancaster, as the colleague of Lord Stanley, afterwards fourteenth Earl of Derby. He voted for the second reading of the Reform Bill in 1831, but not having been able to pledge himself to all its details he retired at the general election of that year. However, he was re-elected in 1832 for the Northern Division of the county (comprising the present Northern and North-Eastern Divisions) as the colleague of the late Earl of Derby (the fourteenth Earl). He continued to be one of the representatives of the old Northern

Division of Lancashire without opposition till 1868; on the county being again sub-divided he was elected for the present Northern Division and remained one of its representatives till 1874, when he was called to the House of Peers. Thus for forty-two years Colonel Wilson-Patten represented North Lancashire in the House of Commons, where he acquired great popularity and a high reputation for skill in debate. While in the Lower House he filled the offices of Chairman of Committees of the whole House, from Nov., 1852, till April, 1853; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from June, 1867, to Sept., 1868; and Chief Secretary for Ireland from the last date to December following. The services rendered by him to the Conservative party were rewarded by his elevation to the peerage in March, 1874, when, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, he was created Baron Winmarleigh. From 1842 to 1872 he was Colonel of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, and he continues to be its honorary Colonel. He accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar at the time of the Crimean War, and on his return to England he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp. His Lordship has acted as Vice-Lieutenant of Lancashire in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, and he has taken an active interest in most of the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing questions which have been brought forward in the present half century.

WOLFF, Sir Henry Drummond, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.P., is the eldest son of that eminent missionary and traveller the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Wolff, vicar of Isle-Brewers, Somersetshire, by Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, daughter of Horatio, second Earl of Orford, of the present creation. He was born at Malta, Oct. 12, 1830, and was educated at Rugby under Dr. Tait, and on the Continent; he entered the Foreign Office in 1846, and was made a permanent clerk in 1849. He was an Attaché at Florence in 1852-53, during part of which time he was Acting *Chargé d'Affaires*. In July, 1856, he was attached to the late Earl of Westmoreland's special mission to Belgium. In 1858 he was appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the Earl of Malmesbury, and afterwards to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, and the following year was promoted to an assistant clerkship in the Foreign Office. In the same year he was appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and also Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. In that and the two following years he sat as a member of several commissions of inquiry into the civil administration, taxation, and education of the Ionian Islands and their inhabitants, and in 1862 was a commissioner to represent the interests of those islands at the Great Exhibition of that year. He was nominated a K.C.M.G. in 1862, and retired on a pension in June, 1864, on the cessation of the British Protectorate over the Ionian Islands. In 1874 he was elected M.P. for Christchurch in the Conservative interest. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Copyright. In 1878 he was appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner in Eastern Roumelia to represent Great Britain in the preparation of an autonomous constitution for that province. This was carried out in 1879, and is now working successfully. For this service he was appointed a K.C.B., having previously been in succession C.M.G., K.C.M.G., and G.C.M.G. At the election of 1880 he was elected M.P. for Portsmouth. He is J.P. for Hampshire and Middlesex, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Colonial Institute; is the author of a work on "The Residence of the First Napoleon at Elba," of a trans-

lation of a work by M. de Lesseps, on "The Suez Canal," and of the "Letters of Memnon," on the same subject, of "The Mother Country and the Colonies," and other pamphlets and articles. He married the only daughter of the late Mr. Sholto Douglas.

WOLSELEY (Lord), General Sir Garnet Joseph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., son of Major G. J. Wolseley, of the 25th Regiment of Foot, was born at Golden Bridge House, near Dublin, June 4, 1833, and was educated at a private school and under tutors. He entered the army as Ensign in March, 1852; became a Captain in Jan., 1855; Major of the 90th Foot in March, 1858; Lieut.-Col. in the army in April, 1859; and Colonel in June, 1865. He served with the 80th Foot in the Burmese War of 1852-53, for which he received a medal. Afterwards he achieved distinction in the Crimea, where he served with the 90th Light Infantry. At the siege of Sebastopol he was severely wounded, after which he received the Legion of Honour, and the fifth class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie. He was also at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the defence of Alumbagh, when he was made brevet Lieut.-Col. and mentioned with commendation in dispatches. In 1860 he served on the staff of the Quartermaster-General throughout the Chinese campaign, for which he received a medal and two clasps. He was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada in Oct., 1867, and commanded the expedition to the Red River; was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1870; and was assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters in 1871. He was appointed in Aug., 1873, to command the troops on the Gold Coast during the Ashantee War, with the local rank of Major-General. On Sept. 12, 1873, he and his staff embarked at Liverpool for the West Coast of Africa. Arriving there in advance of his troops, he commenced his inland march in the last days of 1873, and Capt. Glover in the East, and other officers in the West, were commissioned to raise native levies with which they were to effect a diversion as all the separate forces converged on the capital. The Fantees, with few exceptions, proved utterly worthless as auxiliaries, and there was great difficulty in retaining the bearers and camp followers, whose services were indispensable to the army. The resistance offered by the enemy, though it was resolute and obstinate, was overcome without the occurrence of any serious check. After several skirmishes the Ashantees made a final stand in the neighbourhood of the capital; and, after defeating the enemy, Sir Garnet Wolseley, on Feb. 5, entered Coomassie, and received the submission of the King, who agreed to appoint Commissioners to conclude a treaty. After a stay of three or four days Sir Garnet Wolseley thought it prudent to begin his return march, and he halted at Adansi to await the Ashantee agents. The King's fidelity to his engagements was confirmed by the arrival of Captain Glover with his contingents on the north of Coomassie, though he had not yet been able to open communications with the General-in-Chief. Capt. Glover afterwards marched through the capital to the coast without opposition; and the European troops were re-embarked in accordance with the original plan, before the commencement of the unhealthy season. The success of the expedition justified the confidence which had been reposed in the Commander-in-Chief. On his return to England Sir Garnet Wolseley received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of £25,000 for his "courage, energy, and perseverance," in the conduct of the Ashantee War; was created a K.C.B.;

and was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a splendid sword of the value of 100 guineas, Oct. 22, 1874. He was appointed to command the auxiliary forces in April, 1874. At the commencement of the following year he was dispatched to Natal to administer the government of that colony and to advise upon several important points connected with the management of native affairs and the best form of defensive organization. On Oct. 2, 1875, he landed at Portsmouth, accompanied by his staff, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope. He remained in command of the auxiliary forces till Nov., 1876, when he was nominated a member of the Council of India. On July 12, 1878, he was appointed the Administrator of the Island of Cyprus, under the style of Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in the same island. In June, 1879, he was sent to South Africa, as Governor and High Commissioner of Natal and the Transvaal, to reorganize the affairs of Zululand, and on that occasion conducted the operations against Secocoeni, whose stronghold he destroyed. Returning in May, 1880, he was appointed Quartermaster-General at the headquarters of the army, and in April, 1882, succeeded Sir Charles Ellice as Adjutant-General of the army. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Force sent to Egypt in 1882; received the thanks of Parliament; and was gazetted (Nov. 20) Baron Wolseley of Cairo, and of Wolseley, in the county of Stafford. For his services in Egypt, he received from the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, the grand cordon of the Osmanieh. He was also promoted to the rank of General in 1882. On the 12th of May, 1883, he was appointed to the Hon. Colonelcy of the 23rd Middlesex V.B. (now the 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers), in succession to Sir Charles Russell, V.C., deceased. In June, 1883, the University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Sir Garnet is the author of "Narrative of the War with China in 1860, to which is added the Account of a Short Residence with the Tai-Ping Rebels at Nankin, and a Voyage from thence to Hankon," 1862; "The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service," 1869, 2nd edit., 1871; new edit., 1882; "The System of Field Manœuvres best adapted for enabling our Troops to meet a Continental Army," printed in "Essays Written for the Wellington Prize," 1872; "Marley Castle," a novel, 2 vols., 1877; "France as a Military Power in 1870 and 1878" in the *Nineteenth Century*, Jan., 1878.

WOOD, Mrs. Henry, novelist, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Price, head of one of the leading glove-manufacturing firms in Worcester, born in Worcestershire about 1820, inherited a literary taste from her father, and at an early age was married to Mr. Henry Wood, a gentleman connected with the shipping trade. She commenced her literary career as a contributor to *The New Monthly Magazine* and *Bentley's Miscellany*, and "Danebury House," her first complete work (which gained the prize of £100 offered by the Scottish Temperance League for the best illustration of the good effects of temperance), was published in 1860. It was followed by "East Lynne," which achieved a remarkable success, in 1861; "The Channings," "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles," and "A Foggy Night at Offord" (a small book issued for the benefit of the Lancashire operatives), 1862; "William Allair; or, Running away to Sea," a book for boys; "The Shadow of Ashlydyat," and "Verner's Pride," 1863; "Lord Oakburn's Daughters," "Oswald Cray," and "Trevlyn Hold; or, Squire Trevlyn's Heir," 1864; "Mildred Arkell," 1865; "Elster's Folly," and "St. Martin's Eve," in

1866; "A Life's Secret," 1867; "Roland Yorke," 1869; "George Canterbury's Will," and "Bessy Rane," 1870; "Dene Hollow," 1871; "Within the Maze," 1872; "Master of Greylands," 1873; "Edina," 1876; "Pomeroy Abbey," in 1878; "Johnny Ludlow," 1880; "Count Netherleigh," 1881; and "About Ourselves," 1883. Mrs. Wood is editor of the *Argosy*, a six-penny monthly magazine.

WOOD, General Sir Henry Evelyn, V.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., is the youngest son of the late Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart., of Rivenhall, sometime vicar of Cressing, Essex, and rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, by Emma Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr. Sampson Mitchell, of Croft West, Cornwall, an admiral in the Portuguese service. He was born at Cressing in Feb. 1838, entered the Navy in 1852, served with distinction as aide-de-camp to Captain Sir William Peel, in command of the Naval Brigade in the Crimea (1854–55), and was present at the siege of Sebastopol. At the unsuccessful assault on the Redan (June 18, 1855), while carrying one of the scaling-ladders, he was severely wounded, for which he was mentioned with praise in one of Lord Raglan's dispatches. He obtained the Crimean medal with two clasps, the 5th class of the Order of the Medjidieh, and a Turkish medal; and was made a Knight of the French Legion of Honour. He next entered the army as ensign in the 73rd Regiment; was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1856; captain in 1861; and major in 1862. In the Indian campaign of 1858 he served as a brigade-major, and was present at the actions of Rajghur, Sindwaho, Kharee, and Baroda, for which he gained a medal, and was twice mentioned in dispatches. In 1859 and 1860 he commanded the 1st Regiment of Beatson's Irregular Horse, and received the thanks of the Indian Government for his pursuit of the rebels in the Seronge jungle; he also won the Victoria Cross for valour. He raised the 2nd regiment of Central India Horse. In Sept. 1873, being a lieutenant-colonel of the 90th Infantry, he accompanied Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Ashantee War, and organized a native force, which he commanded, with other troops, in the affairs of Essaman, and on the road from Mansu to the river Prah, following the retreat of the Ashantee army from the coast. Lieutenant-Colonel Wood afterwards commanded the right wing of the army in the battles of Amoaful and Ordahsu and the capture of Coomassie. For these services he was several times mentioned with approbation in the dispatches, and was nominated a C.B. (1874), promoted to the brevet rank of colonel, and received the medal with clasp. Having distinguished himself in both the naval and the military services of the country, he joined the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in April, 1870, and was called to the bar in Easter Term, 1874, shortly after his return from the Ashantee war. On Nov. 1, 1879, the Bar of England entertained him at a banquet in the hall of the Middle Temple. He served throughout the Zulu war of 1879 in command of No. 4 column. As political agent he raised a contingent of 1000 friendly Zulus, known as "Wood's Irregulars." Two days after the British reverse at Isanlwana he surprised and defeated a force of several thousands of the enemy, and then maintained an advanced position in the enemy's country, for which he was specially commended by the High Commissioner. He defeated the Zulus in the action of Kambula on March 29, and in April was made brigadier-general. He led the advance to Ulundi with a flying column, and was present in the engagement there on July 4. On his return to England he was received by the

Queen in person, and was created a K.C.B. (Sept. 1879). He served in the Transvaal war of 1880—81, with the local rank of major-general; was nominated one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for settling the Transvaal territory in April, 1881; and was appointed to command the troops in the Chatham district in 1882. He commanded the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, in the expedition to Egypt in 1882, and for his distinguished services received the thanks of Parliament. In Dec. 1882 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army, ranking as chief of the Pashas, or Sirdar. In July, 1883, he was appointed an extra Knight Commander of the Star of India.

WOOD, The Rev. John George, M.A., F.L.S., son of a surgeon, at one time Chemical Lecturer at the Middlesex Hospital, born in London in 1827, was educated at Ashbourne Grammar School, entered Merton College, Oxford, in 1844, was elected Jackson Scholar in 1845, and graduated B.A. in 1848, and M.A. in 1851. Having been attached for two years to the Anatomical Museum at Christ Church, Oxford, he was ordained, in 1852, as Chaplain to the boatman's floating chapel, Oxford; was appointed Assistant-Chaplain to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in 1856, and resigned the appointment in 1862. He held the office of Precentor of the Canterbury Diocesan Choral Union from 1868 to 1876. He has written several valuable works on Zoology; among others, a "Popular Natural History," "Sketches and Anecdotes of Animal Life," "The Boy's Own Natural History Book," and "My Feathered Friends, or Bird Life." He has published a series of cheap entertaining handbooks, as novel in design as they are unpretending in their titles, and which abound in both scientific and practical knowledge, most felicitously conveyed. It consists of "Common Objects of the Sea Shore," "Common Objects of the Country," "Common Objects of the Microscope," "Common Shells of the Sea Shore," the "Common Moths of England," and the "Common Beetles of England," each appropriately illustrated; followed by "Glimpses into Petland," "Our Garden Friends and Foes," "Homes without Hands," an important work, in which the dwellings of various animals are described and figured, and arranged according to the method in which they are formed; and "Bible Animals," being a full description of every living creature mentioned in the Scriptures. He has nearly completed "Insects at Home," the work being an account of the habits of British insects, profusely illustrated on a new plan; "Old Testament History," and "New Testament History," for the use of preparatory schools; "Natural History of Man," an important work in two volumes, describing the manners and customs of the uncivilized races of man, and richly illustrated with portraits and drawings of weapons and implements used by them; together with many other educational works. The Rev. J. G. Wood's *magnum opus* is his larger "Natural History," in three volumes, which is enriched with a number of admirable sketches, chiefly from the life, by the most eminent artists of the day in this branch of illustration. He edited for some time the *Boy's Own Magazine*, and was one of the associate commissioners of the Great Exhibition at Paris in 1867. His more recent works are:—"Man and Beast, Here and Hereafter," 2 vols., 1874; "Nature's Teachings," showing that human inventions have their prototypes in Nature; "Out of Doors; a Selection of Original Articles on Practical Natural History," 1874; and "Insects Abroad: a Popular Account of Foreign Insects, their Structure, Habits, and Transformations," 1874; "The Lane and Field," 1879; and a series of Natural History Readings for schools, 1882. In

1879 he projected a series of "Sketch-Lectures" on Zoology, illustrating them by extemporaneous drawings in coloured pastils upon a large canvas. These Sketch-Lectures have been delivered in all the principal Institutes in England and Scotland, and arrangements have been made for their delivery throughout the United States.

WOODFORD, The Right Rev. James Russell, D.D., Bishop of Ely, was born at Henley-on-Thames April 30, 1820, and after a preliminary training at Merchant Taylors' School, was sent to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. in 1842, obtaining honours as a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos, and as a second-class man in the Classical Tripos. He was ordained deacon in 1843, and priest in 1845. Mr. Woodford held the incumbency of the new district church of St. Mark's, Easton, between Stapleton and Bristol, from 1847 to 1855, when he was presented by Bishop Monk to the vicarage of Kempsford, Gloucestershire; this living he held down to 1868, when he was chosen by the trustees of the parish church and vicarage of Leeds as successor to Dr. Atlay in that important position, on the elevation of the latter to the See of Hereford. He was also for some years examining chaplain to the late Bishop Wilberforce, who, in 1867, bestowed on him an honorary canonry in Christ Church, Oxford; and he was appointed Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1864, 1867, and 1873. He was nominated to the Bishopric of Ely, when Dr. Harold Browne was translated to Winchester; and was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 14, 1873. Dr. Woodford is the author of several volumes of "Sermons," "Lectures," &c., including "Sermons Preached before the University of Cambridge," "Lectures on the Creed," "Lectures on the Church, Past and Present;" and he was the editor of the third series of "Tracts for the Christian Seasons."

WOODS, Sir Albert William, F.S.A., was born in 1816, being a son of Sir William Woods, who filled the office of Garter King-at-Arms from 1838 until his death in 1842. He entered the College of Arms as Portcullis Pursuivant in 1838, was appointed Lancaster Herald in 1841, and became Registrar of the College in April, 1866. He was advanced to the office of Garter Principal King-at-Arms, Oct. 25, 1869, in succession to Sir Charles George Young, deceased, and received the honour of knighthood on the 11th of the following month. He was attached to the missions for investing the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, and the Emperor of Austria with the Order of the Garter. Sir A. W. Woods holds the office of Registrar and Secretary to the Order of the Bath, Registrar to the Order of the Star of India, and King-at-Arms to that of St. Michael and St. George.

WOOLNER, Thomas, R.A., was born at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, Dec. 17, 1825, and received his education in a school at Ipswich. When only thirteen years of age he evinced a talent for sculpture, and he was placed in the studio of William Behnes, under whose able guidance he studied with great diligence for six years, acquiring remarkable skill as a sculptor, and becoming an accomplished draughtsman. His first models were of a poetical and historical character. "Eleanor sucking the Poison from Prince Edward's Wound" was exhibited at the Royal Academy (1843), and a life-size group of "The Death of Boadicea" in Westminster Hall. The latter attracted particular attention, and was regarded as a work of great promise in the inventive or ideal style of sculpture. Following up this success, Mr. Woolner exhibited figures of "Puck" and of "Titania with her Indian Boy" at the British

Institution, and an "Eros and Euphrosyne" and "The Rainbow" at the Royal Academy in 1848. Two years later, in conjunction with Mr. Millais, Mr. Holman Hunt, and Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, he took a leading part in establishing "The Germ," a short-lived periodical, in which the ideas of those artists, who were afterwards called "Pre-Raphaelites," first found expression. Mr. Woolner's contributions consisted of a number of graceful poems, which, with others from his pen, were afterwards collected in a volume, entitled "My Beautiful Lady," that appeared in 1863, and reached a third edition in 1866. Mr. Woolner went to Australia in 1854, and during a residence of two years there he modelled a number of characteristic likenesses in medallion. On his return to this country his first important production was a life-size statue of Lord Bacon, for the new Museum at Oxford. Among his subsequent works are statues of Prince Albert, for Oxford; Lord Macaulay, for Trinity College, Cambridge; William III., for the Houses of Parliament; Sir Bartle Frere, for Bombay; Dr. Whewell, for Cambridge; Lord Lawrence, for Calcutta; and Lord Palmerston, for Palace Yard; busts of Tennyson, Carlyle, Dr. Newman, Mr. Darwin, Rajah Brooke, Sir William Fairbairn, Professor Sedgwick, Sir Wm. Hooker, Richard Cobden, Charles Dickens, Canon Kingsley, Mr. Gladstone, Viscount Sandon, Mr. W. Fuller Maitland, Professor Lushington (for the University of Glasgow), Mr. John Simon (for the College of Surgeons), and Professor Huxley; also "Elaine with the Shield of Sir Lancelot," "Ophelia," "Virgil bewailing the banishment of Coriolanus," "Guinevere," and "Achilles and Pallas shouting from the Trenches," the latter being his diploma work exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1876. Mr. Woolner was afterwards engaged on a colossal statue in bronze of Captain Cook for the Government of New South Wales; to be erected in Hyde Park, Sydney, overlooking Sydney Harbour. In 1871, Mr. Woolner was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in Dec. 1874, he received the final honour of being nominated a Royal Academician. On the death of Mr. Henry Weekes, in 1877, he was appointed to succeed him as Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy. He resigned that professorship in Jan., 1879. His statue of Lord Chief Justice Whiteside was erected in the Hall of the Four Courts, Dublin, in 1880.

WOOLSEY, Theodore Dwight, D.D., LL.D., was born at New York, Oct. 31, 1801. A.B. (Yale), 1820. He studied theology at Princeton; was a tutor in Yale, 1825-26; licensed to preach in 1825, and studied in Germany, 1827-30. In 1831 he was elected Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Yale College, and fifteen years later President of that College. He resigned the presidency in 1871, but continued in the faculty. Besides many occasional orations, addresses, and essays, he has published editions of "The Alcestis" of Euripides, 1833; "The Antigone" of Sophocles, 1835; "The Prometheus" of Æschylus, 1837; "The Electra" of Sophocles, 1837; and "The Gorgias" of Plato, 1842. Among his other works are:—"Inauguration Discourse on College Education," 1846; "Historical Discourses at the 150th Anniversary of the Founding of Yale College," 1850; "Introduction to the Study of International Law," 1860, fifth revised edition, 1879; "Addresses commemorative of the Life and Services of Jeremiah Day, late President of Yale College," 1867; "Essays on Divorce and Divorce Legislation, with Special Reference to the United States," 1869, new edition, 1882; "The Religion of the Past and the Future," 1871.

On the death of Francis Lieber, he re-edited his work on "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," 1874; and his "Manual of Political Ethics," 1874. His more recent works are—"Political Science," 1877; and "Communism and Socialism," 1880. President Woolsey was for several years one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and was Chairman of the American Division of the Committee on the Revision of the New Testament.

WORBOISE, Emma Jane, daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, was born in 1825. Having been left an orphan when very young, she was educated at the school for clergymen's daughters, established at Casterton, near Kirby Lonsdale, by the late Rev. W. Carus Wilson; was married to a gentleman of French descent, and is now a widow. This lady has written several works of fiction, including "Helen Bury," 1850; "Anny Wilton: Lights and Shades of Christian Life," 1855; "Grace Hamilton's School Days," 1856; "Kingsdown Lodge; or, Seed-Time and Harvest," and "Wife's Trials, a Tale," 1858; "Millicent Kendrick: or, the Search after Happiness," 1862; "Lottie Lonsdale: or, Chains and Links," and "Married Life: or, Philip and Edith," 1863; "Thornycroft Hall," "Lillingstones of Lillingstone," and "Labour and Wait: or, Evelyn's Story," 1864; "St. Bertha's: or, the Heiress of Arne," 1865; "Sir Julian's Wife," and "Violet Vaughan," 1866; "Chrystabel," 1872; "The House of Bondage," 1873. She has contributed to periodical literature, edits the *Christian World*, and preserves the cognomen under which she first became known to the public.

WORCESTER, Bishop of. (*See* Philpott, Dr.)

WORDSWORTH, The Right Rev. Charles, D.C.L., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, second son of the late Dr. Christopher Wordsworth (many years Master of Trinity College, Cambridge), and nephew of the celebrated poet, born in 1806, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained, among distinctions, two Chancellor's prizes, that for Latin verse in 1827, and for the Latin essay in 1831, and was placed in the first class of Literæ Humaniores, when he took the degree of B.A. in 1830. In reward for the first of these distinctions he was appointed to a studentship by the Dean. He was no less distinguished for athletic exercises, being, in 1829, one of the Oxford eight, and also one of the Oxford eleven, and successful in both encounters with the sister University. After taking his B.A. degree, he remained at Christ Church for two or three years as a private tutor, and had among his pupils the late Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Cardinal Manning, and other celebrated men. In 1835 he was selected Second Master of Winchester College, an office which up to that time had never been conferred on any one not educated at Winchester. On account of weak health, he resigned in 1845, and accepted in 1846 the appointment of first Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, which he held for seven years, during which time the institution was in a great measure indebted to him for its establishment on a firm and prosperous basis, and he materially aided the progress of the buildings, the college chapel (which cost £8,800) having been erected solely at his expense. In 1852 he was elected Bishop of the united dioceses of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, and at the installation of the late Earl of Derby as Chancellor, in 1853, was admitted to the hon. degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. In 1854 he resigned the Wardenship of Glenalmond, and has since devoted himself exclu-

sively to the duties of the episcopate, taking an active part in the affairs of the Scottish Church. He is one of the New Testament Company for the Revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible. The published works of the Bishop of St. Andrews are chiefly of a theological character. There are, however, some exceptions; among which must be mentioned his "Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta," published in 1839, and now in the sixteenth edition; "The College of St. Mary Winton," an illustrated work, in 1848; a volume "On Shakspere's Knowledge and Use of the Bible," in 1854; and "A Greek Primer," in 1870. His other publications are, "Christian Boyhood at a Public School," in 1846; "Catechesis, or Christian Instruction," fourth (enlarged) edition, 1864; a "Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone on Religious Liberty;" and numerous sermons, charges, and pamphlets. His elaborate judicial "Opinions" on the cases of the Bishop of Brechin and the Rev. P. Cheyne, and his "Notes on the Eucharistic Controversy" (the last printed for the use of his clergy and private circulation only), are a powerful vindication of the doctrines held by the Anglican Church. He has made various appeals to the Presbyterian community in Scotland in the form of lectures, &c., on behalf of unity among Christians; among which may be specified "A United Church for the United Kingdom," advocated in a tercentenary discourse on the Scottish Reformation, together with Proofs and Illustrations, designed to form a "Manual of Reformation Facts and Principles," in 1860; and "The Outlines of the Christian Ministry delineated and brought to the Test of Reason, Holy Scripture, History, and Experience; with a view to the Reconciliation of Existing Differences concerning it, especially between Presbyterians and Episcopalians," 1872.

WORDSWORTH, The Right Rev. Christopher, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln, son of the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Priscilla, daughter of Charles Lloyd, Esq., the well-known banker of Birmingham; nephew of William Wordsworth, the celebrated poet, and younger brother of the Right Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, was born in 1807, and educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant undergraduate course by graduating B.A. in 1830, taking high honours, and was elected a Fellow of his college. Having received deacon's and priest's orders, he was appointed, in 1836, Public Orator at Cambridge and Head Master of Harrow School, which post he held until 1844, when the late Sir R. Peel preferred him to a Canonry in Westminster Abbey. He was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1847-8, and in 1869 he was appointed Bishop of Lincoln, being consecrated on Feb. 24 in Westminster Abbey. He took part in the proceedings of the "Old Catholic" Congress held at Cologne in Sept., 1872. His best known works are his edition of the Greek Testament, with notes; "The Old Testament, in the Authorized Version, with Notes and Introductions;" "The Holy Year, or Original Hymns;" "Occasional Sermons in Westminster Abbey;" "Lectures on Inspiration;" "Theophilus Anglicanus;" "Memoirs of William Wordsworth;" "Athens and Attica;" "Greece, Historical, Pictorial, and Descriptive;" "St. Hippolytus and the Church of Rome in the Beginning of the Third Century" (from the newly-discovered Philosophumena); "Diary in France;" "Letters to M. Gondon on the Distinctive Character of the Church of Rome;" "Ancient Writings from the Walls of Pompeii;" "Theocritus," from the

ancient MSS.; a "Tour in Italy;" "Sermons on the Church of Ireland, her History and Claims;" "On Union with Rome;" "Sermons on the Maccabees and the Church," 1871; "An Answer to the Apostolic Letter of Pope Pius IX.;" "A Charge to the Diocese of Lincoln," 1870; "A Lecture on Art, delivered at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, in connection with the proposed Museum of Art on the Castle Hill in that town," 1875. Dr. Wordsworth edited the "Correspondence of Richard Bentley, D.D." He married, in 1838, Susanna Hatley Frere, daughter of George Frere, Esq., of Twyford House, Berks, a niece of the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, the friend of Canning. In July, 1883, he announced that he was about to resign his See.

WRATISLAW, The Rev. Albert Henry, M.A., born in 1821, and educated at Rugby School, and then at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, graduated B.A. in 1844, taking high honours. He was elected Head Master of the Grammar School, Felstead, in 1852, and of Bury School on the resignation of Dr. Donaldson in 1855. In 1879 he resigned the Head Mastership of Bury, and accepted the Vicarage of Manorbier, near Tenby, in Pembrokeshire. He has written "Lyra Czecho-Slavonska, Bohemian Poems, translated," published in 1849; "Queen's Court Manuscript, with Bohemian Poems," in 1852; "Ellisian Greek Exercises," in 1855; "Barabbas the Scape-goat, Sermons," in 1859; "Notes and Dissertations on Scripture," in 1863; "Plea for Rugby School," in 1864; "The Adventures of Baron Wratislaw of Mitrowitz in his Sojourn and Captivity at Constantinople, at the end of the sixteenth century;" and "The Diary of an Embassy from King George of Bohemia to Louis XI. of France, in 1464," both translated from the Bohemian-Slavonic; "Life, Legend, and Canonization of St. John Nepomucen," 1873; school-books, pamphlets, and magazine articles; "Lectures on the Native Literature of Bohemia in the 14th century," 1878; "Life of John Huss," 1882, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

WRIGHT, William, LL.D. born in India, Presidency of Bengal, Jan. 17, 1830, was educated at St. Andrews, Fife, and Halle, Prussia. He was appointed Professor of Arabic in University College, London, in 1855; in Trinity College, Dublin, in 1856; Assistant in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum, in 1861; Assistant Keeper of the MSS. in 1869; Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge in 1870. He is a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge; LL.D. *honoris causâ*, of Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, St. Andrews; and Ph.D. *honoris causâ*, of Leyden; Correspondant de l'Institut de France; corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, the Royal Academy of Berlin, the Königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften of Göttingen, and the Reale Istituto Lombardo; honorary member of the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, of the American Oriental Society, and of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He has published "The Travels of Ibn Jubair (Arabic)," Leyden, 1852; "Analectes sur l'Histoire et la Littérature des Arabes d'Espagne par al-Makkari, livres i-iv," Leyden, 1855; "The Book of Jonah in four Oriental Versions, with Glossaries," London, 1857; "Opuscula Arabica," Leyden, 1859; "A Grammar of the Arabic Language," 2 vols., 2nd ed., London, 1874-75; "The Kāmil of el-Mubarrad" (Arabic), edited for the German Oriental Society, Leipsic, 11 parts, 1864-82; "Contributions to the Apocryphal Literature of the New Testament" (Syriac

and English), London, 1865; "The Homilies of Aphraates" (vol. i., Syriac), London, 1869; "An Arabic Reading-book," part first, London, 1870; "Apocryphal Acts of the Apostles" (Syriac and English), 2 vols., London, 1871; "The Chronicle of Joshua the Stylite" (Syriac and English), Cambridge, 1882; "The Book of Kalîlah and Dimnah" (Syriac), Oxford, 1883; "Catalogue of the Syriac MSS. in the British Museum," 3 vols., 1870-72; and "Catalogue of the Ethiopic MSS. in the British Museum," 1877.

WÜLLERSTORF (Baron), Bernhard von Wüllerstorf-Urbair, born at Trieste, Jan. 29, 1816, received his first education at Padua, entered the College of Pioneers, at Tulln, near Vienna, and became in 1833 a cadet in the Imperial navy. He studied astronomy under the celebrated Von Littrow; was appointed in 1839 Director of the Nautical Observatory at Venice; and married in 1847 Miss H. O'Connor, an Irish lady, who died in 1848, in which year he proved his fidelity to the Imperial dynasty by personal sacrifices, and was decorated with the Iron Cross of the third class. In 1849 he was appointed Commodore, organized the Naval Academy, and afterwards held the important post of referee to the High Admiral; and in April, 1857, he took command of the *Novara*, commissioned for a tour of scientific observation. He returned home in 1859, and published the result of these important researches, attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1861, and was sent to Vienna as Representative of the Navy in the Reichsrath. In Aug. of that year he married the Countess Léonie Rothkirch Panthen. In the following winter he was commissioned by the Government to visit Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland, in order to study new inventions in shipbuilding and iron manufactories. Upon his return he was appointed Admiral of the Port of Venice, and in 1864 Commander-in-Chief of the allied fleets in the German Ocean. When the war was over he retired to Gratz, in Styria, and was appointed Minister of Commerce and Political Economy. He resigned that office at the expiration of two years. Under his superintendence the treaty of Commerce between England and Austria was negotiated. He is well known for his comprehensive reports and valuable comments on politico-economical subjects, which afford conclusive evidence of his thorough acquaintance with the wants of Austrian industry and commerce.

WURTEMBERG, King of. (*See* Charles I.)

Y.

YATES, Edmund Hodgson, son of the well-known actor, who was sometime lessee of the Adelphi, born in July, 1831, was for many years Chief of the Missing Letter Department in the Post-Office. He has written "My Haunts and their Frequenters," published in 1854; "After Office Hours," in 1861; "Broken to Harness," a Story, in 1864; "Business of Pleasure," "Pages in Waiting," and "Running the Gauntlet, a Novel," in 1865; and "Kissing the Rod," and "Land at Last, a Novel," in 1866. In conjunction with the late Mr. F. E. Smedley, he wrote "Mirth and Metre, by Two Merry Men," published in 1854; in conjunction with the late Mr. R. B. Brough, edited "Our Miscellany," which appeared in 1857-8; prepared a condensed edition of "The Life and Correspondence of C. Mathews the Elder," published in 1860; and a "Memoir of Albert Smith and Mont Blanc." Mr. Yates, who has written some dramas, and was the theatrical critic of the *Daily News*

for six years, edited the *Temple Bar Magazine,* in which his novel "Broken to Harness" appeared as a serial in 1864-5; was the first editor of *Tinsley's Magazine;* and a constant contributor to *All the Year Round,* in which his novel "Black Sheep" was the leading serial story in 1866-7. His more recent novels are "Wrecked in Port," 1869; "Dr. Wainwright's Patient," 1871; "Nobody's Fortune," 1871; "The Yellow Flag," 1873; and "The Impending Sword," 1874. In May, 1872, Mr. Yates retired from the Post-Office in order to devote himself exclusively to literature. In the course of that year he went on a lecturing tour in the United States, and in May, 1873, he was appointed London representative of the *New York Herald,* which post he resigned in July, 1874, when he established *The World,* "a journal for men and women," which has had the most extraordinary success, and of which he still remains sole proprietor and editor. Mr. Yates has been for some time engaged in collecting materials for two volumes of "Personal Reminiscences."

YEAMES, William Frederick, R.A., was born in Dec., 1835, at Taganrog, on the Sea of Azoff, South Russia, of which port his father, Mr. William Yeames, was her Britannic Majesty's Consul. The family belonged originally to the county of Norfolk. During the years 1842 and 1843 the subject of this notice travelled with his family through Italy. After returning to Russia and spending the winter at Odessa, the family went to Dresden, and there remained till the spring of 1848, when it removed to London. Mr. Yeames received his first instruction in art from Mr. George Scharf, who taught him drawing and anatomy. The young artist also practised drawing from casts in the studio of Mr. J. Sherwood Westmacott. In 1852 Mr. Yeames left England, in order to advance his art-education in Italy; and studied at Florence, first for two years under the direction of Professor Pollastrini, of the Florence Academy, afterwards under Signor Raffaelle Buonajuti. Subsequently he spent eighteen months in Rome, and at length, in 1858, he returned to England. In 1859 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a portrait and "The Staunch Friends," a subject-picture of a jester and monkey. In 1861 he was represented there by works entitled "Il Sonetto," with illustrative lines from Petrarch, and "The Toilet;" in 1862 by "Rescued," a boy saved from drowning; in 1863 by "The Meeting of Sir Thomas More with his Daughter after his Sentence to Death;" in 1864 by "La Reine Malheureuse," Queen Henrietta Maria taking refuge from the fire of the Parliament ships in Burlington Bay; in 1865 by "Arming the Young Knight;" and in 1866 by "Queen Elizabeth receiving the French Ambassadors after the News of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew." In June, 1866, he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Since then he has exhibited "The Dawn of the Reformation," 1867; "The Chimney Corner" and "Lady Jane Grey in the Tower," 1868; "The Fugitive Jacobite" and "Alarming Footsteps," 1869; "Maunday Thursday" and "Love's Young Dream," 1870; "Dr. Harvey and the Children of Charles I.," 1871; "The Old Parishioner," 1872; "The Path of Roses," 1873; "The Appeal to the Podestà," "Flowers for Hall and Bower," and "The Christening," 1874; "Pour les Pauvres" and "The Suitor," 1875; "La Contadinella," "The Last Bit of Scandal," and "Campo dei SS. Apostoli, Venice," 1876; "Waking" and "Amy Robsart," 1877; "When Did You Last See Your Father?" 1878; "La Bigolante: Venetian Water-Carrier," his diploma work, deposited on his election as an Academician, 1879; "The Finishing

Touch: Green-Room at Private Theatricals," 1880; "Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush" and "Il Dolce far Niente," 1881; "The March Past," "Prince Arthur and Hubert," and "Welcome as Flowers in Spring," 1882; and "Tender Thoughts," 1883. Mr. Yeames was elected a Royal Academician, June 19, 1878.

YOLLAND, Col. William, R.E., F.R.S., youngest surviving son of the late John Yolland, Esq., agent to the first Earl of Morley, born in 1810, was admitted into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and obtained his commission as 2nd Lieut. of Royal Engineers in 1828. He rose by successive steps to the regimental rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1855, and was made a Colonel in the Army, by brevet, in 1858. He was employed in Canada from 1830 till 1834-5, and joined the Ordnance Survey under the superintendence of the late Major-Gen. (then Col.) Colly, R.E., at the Ordnance Map Office, at the Tower of London, in 1838, on which duty he continued to be employed till 1854, and was engaged as the Executive Officer at the Tower and at Southampton, from 1840 till 1852, when he was transferred to the Phœnix Park, Dublin, and to Enniskillen in 1853. While acting on the Ordnance Survey, he was entrusted with the preparation for publication of the Astronomical Observations made with Ramsden's zenith sector, which instrument was unfortunately destroyed by the fire in the Tower in 1841, and the compilation of "An Account of the Measurement of the Lough Foyle Base in the North of Ireland during the years 1827-8-9." Afterwards he superintended the publication of the "Astronomical Observations made with Airy's Zenith Sector between the years 1842 and 1850, for the Determination of the Latitudes of various Trigonometrical Stations in Great Britain and Ireland." At the request of Col. Harness, C.B., R.E., then Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, he supplied the article on "Geodesy," which forms part of the "Course of Mathematics for the Royal Military Academy." In 1854 he was appointed one of the Inspectors of Railways under the Board of Trade, and in 1856 was selected as the engineer member (jointly with Col. W. J. Smith, R.A., and the Rev. W. C. Lake) of the commission appointed by the Secretary of State for War, to consider the best mode of reorganizing the system for training officers for the scientific corps, in order "that patronage should be altogether abolished, and that admission to those corps should be obtained only by an open competing examination." The commission visited France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, and the results of their inquiries and their recommendations were embodied in an elaborate Report, which was printed by order of the House of Commons.

YONGE, Charles Duke, M.A., son of the Rev. Charles Yonge, Lower Master of Eton College, born in Nov., 1812, was educated at Eton and at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, taking a first-class degree. He has compiled "English and Greek Lexicon," 1849; "Gradus ad Parnassum, with Dictionary of Epithets," 1850; "School Phraseological English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary," two parts, 1855-6; "History of England to the Peace of Paris, 1856," in 1857, 2nd edition, 1871; short parallel lives of Epaminondas, Gustavus Adolphus, Philip, and Frederick the Great, in imitation of Plutarch's method, 1858; "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 1860; a school edition of Virgil, with English notes, 1861; "History of the British Navy," 1863; "English-Greek Lexicon, abridged," 1864; "History of France under the Bourbons, A.D. 1589-1830," in 1866; "Three Centuries of Modern History," 1872; and "History of he

English Revolution of 1688," in 1874.

YONGE, Charlotte Mary, only daughter of the late W. C. Yonge, Esq., of Otterbourne, Hants, a magistrate for Hampshire, was born in 1823. She is the authoress of several works of fiction, in which the plot is made to enforce, in a plain and sober manner, the peculiar doctrines of what is called the High-Church school of opinion. The best known works attributed to her are, "The Heir of Redclyffe;" "Heartsease;" "Dynevor Terrace;" "The Daisy Chain;" "The Young Stepmother; or, a Chronicle of Mistakes;" "Hopes and Fears, or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster;" "The Lances of Lynwood;" "The Little Duke;" "Clever Woman of the Family;" "Prince and the Page: a Story of the Last Crusade;" and "Dove in the Eagle's Nest." Most of these have gone through several editions, and have been reprinted in a cheap form. It has been stated in the public papers, that she gave £2,000, the profits of her "Daisy Chain," for the building of a Missionary College at Auckland, New Zealand, and devoted a great portion of the proceeds of "The Heir of Redclyffe" to the fitting out the missionary schooner *Southern Cross*, for the use of Bishop Selwyn. Miss Yonge has published "Marie Thérèse de Lamourons," a biography abridged from the French; "The Kings of England," "Landmarks of History, Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern," forming a compendium of Universal History for young people; "History of Christian Names and their Derivation," 1863; "The Story of English Missionary Workers," in "Macmillan's Sunday Library," 1871; "Lady Hester," 1873; "Life of John Coleridge Patteson, Missionary Bishop of the Melanesian Islands," 2 vols., 1873; "Stories of English History," 1874; "Stories of Geek History for the Little Ones," 1876; "Aunt Charlotte's German History for the Little Ones," 1877; "Aunt Charlotte's Roman History for the Little Ones," 1877; "Unknown to History; a Story of the Captivity of Mary of Scotland," a novel, 2 vols., 1882; and, "Stray Pearls; Memoirs of Margaret de Ribaumont, Viscountess of Bellaise," 2 vols., 1883.

YORK, Archbishop of. (*See* Thomson, Dr.)

YOUNG, Sir Allen, arctic navigator, formerly commanded a ship in the merchant service, and among the many officers of that service who did good work and gained credit at Balaclava during the Russian war, there was no commander whose services were more warmly acknowledged by the late Lord Lyons than were those of Captain Allen Young. Subsequently he volunteered and filled a responsible position on board Lady Franklin's little ship, the *Fox*, in McClintock's memorable voyage (1857-60), when the fate of Franklin and his companions was solved. As an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve his commission bears date from the first creation of the force. In 1875, principally at his own expense, he made in his yacht, the *Pandora*, a gallant though unsuccessful attempt to accomplish the North-West Passage, and to throw some further light on the proceedings of the lost expedition under Franklin, by a search for their records on King William's Land. Again, in 1876, he refitted the *Pandora* for a second attempt, with the same objects in view; but the Admiralty, having been unexpectedly called upon to communicate with the depôts of the Government Expedition in Smith's Sound, Captain Young readily responded to an invitation to fulfil this important duty, which he did at no small risk, and in a manner which was deemed thoroughly satisfactory. In recognition of this service the Queen conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, March 12, 1877. An account of the "Two

Voyages of the *Pandora* in 1875 and 1876" was published at London in 1879.

YOUNG, The Right Hon. George, a Scotch Lord of Session, with the courtesy title of Lord Young, eldest son of the late Alexander Young, Esq., of Rosefield, co. Kirkcudbright, born in 1819 and educated at Edinburgh, was called to the Scotch Bar in 1840, appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and retired in 1866. On the return of Mr. Gladstone to power in 1868, he again became Solicitor-General for Scotland, and in Oct., 1869, he was appointed Lord Advocate in the place of the Right Hon. J. Moncrieff. Mr. Young was sheriff of Inverness-shire from 1853 till 1860, and of Berwick and Haddington from 1860 till 1862. In April, 1865, on the retirement of Sir W. Dunbar, Bart., he was elected member in the Liberal interest for the borough of Wigton, and was again returned in 1865 and 1868. He was defeated at the general election of Feb., 1874, but in the same month he was, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, created a Lord of Session and one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.

YOUNG, John Radford, mathematician, born of humble parents in London, in April, 1799, was almost entirely self-educated. In 1833 he was appointed to the Professorship of Mathematics in Belfast College, which he held for many years. In 1847 Professor Young published a paper in *The Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, "On the Principle of Continuity in reference to Certain Results of Analysis," and in 1848 a paper in *The Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, "On an Extension of a Theorem of Euler." He had discovered and published in 1844 a proof of Newton's rule for determining the number of Imaginary Roots in an Equation. A principle, affirmed in this proof to be *axiomatic*, was afterwards objected to as being undemonstrated. The objection was removed by the author in a paper "On the Completion of the Demonstration of Newton's Rule," published in *The Philosophical Magazine* for May, 1866, in which paper, as also in a subsequent one in the magazine for August, theorems of independent interest were given. In 1863 Professor Young published a thoughtful work on the theological and scientific controversies of the day, entitled "Science Elucidative of Scripture and not Antagonistic to it," being a series of Essays on the Mosaic Cosmogony, the Theories of Geologists, Miracles, &c. This was followed in 1865 by "Modern Scepticism viewed in relation to Modern Science, more especially in reference to the Doctrines of Colenso, Huxley, Lyell and Darwin." Professor Young's latest productions are a paper in *The Transactions of the Victoria Institute* for 1866, "On the Origin of Speech," and a memoir in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* for 1868, "On the Imaginary Roots of Numerical Equations."

Z.

ZANARDELLI, Giuseppe, an Italian statesman, was born in 1826, in Brescia. He became a student in the Ghislieri College at Pavia, and took his degree as Doctor of Law in 1848. He enrolled himself in the legion of students which was formed at that time, and took part in the war of independence. Returning to Brescia after August, 1848, he there prepared the rising which took place in March, 1849. He escaped, and subsequently returned, in consequence of the amnesty granted by the Austrian Government, to Brescia, where, from 1851 to 1859, he lived as a private teacher of jurisprudence. When Lombardy became free, in

1859, Zanardelli sat in the Piedmontese Legislature in several Parliaments for Isco. In 1866 he became *commissario regio* of the Province of Belluno, under the Ministry of Ricasoli. In 1869 he sat on the commission of inquiry into the tobacco Regia. At the Lombard bar Zanardelli enjoyed a very high reputation as an advocate. After the Ministerial crisis of 1876, he became Minister of Public Works in the first Depretis Cabinet, which portfolio he resigned in Nov., 1877, in consequence of differences with Depretis, which made it impossible for him to sign, as Minister of Public Works, the Railway Convention arranged by the latter. He was appointed to the Home Office in the Cairoli Ministry in March, 1878.

ZANZIBAR, Sultan of. (*See* Barghash bin Saed.)

ZIMMERN, Miss Helen, was born in the free Hanse Town of Hamburg, March 25, 1846, but has lived in England since 1850, and is a naturalized British subject. She is the author of "Stories in Precious Stones," 1873; "Schopenhauer, his Life and Philosophy," 1876; "Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, his Life and his Works," 1878; "Half Hours with Foreign Novelists," 1880; "Tales from the Edda," illustrated by Kate Greenaway, 1882; and a paraphrase of the Persian poet, Firdusi, issued under the title of "The Epic of Kings," and illustrated with etchings by Alma Tadema, R.A., 1882.

ZOLA, Emile, a French writer, born at Paris, April 2, 1840, passed his infancy in Provence with his father, the originator of the canal which bears his name at Aix. He then studied in the Lycée Saint-Louis at Paris, and obtained employment in the well-known publishing firm of Hachette & Co. He gave up that situation about 1865 in order to devote his attention exclusively to literature. He has been an industrious contributor to the newspaper press, and has written the following works of fiction:—"Contes à Ninon," 1863; "La Confession de Claude," 1865; "Le Vœu d'une Morte," 1866; "Les Mystères de Marseille;" "Thérèse Raquin;" "Manet," a biographical and critical study, 1867; "Madeleine Férat," 1868; a series of political, social, and physiological studies, entitled "Les Rougon-Macquart, Histoire naturelle et social d'une famille sous le second Empire," which has been called his "Human Comedy," and which is composed of seven volumes, entitled respectively "La Fortune des Rougon," "La Curée," "Le Ventre de Paris," "La Conquéte de Plassans," "La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret," "Son Excellence Eugène Rougon," and "L'Assommoir" (1874-77). The last-named volume created a great sensation, and has passed through many editions. M. Zola has since written a novel entitled "Une Page d'Amour," 1878; "Le Bouton de Rose," a three-act comedy played at the Palais Royal in 1878; "Nana," 1880; and "Pot Bouille," 1882.

NECROLOGY.

*As some of the earlier Editions of "*MEN OF THE TIME*" were not numbered on the title-pages, it may be necessary to state that the Fifth is the Edition published by Messrs.* ROUTLEDGE & SONS *in* 1862*; the Sixth that published by them in* 1865*; the Seventh the Edition published by them in* 1868*; the Eighth that published by them in* 1872*; the Ninth that published by them in* 1875*; and the Tenth that published by them in* 1879*. The edition quoted in the following list is the last in which the memoir appeared of the person referred to.*

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
A'ALI PASHA	1815	Sept. 6, 1871	7
Abbot, Gorham Dummer	Sept. 3, 1807	Aug. 3, 1874	9
Abbott, Jacob	Nov. 14, 1803	Oct. 31, 1879	10
Abbott, John Stephens Cabot ...	Sept. 18, 1805	June 17, 1877	9
Abdul-Aziz Khan, Sultan of Turkey	Feb. 9, 1830	June 3, 1876	9
A'Beckett, Sir W.	1806	June 27, 1869	7
Abyssinia, Theodore, King of ...	... ...	April 13, 1868	7
Adams, Wm., D.D.	Jan. 25, 1807	Aug. 30, 1880	10
Adams, Wm. Bridges	1797	July 23, 1872	8
Adams, W. H.	1809	Aug. 28, 1865	6
Adler, G. J.	1821	Aug. 24, 1868	7
Agassiz, Louis J. R.	May 28, 1807	Dec. 14, 1873	8
Aimard, Gustave	Sept. 13, 1818	Apr. 30, 1883	10
Ainmüller, Maximilian E.	1807	Dec. 9, 1870	7
Ainsworth, William Harrison ...	Feb. 4, 1805	Jan. 3. 1882	10
Aird, Tho.	Aug. 28, 1802	Apr. 25, 1876	9
Airey, Lord	April, 1803	Sept. 14, 1881	10
Akerman, J. Yonge	June 12, 1806	Nov. 18, 1873	8
Albert, Prince	Aug. 26, 1819	Dec. 14, 1861	5
Alcott, W. A., M.D.	1798	1859	8
Alderson, Sir James, M.D.	... ...	Sept. 13, 1882	10
Alexander II., Emp. of Russia ...	April 17, 1818	Mar. 13, 1881	10
Alford, Hy., D.D.	1810	Jan. 12, 1871	7
Alice, Princess, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt	Apr. 25, 1843	Dec. 14, 1878	9
Alison, Sir Archibald	Dec. 29, 1792	May 23, 1867	7
Allen, Wm., D.D.	Jan. 2, 1784	July 16, 1868	7
Almquist, K. J. L.	1793	Oct. 26, 1866	7
Amherst, Francis Kerril, D.D. ...	1819	Aug. 21, 1882	11
Ampère, J. J. A.	Aug. 12, 1800	Mar. 27, 1864	5
Amphlett, Sir Richd. Paul	1809	Dec. 7, 1883	11
Andersen, Hans Christian	Apr. 2, 1805	Aug. 4, 1875	9
Anderson, Arthur	1792	Feb. 28, 1868	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Anderson, Sir Henry Lacon	1817	April, 1879	10
Anderson, Rev. J. S. M.	1798	Sept. 27, 1869	7
Anderson, Rob., Brigadier-Gen. ...	1806	Oct. 26, 1871	7
Anderson, Wm., LL.D.	1799	Sept. 15, 1872	8
Andrew, John Albion	May 31, 1818	Oct. 30, 1867	7
Ansted, David Thos.	1814	May 13, 1880	10
Anster, John, LL.D.	1798	June 9, 1867	7
Anstey, T. Chisholm	1816	Aug. 1873	8
Anthon, Charles, LL.D.	1797	July 29, 1867	7
Antonelli, Giacomo, Cardinal ...	April 2, 1806	Nov. 6, 1876	9
Apponyi, Count Rudolph	1812	June 1, 1876	9
Archer, J. W.	Aug. 2, 1806	May 25, 1864	5
Archibald, Sir Tho. Dickson... ...	... ...	Oct. 18, 1876	9
Argelander, Fred. W. A.	Mar. 21, 1799	Feb. 17, 1875	9
Argyropoulo, P.	1810	Dec. 28, 1860	6
Aristarchi, N.	1800	Feb. 2, 1866	7
Arlès-Dufour, J. B.	1805	Jan. 21, 1872	8
Arnaud, Fanny (Mme. Chas. Reybaud)	Dec. 13, 1802	Nov. 1870	7
Arnim, Count	Oct. 3, 1824	May 19, 1881	10
Arnott, Neil, M.D.	1788	March 2, 1874	8
Arrivabene, Giovanni	June 23, 1787	Oct. 1874	8
Arrowsmith, John	... ...	May 2, 1873	8
Arwidson, A. J....	1791	June 21, 1858	6
Asboth, Alex., Gen.	Dec. 18, 1811	Feb. 1868	7
Ashburton, Lord	1799	Mar. 23, 1864	5
Atherstone, Edwin	April 17, 1788	Jan. 29, 1872	8
Atherton, Sir W.	1806	Jan. 22, 1864	5
Athlumley, Lord	1802	Dec. 7, 1873	8
Auber, D. F. E.	Jan. 29, 1782	May 13, 1871	7
Auckland, Lord, Bp. of Bath & Wells	1799	April 25, 1870	7
Auerbach, Berthold	Feb. 28, 1812	Feb. 8, 1882	10
Augustenberg, F. C. A., Duke of ...	July 6, 1829	Jan. 14, 1880	10
Augustenberg, Duke of	July 19, 1798	Mar. 12, 1869	7
Aurelles de Paladine, General ...	Jan. 9, 1804	Dec. 17, 1877	9
Auzoux, Tho. L. J.	April 7, 1797	May 7, 1880	10
Awdry, Sir John Wither	1795	May 31, 1878	9
Aytoun, W. E.	1813	Aug. 4, 1865	6
Azeglio, Marquis M. d'	1800	Jan. 11, 1866	6
Babbage, Chas.	Dec. 26, 1792	Oct. 18, 1871	7
Babington, B. G.	1794	April 8, 1866	6
Bache, A. D.	July 19, 1806	Feb. 17, 1867	6
Bache, F.	Oct. 25, 1792	Mar. 19, 1864	6
Bachman, John, D.D....	Feb. 4, 1790	1874	8
Back, Sir Geo.	1796	June 23, 1878	9
Bacon, Leonard, D.D....	Feb. 19, 1802	Dec. 24, 1881	10
Baehr, J. C. F.	June 13, 1798	Nov. 28, 1872	8
Bagehot, Walter	Feb. 3, 1826	Mar. 24, 1877	9
Bailey, Theodorus	April 12, 1805	Feb. 10, 1877	9
Baily Edward Hodges	March, 1788	May 22, 1867	7
Bainbrigge, Sir P.	1786	Dec. 20, 1862	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Baird, Rob., D.D.	Oct. 6, 1798	Mar. 15, 1863	7
Balfe, Michael W.	1808	Oct. 20, 1870	7
Balfe, Victoria	1837	Jan. 22, 1871	7
Ball, Rt. Hon. N.	1791	Jan. 15, 1865	5
Ballantine, James	June 11, 1808	Dec. 18, 1877	9
Baltard, Victor...	1805	Jan. 13, 1874	8
Bannerman, Sir A.	1783	Dec. 30, 1864	6
Baraguey-d'Hilliers, Comte	Sept. 6, 1795	June 6, 1878	9
Barante, Baron A. G. P. B.	June 10, 1787	Nov. 22, 1866	6
Barbet, Auguste	1800	March 1875	9
Bardsley, Sir Jas. Lomax, M.D. ...	1801	July 10, 1876	9
Baring, Chas., D.D., Bp. of Durham	1807	Sept. 14, 1879	10
Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. (Lord Northbrook)	April 20, 1796	Sept. 6, 1866	6
Baring, Tho., M.P.	1800	Nov. 18, 1873	8
Barker, Frederick, D.D., Bp. of Sydney	1808	April 5, 1882	10
Barlow, P.	1780	March 1, 1862	5
Barnabò, Cardinal	Mar. 2, 1801	Feb. 24, 1874	8
Barnard, Gen. John Gross	May 19, 1815	May 14, 1882	10
Barnes, Rev. Albert	1798	Dec. 24, 1870	7
Baroche, Pierre Jules	Nov. 18, 1802	Oct. 29, 1870	7
Barrot, Odilon	July 19, 1791	Aug. 6, 1873	8
Barrot, Victorin Ferdinand	Jan. 10, 1806	Nov. 1883	11
Barry, Edward Middleton, R.A. ...	1830	Jan. 27, 1880	10
Barry, Sir Redmond	1813	Dec. 30. 1880	10
Barth, H.	April 18, 1821	Nov. 26, 1865	6
Bartholomew, Mrs. A.	1806	Aug. 18, 1862	5
Bartholomew, Valentine	Jan. 18, 1799	Mar. 21, 1879	9
Bartlett, Rev. Tho.	1789	May 28, 1872	8
Barye, Antoine Louis	Sept. 24, 1795	June 26, 1875	9
Bates, Edward	Sept. 4, 1793	Mar. 25, 1869	7
Bauer, Bruno	Sept. 6, 1809	April 1882	10
Bautain (Abbé), L. E. M.	Feb. 17, 1796	Oct. 18, 1867	7
Bavaria, Louis, ex-King of	Aug. 25, 1786	Feb. 28, 1869	7
Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph II., King of	Nov. 28, 1811	Mar. 10, 1864	5
Baxter, Sir David	1793	Oct. 13, 1872	8
Baxter, Robert Dudley	1827	May 20, 1875	9
Bayley, James Roosevelt, Abp. of Baltimore	Aug. 23, 1814	Oct. 3, 1877	9
Beaconsfield, Earl of	Dec. 21, 1804	April 19, 1881	10
Beal, Rev. Wm., LL.D.	1815	1870	7
Beales, Edmond	July 3, 1803	June 26, 1881	10
Beatson, Wm. Ferguson, Lieut.-Gen.	... ...	Feb. 4, 1872	8
Beattie, Wm., M.D.	1793	Mar. 17, 1875	9
Beauchesne, A. H. D. de	Mar. 31, 1804	Dec. 5, 1873	8
Beaumont, Gustave Aug. de la Bonninière de	Feb. 16, 1802	March 2, 1866	7
Becher, Elizabeth, Lady	1791	Oct. 29, 1872	8
Becker, Chas. Ferdinand	June 17, 1804	Oct. 26, 1877	9

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Becquerel, Antoine César	Mar. 7, 1878	Jan. 19, 1878	9
Bedeau, M. A.	Aug. 10, 1804	Oct. 30, 1863	5
Bedford, Paul	1798	Jan. 11, 1871	7
Beecher, Catherine Esther	Sept. 6, 1800	May 12, 1878	9
Beecher, Dr. L.	Oct. 12, 1775	Jan. 1863 ...	5
Behnes, W.	1800	Jan. 3, 1864	5
Beke, C. Tilstone, Ph. D.	Oct. 10, 1800	July 31, 1874	8
Bekker, Emanuel	1785	June 1871 ...	7
Belcher, Admiral Sir Edward ...	1799	Mar. 18, 1877	9
Belgians, Leopold I., King of ...	Dec. 16, 1790	Dec. 10, 1865	5
Belgiojoso, Princess of	June 28, 1808	July 5, 1871	7
Bell, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo.	1794	July 10, 1877	9
Bell, Gen. Sir John	... ...	Nov. 20, 1876	9
Bell, Rob.	1800	April 12, 1867	7
Bell, Tho., F.R.S.	Oct. 11, 1792	Mar. 13, 1880	10
Bellew, J. C. M.	Aug. 3, 1823	June 19, 1874	8
Bellows, Henry Whitney, D.D. ...	June 10, 1814	Jan. 30, 1882	10
Belper, Lord	1801	June 30, 1880	10
Benedek, Gen. Louis Von	1804	Apr. 26, 1881	9
Benfey, Theodore	Jan. 28, 1809	July 1881 ...	10
Bennett, James Gordon	1800	June 2, 1872	8
Bennett, John Hughes, M.D. ...	Aug. 31, 1812	Sept. 25, 1875	9
Bennett, Sir W. Sterndale	1816	Feb. 1, 1875	8
Benson, Sir J.	1812	Oct. 17, 1874	8
Beriot, Ch. Auguste de	Feb. 20, 1802	April 1870 ...	7
Berkeley, Francis Fitz-Hardinge ...	Dec. 7, 1794	Mar. 10, 1870	7
Berkeley, George C. Grantley Fitz-Hardinge	1800	Feb. 23, 1881	10
Berlioz, Louis Hector	Dec. 11, 1803	Mar. 9, 1869	7
Bernard, Claude	July 12, 1813	Feb. 10, 1878	9
Bernard, Montague, D.C.L.	Jan. 28, 1820	Sept. 3, 1882	10
Bernard, Wm. Bayle	1808	Aug. 5, 1875	9
Berners, Lord	Feb. 23, 1797	1871	8
Bernstorff, Count	Mar. 22, 1809	Mar. 26, 1873	8
Berryer, Pierre Antoine	Jan. 4, 1790	Nov. 29, 1868	7
Berthaut, Jean Auguste	Mar. 29, 1817	Dec. 24, 1881	10
Bertini, Hy. Jerome	Oct. 28, 1798	Sept. 1876 ...	9
Beulé, C. E.	June 29, 1826	April 4, 1874	8
Biber, Rev. G. E.	1801	Jan. 19, 1874	8
Bibesco, G. Demetrius	1804	May 1873 ...	8
Bidder, Geo. Parkes, F.R.S.	1800	Sept. 20, 1878	9
Biddlecombe, Sir Geo.	1807	July 1878 ...	9
Bigsby, Rob.	1806	Sept. 27, 1873	8
Billault, A. A. M.	Nov. 12, 1805	Oct. 13, 1863	5
Billing, Archibald, M.D.	1791	Sept. 2, 1881	10
Binney, Rev. Tho.	1798	Feb. 24, 1874	8
Biot, J. B.	April 21, 1774	Feb. 3, 1862	5
Birks, Tho. Rawson	Sept. 1810 ...	July 19, 1883	11
Blaauw, Wm. H., F.S.A.	1793	April 26, 1870	7
Black, Adam	1784	Jan. 24, 1874	8
Blair, Francis Preston	April 12, 1791	Oct. 18, 1876	9

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Blair, Francis Preston, jun.	Feb. 19, 1821	July 8, 1875	9
Blair, Montgomery	May 10, 1813	July 27, 1883	11
Blakeney, Sir Edward	1778	Aug. 2, 1868	7
Blakey, Dr. Rob.	1795	Oct. 26, 1878	10
Blanc, A. A. P. Charles	Nov. 15, 1813	Jan. 18, 1882	10
Blanc, J. J. Louis	Oct. 29, 1811	Dec. 6, 1882	10
Blanchet, Alex. L. Paul	1819	Feb. 21, 1867	7
Bland, Miles, D.D., F.R.S.	1786	Jan. 1868 ...	7
Blanqui, J. A.	1798	1854	5
Blanqui, Louis Auguste	1805	Jan 1, 1881	10
Bledsoe, Albert J.	1809	Dec. 1, 1877	9
Bleek, Dr. Wilhelm H. J.	... ...	Aug. 17, 1875	9
Bligh, Sir John Duncan	1798	May 8, 1872	8
Blommaert, Philip	Aug. 27, 1808	Aug. 14, 1871	9
Bloomfield, Lord	Nov. 12, 1802	1879	10
Bluhme, Christian Albert	Dec. 27, 1794	1866	7
Bode, Rev. J. E.	1816	Oct. 6, 1874	8
Bodkin, Sir Wm. H.	Aug. 4, 1791	Mar. 26, 1874	8
Boettcher, Adolphe	May 21, 1815	Nov. 1870 ...	7
Boettiger, Karl Wilhelm	Aug. 15, 1790	Nov. 26, 1862	7
Bogardus, James	Mar. 14, 1800	July 1874 ...	8
Bonald, Cardinal de (*See* De Bonald)			
Bonaparte (Prince) Pierre Napoleon	Sept. 12, 1815	April 8, 1881	10
Bond, Wm. Cranch	1789	1859	7
Bonham, Sir S. G., Bart.	Sept. 7, 1803	Oct. 8, 1863	5
Bonjean, Louis Bernard	Dec. 4, 1804	May 24, 1871	7
Bonnechose, Emile de...	Aug. 18, 1801	Feb. 1875 ...	9
Bonnechose, Henri M.G. B., Cardinal de	May 30, 1800	Oct. 28, 1883	11
Bonney, Ven. H. K.	1780	April 7, 1863	5
Bonomi, Joseph	1796	Mar. 3, 1878	9
Booth, Rev. James, LL.D.	1814	April 15, 1878	9
Bopp, Franz	Sept. 14, 1791	1867	7
Borland, Dr. J....	1776	Feb. 22, 1863	6
Borrow, George	1803	July 30, 1881	10
Bosquet, Marshal P. F. J.	Nov. 8, 1810	Feb. 3, 1861	5
Bosworth, Joseph, D.D.	1790	May 27, 1876	9
Botfield, B.	1807	Aug. 7, 1863	5
Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes ...	Sept. 10, 1788	Aug. 5, 1868	7
Bouët-Willaumez, Count	April 24, 1808	Aug. 25, 1871	7
Bourqueney, Baron F. A.	Jan. 7, 1800	Dec. 27, 1869	7
Bovill, Sir Wm.	1814	Nov. 1, 1873	8
Bowers, Rev. G. Hull, D.D.	1794	Dec. 27, 1872	8
Bowles, Gen. Sir Geo....	1787	May 21, 1876	9
Bowles, Sam.	Feb. 9, 1826	Jan. 16, 1878	9
Bowring, Sir John	Oct. 17, 1792	Nov. 23, 1872	8
Bowyer, Sir Geo.	1811	June 7, 1883	10
Boxall, Sir Wm., R.A.	1800	Dec. 6, 1879	10
Boyd, Archibald, D.D.	1803	July 11, 1883	10
Boys, Tho.	June 17, 1792	Sept. 2, 1880	10
Brady, Sir Maziere	1796	April 13, 1871	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Bragg, Gen. Braxton	1815	Sept. 27, 1876	9
Brande, W. T.	1788	Feb. 11, 1866	6
Brassey, Thos.	1805	Dec. 8, 1870	7
Bravo, Gonzales	1817	Dec. 1874 ...	8
Bravo-Murillo, Don Juan	June 1803 ...	Jan. 11, 1873	10
Bray, Mrs. Anna Eliza	... ...	Jan. 21, 1883	10
Breckinridge, John C.	Jan. 21, 1821	May 17, 1875	9
Bremer, Miss F.	Aug. 17, 1801	Dec. 31, 1865	6
Brewer, Rev. John Sherren	1810	Feb. 16, 1879	10
Brewster, Rt. Hon. Abraham ...	1796	July 26, 1874	8
Brewster, Sir David	Dec. 11, 1781	Feb. 8, 1868	7
Broca, Paul	June 28, 1824	July 9, 1880	10
Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins ...	June 9, 1783	Oct. 21, 1862	5
Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins ...	1817	Nov. 24, 1880	10
Brogden, Rev. J.	1806	Feb. 11, 1864	5
Broglie, A. C. L. V., Duc de... ...	Dec. 1, 1785	Jan. 25, 1870	7
Bromley, Sir R. M.	June 11, 1813	Nov. 30, 1865	6
Brogniart, Adolphe Théodore ...	Jan. 14, 1801	Feb. 18, 1876	9
Bronn, Henry George...	Mar. 3, 1800	1868	7
Brooke, G. V.	April 25, 1818	Jan. 11, 1866	6
Brooke, Sir James	April 29, 1803	June 11, 1868	7
Brooks, Charles Shirley	1815	Feb. 23, 1874	8
Brotherton, Gen. Sir Thos. Wm. ...	... ...	Jan. 20, 1868	7
Brougham, Henry, Lord	Sept. 19, 1779	May 9, 1868	7
Broughton, Lord, John Cam Hobhouse	June 27, 1786	June 3, 1869	7
Brown, Gen. Sir G.	July 3, 1790	Aug. 27, 1865	6
Brown, James, D.D., Bp. of Shrewsbury	Jan. 11, 1812	Oct. 14, 1881	10
Brown, John, M.D.	Sept. 1810 ...	May 11, 1882	10
Brown, Thos. J., Bp. of Newport ...	May 2, 1798	April 12, 1880	10
Brown, W.	1784	Mar. 3, 1864	5
Browne, Charles Thos.	1825	Oct. 7, 1868	7
Browne, Hablot Knight	1815	July 8, 1882	10
Browne, Henry, M.A....	1804	June 19, 1875	9
Browne, John Ross	1817	Dec. 8, 1875	9
Brownlow, Wm. Gannaway	Aug. 29, 1805	Apr. 28, 1877	9
Brownson, Orestes A....	Sept. 16, 1803	Apr. 16, 1876	9
Bruce, the Rt. Hon. Sir F. W. A. W.	April 14, 1814	Sept. 19, 1867	7
Bruce, John, F.S.A.	1802	Oct. 28, 1869	7
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight ...	Feb. 15, 1791	Nov. 7, 1866	6
Brunnow, Count	Aug. 31, 1797	Apr. 11, 1875	9
Bryant, Wm. Cullen	Nov. 3, 1784	June 12, 1878	9
Buchanan, Sir Andrew	1807	Nov. 13, 1882	10
Buchanan, James, ex-President U.S.	April 13, 1791	June 1, 1868	7
Buckland, Francis Trevelyan ...	Dec. 17, 1826	Dec. 19, 1880	10
Buckle, H. T.	Nov. 24, 1822	May 29, 1862	5
Buckstone, John Baldwin	Sept. 1802 ...	Oct. 31, 1879	10
Budd, Wm., M.D.	1811	Jan. 9, 1880	10
Bull, Ole Bornemann	Feb. 5, 1810	Aug. 18, 1880	10
Buller, Sir A. W.	1808	June 30, 1866	6
Bülow, Bernhard Ernst von	Aug. 2, 1815	Oct, 1879 ...	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Buol-Schauenstein, Count	May 17, 1797	Oct. 28, 1865	7
Burcham, Thos. Borrow	1809	Nov. 27, 1869	7
Burges, Wm., A.R.A.	Dec. 2, 1827	Apr. 20, 1881	10
Burgess, Geo., D.D.	Oct. 31, 1809	Apr. 23, 1866	7
Burgess, Richard, B.D.	1796	April 12, 1881	10
Burgoyne, Gen. Sir John Fox ...	1782	Oct. 7, 1871	7
Burke, Peter	May 7, 1811	Mar. 26, 1881	10
Burke, Rev. Thos. N.	1830	July 2, 1883	10
Burnes, J.	1803	Sept. 19, 1862	5
Burnet, John	Mar. 20, 1784	May 28, 1868	7
Burns, Jabez, D.D.	1805	Jan. 31, 1876	10
Burnside, Ambrose Everett	May 23, 1824	Sept. 13, 1881	10
Burritt, Alex. M.	1806	Feb. 7, 1869	7
Burritt, Elihu	Dec. 8, 1810	Mar. 7, 1879	10
Burton, John Hill, LL.D.	Aug. 22, 1809	Aug. 10, 1881	10
Bushnell, Horace, D.D.	April 14, 1802	Feb. 17, 1876	9
Busk, Hans	1815	Mar. 11, 1882	10
Butcher, Sam., D.D., Bp. of Meath...	1811	July 29, 1876	9
Butt, Isaac, M.P.	1813	May 5, 1879	10
Butter, John, M.D.	Jan. 22, 1791	Jan. 13, 1877	9
Buxton, Chas., M.P., ...	1822	Aug. 1871 ...	7
Caballero, Firmin Agosto	July 7, 1800	Aug. 1876 ...	9
Cabrera, Ramon	Aug. 31, 1810	May 24, 1877	9
Cahen, S.	Aug. 4, 1796	Jan. 8, 1862	6
Cahill, Rev. D. W.	1802	Oct. 28, 1864	6
Cail, Jean François	1804	June 1871 ...	10
Caithness, Earl of	Dec. 16, 1821	1881	10
Calvert, Charles A.	Feb. 28, 1828	June 12, 1879	10
Cameron, Capt. Charles Duncan ...	... ...	May 30, 1870	7
Cameron, Col. Geo. Poulett	... ...	Feb. 12, 1882	10
Campbell, Rev. J.	Oct. 5, 1794	Mar. 26, 1867	6
Candlish, Rob. Smith, D.D.	Mar. 23, 1807	Oct. 19, 1873	8
Canning, Earl	Dec. 14, 1812	June 17, 1862	5
Canterbury, Viscount	May, 1814 ...	June 24, 1877	9
Capefigue, J. B. H. R	1802	Dec. 23, 1872	10
Cardigan, J. T. B., Earl of	Oct. 16, 1797	Mar. 27, 1868	7
Carew, John Edward	1785	Nov. 30, 1868	7
Carey, Henry Charles...	Dec. 15, 1793	Oct. 13, 1879	10
Carleton, Wm.	1798	Jan. 30, 1869	7
Carlisle, Earl of	April 18, 1802	Dec. 5, 1864	6
Carlyle, Tho.	Dec. 4, 1795	Feb. 5, 1881	10
Carpenter, Mrs. Margaret	1793	Nov. 13, 1872	8
Carpenter, Mary	1807	June 15, 1877	9
Carpenter, Wm, ...	1797	April 21, 1874	8
Carpenter, W. H.	March 2, 1792	July 12, 1866	6
Carrera, R.	1814	April 1865 ...	6
Carruthers, Rob.	Nov. 5, 1799	May 26, 1878	9
Carson, Thos., Bp. of Kilmore ...	1805	July 7, 1874	8
Cartier, Hon. G. E.	Sept. 6, 1814	May 21, 1873	8
Cary, Alice	1822	Feb. 12, 1871	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Cary, Phœbe	... ...	July 31, 1871	7
Casabianca, Comte de	June 27, 1796	May 1881 ...	10
Castellane, Marshal E. V. E. B. ...	Mar. 21, 1788	Sept. 16, 1862	6
Castrén, Matthias Alex.	1813	... ...	7
Caswall, Henry, D.D.	1810	Dec. 17, 1870	7
Catlin, Geo.	1795	Dec. 22, 1872	8
Cattermole, Geo.	1800	July 24, 1868	7
Caussidière, M....	May 18, 1808	Jan. 27, 1861	5
Cautley, Sir Proby T.	1802	Jan. 25, 1871	7
Cave, Rt. Hon. Stephen	Dec. 28, 1820	June 7, 1880	10
Celeste, Madame	Aug. 6, 1815	Feb. 1882 ...	10
Chadwick, James, Bp. of Hexham ...	April 24, 1813	May 14, 1882	10
Chaix d'Est Ange, G. L. A. V. C. ...	April 11, 1800	Dec. 1876 ...	9
Challis, James, F.R.S.	1803	Dec. 3, 1882	10
Cham (Amadée de Noé)	Jan. 26, 1819	Sept. 6, 1879	10
Chambers, Robt.	1802	Mar. 17, 1871	8
Chambers, Wm., LL.D.	1800	May 20, 1883	10
Chambord, Comte de	Sept. 29, 1820	Aug. 2, 1883	11
Chamier, Capt. Fredk.	1796	Nov. 1, 1870	7
Champagny, Comte Franz de ...	Sept. 10, 1804	Apr. 30, 1882	10
Champneys, W. W. (Dean)	1807	Feb. 4, 1875	8
Changarnier, General...	April 26, 1793	Feb. 14, 1877	9
Channell, Sir W. F.	1804	Feb. 26, 1873	8
Chanzy, General	Mar. 18, 1823	Jan. 5, 1883	10
Chapin, Edwin H., D.D.	Dec. 29, 1814	Dec. 27, 1880	10
Chapman, Hy. Sam.	1803	Dec. 27, 1881	10
Chapman, James, D.D., Bp. of Colombo	1799	Oct. 20, 1879	10
Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway	May 3, 1826	Sept. 18, 1872	
Charner, Admiral Leonard V. J. ...	Feb. 13, 1797	Feb. 8, 1869	7
Chase, Salmon Portland	Jan. 13, 1808	May 7, 1873	8
Chasles, Michel	Nov. 15, 1793	Dec. 18, 1880	10
Chasles, Philarète	Oct. 8, 1798	July 19, 1873	8
Chasseloup-Laubat, Marquis de ...	Mar. 29, 1805	Mar. 29, 1873	8
Chauvenet, Wm.	1820	Dec. 13, 1870	7
Chelius, Maximilian J.	1794	Aug. 17, 1876	9
Chelmsford, Lord	July, 1794 ...	Oct. 5, 1878	9
Chesney, Fred. Randon	1789	Jan. 30, 1872	7
Chevalier, Michel	Jan. 13, 1806	Nov. 18, 1879	10
Chevalier, P. S. (*See* Gavarni.)			
Chevallier, Rev. Temple	1794	Nov. 4, 1873	8
Child, Lydia Maria	Feb. 11, 1802	Oct. 1880 ...	10
China, Emperor of (Hien Foung) ...	1831	Aug. 2, 1861	5
China, Emperor of (Toung-Tchi) ...	April 21, 1856	Jan. 12, 1875	8
Chisholm, Mrs. Caroline	1810	Mar. 25, 1877	9
Chodzko, J. L. B.	Nov. 6, 1800	Mar. 12, 1871	10
Chorley, Henry Fothergill	Dec. 15, 1808	Feb. 15, 1872	8
Christian VII., King of Denmark ...	Oct. 6, 1808	Nov. 15, 1863	5
Christie, Wm. Dougal, C.B.	Jan. 3, 1816	July 27, 1874	8
Christison, Sir Rob., M.D.	July 18, 1797	Jan. 27, 1882	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Church, Sir Rd.	1785	Mar. 20, 1873	8
Churton, Edw. (Archdeacon) ...	1800	July 4, 1874	8
Cissey, Gen. de...	Dec. 23, 1811	June 15, 1882	10
Civiale, Jean	July, 1792 ...	June 13, 1867	7
Clanricarde, Marquis of	Dec. 20, 1802	Apr. 10, 1874	8
Clare, J....	July 3, 1793	May 20, 1864	5
Clarendon, G. W. F. Villiers, Earl of	Jan. 12, 1800	June 27, 1870	7
Clark, Sir James, M.D.	Dec. 14, 1788	June 29, 1870	7
Clark, Rev. Samuel	May 19, 1810	July 17, 1875	9
Clark, Wm. Geo.	1821	Nov. 6, 1878	10
Clarke, Chas. Cowden...	Dec. 15, 1787	Mar. 13, 1877	9
Clay, Sir Wm.	1791	Mar. 13, 1869	7
Cleasby, Sir Anthony	1806	Oct 6, 1879	10
Clerk, Sir Geo.	1787	Dec. 13, 1867	7
Cleveland, Chas. Dexter	Dec. 3, 1802	Aug. 18, 1869	7
Clint, Alfred	1807	Mar. 22, 1883	10
Clinton, Rev. Chas. John Fynes ...	1799	Jan. 10, 1872	7
Clissold, Rev. Augustus	1797	Oct. 30, 1882	10
Clive, Mrs. Caroline	1801	July 13, 1873	8
Close, Francis, D.D. (Dean)	1797	Dec. 17, 1882	10
Clyde, Lord	Oct. 20, 1792	Aug. 14, 1863	5
Cobbold, Rev. Richard	1797	Jan. 5, 1877	9
Cobden, Richard	June 3, 1804	April 2, 1865	6
Cochet, The Abbé	Mar. 7, 1812	June 1, 1875	9
Cockburn, Sir Alex. J. E.	1802	Nov. 20, 1880	10
Cockerell, C. R.	April 27, 1788	Sept. 17, 1863	5
Codrington, Sir Hy. John	1808	Aug. 4, 1877	9
Colchester, Chas. Abbott, Lord ...	Mar. 12, 1798	Oct. 18, 1867	7
Cole, Sir Henry	July 15, 1808	April 18, 1882	10
Colebrooke, Sir Wm. M. G.	1787	Feb. 6, 1870	7
Colenso, J. W., D.D., Bp. of Natal...	Jan. 24, 1814	June 20, 1883	10
Coleridge, Rev. Derwent	Sept. 14, 1800	Mar. 28, 1883	10
Coleridge, Sir John Taylor	1790	Feb. 11, 1876	9
Coles, Capt. Cowper Phipps	1831	Sept. 7, 1870	7
Collier, John Payne	Jan. 11, 1789	Sept. 17, 1883	11
Collins, Charles Allston	Jan. 25, 1828	April 9, 1873	8
Collins, Mortimer	1827	July 28, 1876	9
Collinson, Admiral Sir Richard ...	Nov. 7, 1811	Sept. 12, 1883	11
Colonsay, Lord	1793	Feb. 1, 1874	8
Colquhoun, John Campbell	Jan. 23, 1803	April 17, 1870	7
Colvile, Sir James W.	1810	Dec. 6, 1880	10
Combermere, Viscount	Nov. 14, 1772	Feb. 21, 1865	6
Compton, Hy.	1818	Sept. 15, 1877	9
Conington, John	Aug. 10, 1825	Oct. 23, 1869	7
Conolly, Dr. J.	1795	Mar. 5, 1866	6
Conscience, Henri	Dec. 3, 1812	Sept. 10, 1883	11
Cook, Dutton	1832	Sept. 11, 1883	11
Cooke, Edward Wm., R.A.	1811	Jan. 4, 1880	10
Cooke, G. W.	1814	June 19, 1865	6
Cooke, Sir Wm. Fothergill	1806	June 25, 1879	10
Cookesley, Rev. Wm. Gifford ...	Dec. 1, 1802	Aug. 16, 1880	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Cooper, Abraham	Sept. 1787 ...	Dec. 24, 1868	7
Cooper, Charles Hy., F.S.A.... ...	Mar. 20, 1808	Mar. 21, 1866	6
Cooper, Peter	Feb. 12, 1791	April 4, 1883	10
Copland, James, M.D.	1793	July 12, 1870	7
Coquerel, Athanase L. C.	Aug. 27, 1795	Jan. 10, 1868	7
Coquerel, Athanase Josué	1820	July 25, 1875	9
Corbaux, Miss Fanny...	1812	Feb. 1, 1883	10
Cordova, General de	1792	Oct. 30, 1883	11
Cormenin, L. M. de la Haye, Viscount de	Jan. 6, 1788	Nov. 20, 1866	7
Cornelius, P. von	Sept. 27, 1787	Mar. 7, 1867	6
Cornell, Ezra	Jan. 11, 1807	Dec. 9, 1874	10
Corney, Bolton...	1784	Aug. 31, 1870	7
Corot, Jean-Baptiste C.	July, 1796 ...	Feb. 22, 1875	8
Corrigan, Sir Dominic J.	Dec. 1, 1802	Feb. 1, 1880	10
Corry, Rt. Hon. H. T. L.	1803	Mar. 6, 1873	8
Corwin, T.	July 29, 1794	Dec. 18, 1865	6
Costello, Dudley	1803	Sept. 30, 1865	6
Costello, Louisa Stuart	... ...	April 24, 1870	7
Cotta, Bernhard von	Oct. 24, 1808	Sept. 13, 1879	10
Cotton, Dr. G. E. L., Bishop of Calcutta	Oct. 29, 1813	Oct. 6, 1866	6
Cotton, Hy. (Archdeacon)	1790	1871	8
Cotton, Sir Sydney J....	1791	Feb. 20, 1874	8
Courbet, Gustave	June 10, 1819	Dec. 31, 1877	9
Cousin, Victor	Nov. 28, 1792	Jan. 14, 1867	6
Couza, Prince	1820	May 15, 1873	8
Cowper, Sir Charles	... ...	Oct. 19, 1875	9
Cox, Edward Wm.	1809	Nov. 24, 1879	10
Cox, Rob.	Feb. 25, 1810	Feb. 3, 1872	9
Cox, Rev. W. Hayward	1803	June 6, 1871	8
Coxe, Rev. Henry Octavius	1811	July 8, 1881	10
Coxe, Ven. R. C.	1799	Aug. 25, 1865	6
Coyne, Joseph Sterling	1805	July 18, 1868	7
Craig, Sir Wm. Gibson	Aug. 2, 1797	Mar. 12, 1878	9
Craik, G. L.	1798	June 25, 1866	6
Crampton, Rt. Hon. P. C.	1782	Dec. 29, 1862	5
Cranworth, R. M. Rolfe, Lord ...	Dec. 18, 1790	July 26, 1868	7
Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of ...	Oct. 16, 1812	Dec. 13, 1880	10
Creasy, Sir Edward Shepherd ...	1812	Jan. 27, 1878	9
Crémieux, Isaac Adolphe	April 30, 1796	Feb. 10, 1880	10
Cresswell, Sir C.	1794	July 29, 1863	5
Creswick, Thos., R.A....	1811	Dec. 28, 1869	7
Crétineau, Joly...	Sept. 23, 1803	Jan. 1, 1875	10
Croft, Sir J.	1778	Feb. 5, 1862	5
Cronyn, Benjamin, Bishop of Huron	1810	Sept. 21, 1871	7
Crossley, Sir Francis, M.P.	1817	Jan. 5, 1872	7
Crossley, James, F.S.A.	1800	Aug. 3, 1883	11
Crowe, Mrs. Catherine	1800	1876	9
Cruikshank, George	Sept. 27, 1792	Feb. 1, 1878	9
Cubitt, Joseph	Nov. 24, 1811	Dec. 7, 1872	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Cubitt, Sir W.	1785	Oct. 13, 1861	5
Cubitt, Alderman William	1791	Oct. 28, 1863	5
Cullen, Paul, Cardinal	1803	Oct. 24, 1878	9
Cumming, John, D.D.	Nov. 10, 1810	July 5, 1881	10
Cumming, Rev. Joseph Geo.... ...	1812	Sept. 21, 1868	7
Cumming, R. G.	Mar. 15, 1820	Mar. 24, 1866	6
Cunard, Sir S., Bart.	Nov. 1787 ...	April 28, 1865	6
Cunningham, Rev. J. W.	1780	Sept. 30, 1861	5
Cunningham, Peter	April 7, 1816	May 18, 1869	7
Cunningham, Dr. W.	Oct. 2, 1805	Dec. 14, 1861	5
Currie, Sir Fredk.	1799	Sept. 10, 1875	9
Curwen, John	Nov. 14, 1816	May 26, 1880	10
Cushing, Caleb...	Jan. 17, 1800	Jan. 2, 1879	10
Cushman, Charlotte Saunders ...	July 23, 1816	Feb. 18, 1876	9
Cust, Gen. Sir Edward	Mar. 17, 1794	Jan. 15, 1878	9
Custer, Geo. A....	Dec. 5, 1839	June 25, 1876	9
Dahlgren, John A.	1809	July 12, 1870	7
Dale, Rev. Thos.	Aug. 22, 1797	May 14, 1870	7
Dalhousie, Earl of	April 22, 1801	July 6, 1874	8
Dallas, Rev. Alex. R. Charles ...	1791	Dec. 13, 1869	7
Dallas, G. M.	July 10, 1792	Dec. 31, 1864	6
Dalling, H. Lytton E. Bulwer, Lord	1805	May 23, 1872	8
Dall' Ongaro, Francesco	1808	Jan. 10, 1873	8
D'Alton, John	1792	Jan. 20, 1867	7
Daly, Sir Dominic	1798	Feb. 19, 1868	7
Daly, Robt., D.D., Bishop of Cashel	1783	Feb. 16, 1872	7
Dana, Richard Hy.	Nov. 15, 1787	Feb. 2, 1879	10
Dana, Richard Hy., jun.	Aug. 1, 1815	Jan. 7, 1882	10
Danell, James, D.D., Bp. of Southwark	1821	June 14, 1881	10
Dantan, Antoine Laurent	Dec. 8, 1798	May 31, 1878	9
Dantan, Jean Pierre	Dec. 28, 1800	Sept. 2, 1869	7
Darboy, Georges, D.D., Abp. of Paris	1813	May 24, 1871	7
Dargan, W.	1798	Feb. 7, 1867	6
Darwin, Chas. Rob., LL.D., F.R.S....	Feb. 12, 1809	April 19, 1882	10
Daubeney, C. G. B.	1795	Dec. 12, 1867	7
David, Félicien	Mar. 8, 1810	Aug. 29, 1876	9
David (Baron) Jérome F. P.... ...	June 30, 1823	Jan. 29, 1882	10
Davies, Benj., LL.D.	Feb. 26, 1814	July 19, 1875	9
Davies, Chas.	Jan. 22, 1798	Sept. 18, 1876	9
Davis, Ch. Hen.	Jan. 16, 1807	Sept. 10, 1876	9
Davis, Joseph Barnard, M.D. ...	June 13, 1801	May 1881 ...	10
Davys, Geo., Bp. of Peterborough ...	Oct. 1, 1780	April 18, 1864	5
Dawson, Geo.	1821	Nov. 30, 1876	9
Day, Geo. Edward, F.R.S.	1815	Jan. 31, 1872	7
Dayton, W.	Feb. 17, 1807	Dec. 1, 1864	6
Déak, Francis	1803	Jan. 28, 1876	9
Deane, Sir Thos.	1792	Oct. 2, 1871	7
Deasy, Rt. Hon. Rickard	1812	May 6, 1883	10
De Bonald, Cardinal	Oct. 30, 1787	Feb. 24, 1870	7
De Bow, J. D. B.	July 10, 1820	Feb. 27, 1867	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Decazes, Duke E.	Sept. 28, 1780	Oct. 24, 1860	6
Dechamps, Card. Abp. of Mechlin ...	Dec. 6, 1810	Sept 30, 1883	11
De Charms, R.	Oct. 17, 1796	Mar. 20, 1864	6
Delacroix, F. V. E.	April 26, 1799	Aug. 13, 1863	5
Delane, John Thadeus	Oct., 1817 ...	Nov. 22, 1879	10
Delangle, Claude Alphonse	April 6, 1797	Dec. 21, 1869	7
Delaroche, H.	Feb. 17, 1797	Nov. 4, 1856	5
De La Rue, T.	1793	June 7, 1866	6
Delaunay, Charles Eugène	April 9, 1816	Aug. 5, 1872	10
Delepierre, J. Octave	1804	Aug. 18, 1879	10
Demetz, Fred. Auguste	May 12, 1796	Nov. 2, 1873	8
De Morgan, Augustus	1806	Mar. 18, 1871	7
Denison, Sir Wm. Thos.	1804	Jan. 19, 1871	7
Derby, Edw. Geoffrey Stanley, Earl of	Mar. 29, 1799	Oct. 23, 1869	7
Deschenes, Admiral P.	1790	June 12, 1860	5
Dewey, Chester, D.D....	Oct. 25, 1781	Dec. 15, 1867	7
Dickens, Charles	Feb. 7, 1812	June 9, 1870	7
Dickson, Sam. Henry	Sept., 1798...	1866	7
Dickson, Wm. Gillespie	April 9, 1823	Oct. 19, 1876	9
Diez, Friedrich Christian	1794	May 29, 1876	9
Digby, Kenelm Hy.	1800	Mar. 22, 1880	10
Dilke, Charles Wentworth	Dec. 8, 1789	Aug. 10, 1864	6
Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth ⋮	1810	May 10, 1869	7
Dindorf, Wm.	1804	Aug. 1883 ...	11
Dircks, Hy., LL.D.	Aug. 26, 1806	1873	10
Dix, John Adams	July 24, 1798	April 21, 1879	10
Dixon, Wm. Hepworth	June 30, 1821	Dec. 27, 1879	10
Djémil Pasha	1827	Sept. 22, 1872	8
Dobell, Sydney	1824	Aug. 22, 1874	8
Doherty, Gen. Sir R.	1777	Sept. 2, 1862	5
Donaldson, Sir S. A.	1812	Jan. 11, 1867	6
Donnet, Cardinal	Nov. 16, 1795	Dec. 23, 1882	10
Donoughmore, Earl of	April 4, 1823	Feb. 22, 1866	6
Doran, Dr. John	1807	Jan. 25, 1878	9
Doré, Paul Gustave	Jan. 6, 1832	Jan. 23, 1883	10
Douglas, Gen. Sir H.	July 1, 1776	Nov. 8, 1861	5
Douglas, Hy. Alex., Bp. of Bombay	1820	Dec. 14, 1875	9
Dove, Hy. Wm.	Oct. 6, 1803	April 3, 1879	10
Doyle, Richard	1826	Dec. 11, 1883	11
Drake, Fred.	June 23, 1805	April 8, 1882	10
Draper, Hy.	Mar. 7, 1837	Nov. 20, 1882	10
Draper, John Wm., M.D.	May 5, 1811	Jan. 4, 1882	10
Drew, Admiral Andrew	1792	Dec. 19, 1878	9
Dreyse, Nicolas	1788	Dec. 9, 1867	7
Drouyn-de-Lhuys, Edouard	Nov. 19, 1805	Mar. 1, 1881	10
Dubois, Baron	Dec. 7, 1795	Nov. 29, 1871	10
Duchâtel (Count), Charles Marie Tanneguy	Feb. 19, 1803	Nov. 5, 1867	7
Ducrot, General	1817	Aug. 1882 ...	10
Dudevant, Madame ("Georges Sand")	July 5, 1804	June 8, 1876	9
Dudley, Benjamin Winslow	1785	Jan. 20, 1870	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Dufaure, Jules	Dec. 4, 1798	June 27, 1881	10
Duff, Alexander, D.D.	1806	Feb. 12, 1878	9
Dufferin, Lady. (*See* Gifford, Lady H. S			
Duke, Sir James	Jan. 31, 1792	May 28, 1873	8
Dumas, Alexandre Davy	July 24, 1803	Dec. 10, 1870	7
Duncombe, T. S.	1796	Nov. 13, 1861	5
Dundas, Sir David	1799	Mar. 30, 1877	9
Dundas, Sir J. W. D.	Dec. 4, 1785	Oct. 3, 1862	5
Dunfermline, Ralph Abercromby, Lord	April 6, 1803	July 13, 1868	7
Dunglison, Robley, M.D.	Jan. 4, 1798	April 1, 1869	7
Dupanloup, F. A. P., Bp. of Orleans	Jan. 3, 1802	Oct. 11, 1878	9
Du-Petit-Thouars, Admiral A. A. ...	Aug. 3, 1793	Mar. 17, 1864	6
Dupin, A. M. J. J.	Feb. 1, 1783	Nov. 8, 1865	6
Dupin, Baron	Oct. 6, 1784	Jan. 18, 1873	8
Durand, Asher Brown	Aug. 21, 1796	1874	8
Durando, General Jean	1807	May 27, 1869	7
Durbin, John Price, D.D.	1800	Oct. 19, 1876	9
Durham, Joseph, A.R.A.	1813	Oct. 27, 1877	9
Duvergier de Hauranne, P.	Aug. 3, 1798	May 20, 1881	10
Duvernois, Clément	April 6, 1836	July 8, 1879	10
Duyckinck, Evert Augustus	Nov. 23, 1816	Aug. 1878	9
Dyce, Rev. Alexander	June 30, 1798	May 15, 1869	7
Dyce, W.	1806	Feb. 14, 1864	5
Dymoke, Sir H.	March 5, 1801	April 28, 1865	6
Eadie, John, D.D.	1813	June 3, 1876	9
Eardley, Sir C. E.	April 21, 1805	May 21, 1863	5
Eastburn, M., Bp. of Massachusetts	Feb. 9, 1801	Sept. 11, 1872	8
Easthope, Sir J., Bart.	Oct. 29, 1784	Dec. 11, 1865	6
Eastlake, Sir C. L.	Nov. 17, 1793	Dec. 24, 1865	6
Edmonds, John Worth	Mar. 13, 1799	April 6, 1874	8
Edmondstone, Sir Archibald ...	1795	Mar. 13, 1871	7
Edwardes, Sir Herbert Benj. ...	Nov. 12, 1819	Dec. 23, 1868	7
Egan, Pierce	1814	July 6, 1880	10
Egg, A.	1816	Mar. 26, 1863	5
Egypt, Viceroy of (Said Pacha) ...	1822	Jan. 18, 1863	5
Ehrenberg, Chr. Gottfried	April 19, 1795	June 27, 1876	9
Eichwald, Edward	July 4, 1795	Nov. 24, 1876	10
Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of ...	July 20, 1811	Nov. 20, 1863	5
Elie de Beaumont, J. B.	Sept. 25, 1798	Sept. 22, 1874	8
Ellenborough, Edward Law, Earl of	Sept. 8, 1790	Dec. 22, 1871	7
Ellice, Rt. Hon. E.	1787	Sept. 17, 1863	5
Elliot, Sir Charles	1801	Sept. 9, 1875	9
Elliotson, John, M.D.	1785	July 28, 1868	7
Elliott, Charles, D.D.	May 16, 1792	Jan. 6, 1869	7
Ellis, Sir Henry	Nov., 1777 ...	Jan. 15, 1869	7
Ellis, Sir S. B.	1787	Mar. 10, 1865	6
Ellis, Rev. Wm.	... ...	June 9, 1872	8
Ellis, William	1800	Feb. 1881 ...	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Ellsler, Theresa	1808	Nov. 19, 1878	9
Elmore, Alfred, R.A.	1815	Jan. 24, 1881	10
Elwart, A. A. E.	Nov. 18, 1808	Oct. 14, 1877	9
Embery, Mrs. Emma Catherine ...	1806	Feb. 10, 1863	7
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	May 25, 1803	April 27, 1882	10
Encke, J. F.	Sept. 23, 1791	Sept. 2, 1865	6
Enfantin, B. P.	Feb. 8, 1796	Sept. 1, 1864	5
England, Sir Richard	1793	Jan. 19, 1883	10
Engstroem, John	April 7, 1794	Jan. 27, 1870	9
Eötvös, Joseph, Baron	Sept. 3, 1813	Feb. 3, 1871	7
Erle, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm.	1793	Jan. 28, 1880	10
Erskine, Rt. Hon. T.	Mar. 12, 1788	Nov. 9, 1864	6
Esenbeck, Nees von C. J. (*See* Nees von Esenbeck.)			
Espartero, B. Duke de la Victoria ...	1792	Jan. 8, 1879	10
Espinasse, E. C. M.	April 2, 1815	June 4, 1859	5
Esquiros, Henri Alphonse	1814	May 12, 1876	9
Essex, Countess of (Katherine Stephens)	Sept. 18, 1794	Feb. 22, 1882	10
Estcourt, T. S. Sotheron	1801	Jan. 6, 1876	9
Esterhazy, Prince P. A.	Mar. 10, 1786	July 1866 ...	6
Evans, David Morier	1819	Jan. 1, 1874	8
Evans, Gen. Sir de Lacy	1787	Jan. 9, 1870	7
Evans, Marian ("George Eliot") ...	Nov. 22, 1819	Dec. 22, 1880	10
Evans, Rev. R. W. E.	Aug. 30, 1789	Mar. 10, 1866	6
Everett, E.	April 11, 1794	Jan. 15, 1865	6
Ewald, Hy. Geo. Aug.	Nov. 16, 1803	May 4, 1875	9
Ewart, Wm.	1798	Jan. 23, 1869	7
Ewbank, Thos.	1792	Sept. 16, 1870	7
Ewell, Rob. Stoddard	1821	Jan. 25, 1872	7
Ewing, Alexander, Bp. of Argyll ...	... ...	May 22, 1873	8
Ewing, Thos., LL.D.	Dec. 28, 1789	Oct. 26, 1871	7
Eyre, Sir Vincent	1811	Sept. 22, 1881	10
Faber, Rev. Fred. Wm., D.D. ...	1815	Sept. 26, 1863	5
Fagge, Charles Hilton, M.D. ...	1838	Nov. 19, 1883	11
Fairbairn, Sir Wm., F.R.S.	1789	Aug. 18, 1874	8
Fairholt, F. W.	1814	April 3, 1866	6
Faraday, Michael, F.R.S.	Sept. 22, 1791	Aug. 25, 1867	7
Farini, C. L.	Oct. 22, 1822	Aug. 1, 1866	6
Farnham, Mrs. E. W.	Nov. 17, 1815	Dec. 15, 1864	6
Farr, Wm. C. B., M.D.	1807	April 14, 1883	10
Farragut, Admiral David D. ...	July 5, 1801	Aug. 14, 1870	7
Favre, Jules	Mar. 31, 1809	Jan. 20, 1880	10
Fazy, Jean Jaques	May 12, 1796	Nov. 6, 1878	9
Fechter, Charles	Oct. 23, 1824	Aug. 5, 1879	10
Feild, Edward, Bp. of Newfoundland	1801	June 8, 1876	9
Felton, C. C.	Nov. 6, 1807	Feb. 26, 1862	5
Ferdinand I., Emperor of Austria ...	April 19, 1793	July 29, 1875	9
Ferguson, Dr. R.	1799	June 25, 1865	6
Fergusson, Sir Wm.	Mar. 20, 1808	Feb. 10, 1877	9

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Ferrey, Benj., F.S.A.	April 1, 1810	Aug. 22, 1880	10
Fessenden, Wm. Pitt	Oct. 16, 1806	Sept. 9, 1869	7
Feuerbach, Ludwig Marie	July 28, 1804	Sept. 13, 1872	8
Fichte, Immanuel Hermann ...	July 18, 1797	Aug. 8, 1879	10
Fillmore, Millard (President U.S.A.)	Jan. 7, 1800	Mar. 8, 1874	8
Fisher, Hon. Chas., D.C.L.	... ...	1880	10
Fitzgerald, Wm., Bp. of Killaloe ...	Dec. 3, 1814	Nov. 24, 1883	11
Fitzhardinge, Lord	Jan. 3, 1788	Oct. 17, 1867	7
Fitzroy, Admiral R.	July 5, 1805	May 1, 1865	6
Flahault de la Billarderie, Comte de	April 21, 1785	Aug. 31, 1870	7
Flaubert, Gustave	Dec. 12, 1821	May 9, 1880	10
Flocon, F.	1800	May 1866 ...	6
Flotow, Fred. F. A. von	April 27, 1812	Jan. 24, 1883	10
Flourens, Marie Jean Pierre ...	April 15, 1794	Dec. 6, 1867	7
Flügel, Gustave Lebrecht	Feb. 18, 1802	June 5, 1870	10
Fonblanque, Albany W.	1797	Oct. 13, 1872	8
Fonblanque, J. S. M.	March, 1787	Nov. 3, 1865	6
Foot, S.	Nov. 19, 1802	1866	6
Foote, Henry Stuart	Sept. 20, 1800	1867	7
Forbes, Alex. Penrose, Bishop of Brechin	1817	Oct. 8, 1875	9
Forbes, Hon. Francis Reginald ...	Sept. 17, 1791	Nov. 5, 1873	8
Forbes, Sir J.	1787	Nov. 13, 1861	5
Forbes, James David, D.C.L. ...	April 20, 1809	Dec. 31, 1868	7
Forcade, Eugène	1820	Nov. 6, 1869	7
Force, Peter	Nov. 26, 1790	Jan. 23, 1868	7
Forey, E. F., Marshal of France ...	Jan. 10, 1804	June 20, 1872	8
Forrest, Edwin	Mar. 9, 1806	Dec. 12, 1872	8
Forrester, A. H. ("Alfred Crowquill")	1805	May 26, 1872	8
Forshall, Rev. J.	1797	Dec. 18, 1863	5
Forster, Rev. Chas.	1780	18	8
Förster, Hy., Bp. of Breslau ...	Nov. 24, 1800	Oct. 20, 1881	10
Forster, John	1812	Feb. 1, 1876	9
Fortune, Robert	1813	April 13, 1880	10
Foss, Edward, F.S.A.	1787	July 27, 1870	7
Foster, John G.	1824	Aug. 1874	8
Foucault, Jean Bernard Léon ...	Sept. 18, 1819	Feb. 13, 1868	7
Fould, Achille	Oct. 31, 1800	Oct. 5, 1867	7
Fowke, Capt. F.	1823	Dec. 4, 1865	6
Fox, Sir Charles	1810	June 14, 1874	8
Fox, Gen. Chas. Rd.	1796	April 13, 1873	8
Fox, W. J.	1786	June 3, 1864	5
Francatelli, C. E.	1805	Aug. 10, 1876	9
Frances, G. H.	1816	Aug. 28, 1866	6
Francis V., Duke of Modena ...	June 1, 1819	Nov. 20, 1875	9
Francis, J. W.	Nov. 17, 1789	1861	5
Franclieu, Marquis de	1810	Nov. 13, 1877	10
Franklin, Jane, Lady	Dec. 4, 1791	July 18, 1875	9
Franzoni, L.	1790	Mar. 26, 1862	6
Fraser, A.	April 7, 1786	Feb. 15, 1865	6
Fraser, Charles	Aug. 20, 1782	1860	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Frederick William I. of Hesse-Cassel	Aug. 20, 1802	Jan. 6, 1875	8
Freiligrath, Ferdinand	June 17, 1810	Mar. 17, 1876	9
French, ex-Queen of the (Marie Amelia)	April 26, 1782	Mar. 24, 1866	6
Friswell, James Hain	1827	Mar. 12, 1878	9
Frossard, General	1870	Sept. 1875	9
Frost, Wm. Edward, R.A.	1810	June 4, 1877	9
Fuad, Mehmed, Pasha	1814	Feb. 1869	7
Fulford, Frs., D.D., Bp. of Montreal	1803	Sept. 9, 1868	7
Fuller, Richard, D.D.	April 22, 1804	Oct. 20, 1876	9
Fürst, Dr. Julius	May 12, 1805	Feb. 1873	8
Gablentz, Baron von	June 19, 1814	Jan. 28, 1874	8
Gaertner, Friedrich von	1792	April 21, 1847	10
Galignani, John Anthony	Oct. 13, 1796	Dec. 1873	8
Galignani, Wm.	Mar. 10, 1798	Dec. 11, 1882	10
Gambetta, Léon	April 2, 1838	Dec. 31, 1882	10
Garbett, Ven. James	1802	Mar. 25, 1879	10
Gardiner, Gen. Sir R. W.	May 2, 1781	June 26, 1864	5
Garibaldi, Giuseppe	July 22, 1807	June 2, 1882	10
Garnier-Pagès, L. A.	July 18, 1803	Oct. 31, 1878	9
Garrett, Sir Rob.	1794	June 12, 1869	7
Garrison, Wm. Lloyd	Dec. 12, 1804	May 24, 1879	10
Garside, Rev. Ch. Brierley	April 6, 1818	May 21, 1876	9
Gaskell, Mrs. E. C.	1811	Nov. 12, 1865	6
Gassiot, John Peter	1797	Aug. 15, 1877	9
Gatty, Mrs. Alfred Margaret ...	1809	Oct. 4, 1873	8
Gauntlett, Dr. Hy. John	1806	Feb. 21, 1876	9
Gautier, Théophile	Aug. 31, 1811	Oct. 23, 1872	8
Gavarni (Sulpice P. C.)	1801	Nov. 24, 1866	6
Geefs, W.	1806	May 10, 1860	5
Geffrard, Fabre	Sept. 19, 1806	Jan. 1879	10
George V., King of Hanover ...	May 27, 1819	June 12, 1878	9
Gérard, C. J. B.	June 14, 1817	Sept. 1864	5
Gerhard, Edward	Nov. 29, 1796	May 12, 1867	7
Gerstaecker, Fred.	May 16, 1815	June, 1872	8
Gervinus, George Godfrey	May 20, 1805	Mar. 1871	7
Gesner, Dr. A.	1797	April 27, 1864	6
Ghika, A.	1795	Jan. 1862	6
Gibson, J.	1791	Jan. 27, 1866	6
Gibson, William Sydney, F.S.A. ...	1815	... ...	7
Gifford, Lady Helen Selina	1807	June 14, 1867	7
Gilbart, J. W.	1794	Aug. 8, 1863	5
Gilbert, Ashurst Turner, D.D., Bishop of Chichester	1786	Feb. 21, 1870	7
Gilbert, J. G.	1794	June 4, 1866	6
Gilfillan, Rev. Geo.	1813	Aug. 13, 1878	9
Gilpin, Charles, M.P.	1815	Sept. 8, 1874	8
Girardin, Émile de	1802	April 27, 1881	10
Girdlestone, Rev. Charles	March 6, 1797	April 28, 1881	10
Giudici, Paolo Emiliani	June 13, 1812	Oct. 1872	8

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Giuglini, A.	1826	Oct. 12, 1865	6
Glais-Bizoin, A.	Mar. 9, 1800	Nov. 1877	9
Glass, Sir Rd. Atwood	1820	Dec. 22, 1873	8
Glenelg, Lord	Oct. 26, 1778	April 23, 1866	6
Gobat, Sam., D.D., Bp. of Jerusalem	Jan. 26, 1799	May 11, 1879	10
Godkin, James	1806	May 2, 1879	10
Goldschmidt, H.	June 17, 1802	Sept. 12, 1866	6
Gomm, Field Marshal Sir W. M. ...	1784	Mar. 15, 1875	8
Goode, W., D.D., F.S.A.	Nov. 10, 1801	Aug. 12, 1868	7
Goodhall, Edward	Sept. 1795 ...	April 11, 1870	7
Goodwin, Ch. Wycliffe	1817	Jan. 17, 1878	9
Gordon, Lady Duff	... ...	July 14, 1869	7
Gordon, Rt. Hon. Edw. Strathearn	1814	Aug. 21, 1879	10
Gordon, Admiral Sir James Alex. ...	1782	Jan. 8, 1869	7
Gordon, Sir J. W.	1790	June 1, 1864	5
Gortschakoff, Prince A. M.	1798	Mar. 11, 1883	10
Gortschakoff, Prince M.D.	1795	May 1861	5
Goss, Alex., Bp. of Liverpool ...	July 5, 1814	Oct. 3, 1872	8
Goss, Sir John, Mus. D.	1800	May 10, 1880	10
Gotthelf, J. or A. B.	Oct. 4, 1797	1854	5
Gough, Hugh, Viscount	Nov. 3, 1779	Mar. 2, 1869	7
Gould, John, F.R.S.	Sept. 14, 1804	Feb. 3, 1881	10
Graham, Dr. John, Bp. of Chester ...	Feb. 23, 1794	June 15, 1865	6
Graham, Thos.	Dec. 21, 1805	Sept. 16, 1869	7
Gramont, Duc de	Aug. 14, 1819	Jan. 16, 1880	10
Granier de Cassagnac, A.B.	1808	Jan. 31, 1880	10
Grant, Sir Francis	1803	Oct. 5, 1878	9
Grant, James	1802	May 23, 1879	10
Grant, Gen. Sir James Hope... ...	1808	Mar. 7, 1875	8
Gratry, Abbé, Auguste Jsph. Alphonse	Mar. 30, 1805	Feb. 4, 1872	7
Grattan, T. C.	1796	July 4, 1864	5
Gray, Geo. Robt., F.R.S.	July 8, 1808	May 6, 1872	8
Gray, Sir John, M.P.	1815	April 9, 1875	8
Gray, John Edw., F.R.S.	1800	Mar. 7, 1875	8
Gray, Rob., D.D., Bp. of Cape Town	1809	Sept. 1, 1872	8
Greeley, Horace	Feb. 3, 1811	Nov. 29, 1872	8
Greg, Wm. Rathbone	1809	Nov. 15, 1881	10
Gregg, John, Bp. of Cork	1798	May 26, 1878	9
Gresley, Wm.	1801	Nov. 20, 1876	9
Greswell, Edward, D.D.	1797	June 29, 1869	7
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E.	1786	June 1, 1865	6
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo.	May 11, 1799	Sept. 10, 1882	10
Grier, Rob. Cooper	Mar. 5, 1794	Sept. 25, 1870	7
Griffin, Dr., Bp. of Limerick... ...	July 10, 1786	April 5, 1866	6
Griffith, Sir Richard John	Sept. 20, 1784	Sept. 22, 1878	9
Grimm, J. L.	Jan. 4, 1785	Sept. 20, 1863	5
Grimm, W. K.	Feb. 24, 1786	Dec. 16, 1859	5
Grinfield, Rev. E. W....	1785	July 9, 1864	5
Grisi, Giulia	May 22, 1812	Nov. 25, 1869	7
Gronow, Capt. R. H.	1794	Nov. 20, 1865	6
Grote, Geo., D.C.L., F.R.S.	1794	June 18, 1871	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Gruneisen, Chas. Lewis	Nov. 2, 1806	Nov. 1, 1879	10
Gudin, Théodore	Aug 15, 1802	April 1880 ...	10
Guericke, Hen. E. F.	Feb. 23, 1803	Feb. 4, 1878	10
Guéroult, Adolphe	Jan. 29, 1810	July 1872 ...	8
Guizot, François P. Guillaume ...	Oct. 4, 1787	Sept. 12, 1874	8
Gully, James Manby, M.D.	1808	Mar. 27, 1873	8
Gurney, Sir Goldsworthy	1793	Feb. 28, 1875	8
Gurney, Russell, M.P.	1804	May 31, 1878	9
Guthrie, Thos., D.D.	1803	Feb. 24, 1873	8
Hackett, Horatio Balch, D.D. ...	Dec. 27, 1808	Nov. 2, 1875	9
Hagenbach, Karl Rudolph	May 4, 1801	June 7, 1874	8
Hahn-Hahn, Countess von	June 22, 1805	Jan. 12, 1880	10
Hale, John Parker	Mar. 31, 1806	Nov. 19, 1873	8
Hale, Wm., Archdeacon	1795	Nov. 27, 1870	7
Halévy, J. E. F.	May 27, 1799	Mar. 19, 1862	5
Haliburton, T. C.	1796	Aug. 27, 1865	6
Hall, Mrs. Anna Maria	... ...	Jan. 30, 1881	10
Hall, Sir Charles	1814	Dec. 12, 1883	11
Hall, Capt. Chas. Frs.	1825	Nov. 11, 1871	8
Hall, Sir J.	1795	Jan. 17, 1866	6
Hall, Admiral Rob.	July 5, 1817	June 11, 1882	10
Halleck, Fitz-Greene	July 8, 1790	Nov. 19, 1867	7
Halleck, Henry Wager	1810	Jan. 1872 ...	7
Halley, Rob., D.D.	Aug. 13, 1796	Aug. 1876 ...	9
Halliday, Andrew	1830	April 10, 1877	9
Hamelin, F. A....	Sept. 2, 1796	Jan. 16, 1864	5
Hamilton, Geo. Alex.	Aug. 29, 1802	Sept. 1871 ...	7
Hamilton, Henry Parr (Dean) ...	1794	Feb. 7, 1880	10
Hamilton, James, D.D.	1814	Nov. 24, 1867	7
Hamilton, Walter Ker, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury	Nov., 1808 ...	Aug. 1, 1869	7
Hamilton, Sir W. R.	Aug. 5, 1805	Sept. 2, 1865	6
Hammond, J. H.	Nov. 15, 1807	Nov. 13, 1864	6
Hampden, R. D., Bishop of Hereford	1793	April 23, 1868	7
Hampton, Lord	Feb. 20, 1799	April 9, 1880	10
Hancock, Albany, F.L.S.	1807	Oct. 26, 1873	8
Hanna, Rev. Wm., LL.D.	1808	May 24, 1882	10
Hannay, James...	1827	Jan. 9, 1873	8
Hanson, Sir Richard Davies ...	1805	Mar. 4, 1876	9
Harcourt, B. H. M., Marquis d' ...	1821	Oct. 1, 1883	10
Hardee, Lieut.-Gen. W. J.	1818	Nov. 6, 1873	8
Harding, C.	Sept. 1, 1792	1866	6
Harding, John, D.D., Bp. of Bombay	1805	June 18, 1874	8
Harding, J. D.	1798	Dec. 4, 1863	5
Harding, Sir John Dorney	1809	Nov. 23, 1868	7
Hardwick, Philip, R.A.	1792	Dec. 28, 1870	7
Hardwicke, Earl of	April 2, 1799	Sept. 17, 1873	8
Hardy, Sir Thos. Duffus	1804	June 15, 1878	9
Harford, J. S.	1785	April 16, 1866	6
Harington, Rev. Edw. Ch.	1807	July 14, 1881	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Harness, Rev. William	1790	Nov. 11, 1869	7
Harrington, Countess Dowager of (Miss Foote)	1798	Dec. 27, 1867	7
Harris, Ch. Amyand, Bp. of Gibraltar	1813	Mar. 16, 1874	8
Harris, Lord	Aug. 14, 1810	Nov. 23, 1872	8
Harris, Sir W. S.	1792	Jan. 22, 1867	6
Harrowby, Earl of	May 19, 1798	Nov. 19, 1882	10
Hart, Joel T.	1810	Mar. 2, 1877	9
Hart, Solomon A.	April, 1806...	June 11, 1881	10
Hartshorne, Rev. C. H.	1803	Mar. 11, 1865	6
Harvey, Sir Geo.	1805	Jan. 22, 1876	9
Harvey, W.	1800	Jan. 13, 1866	6
Hastings, Sir C.	1794	July 30, 1866	6
Hastings, Admiral Sir Thos.... ...	1790	Jan. 2, 1870	7
Hatchell, John	1783	Aug. 14, 1870	7
Hatherley, Lord	1801	July 10, 1881	10
Hatherton, Lord	Mar. 18, 1791	May 4, 1863	5
Havergal, Rev. Wm. Hy.	1793	April, 1870	7
Havin, Léonor Joseph...	1799	Nov. 13, 1868	7
Hawes, Sir B.	1797	May 15, 1862	5
Hawkins, Edward, F.R.S.	1780	May 23, 1867	7
Hawkins, Edward, D.D.	1789	Nov. 18, 1882	10
Hawkins, Rev. Ernest	1802	1868	7
Hawks, Francis S., D.D.	June 10, 1798	Sept. 27, 1866	7
Hawthorne, N.	July 4, 1804	May 19, 1864	5
Hawtrey, Rev. E. C.	May 7, 1789	Jan. 27, 1862	5
Hay, Sir A. L.	1785	Oct. 13, 1862	5
Hayes, Augustus Allen, M.D. ...	Feb. 28, 1806	Aug. 1882 ...	10
Hayes, Isaac Israel, M.D.	March 5, 1832	Dec. 17, 1881	10
Hayter, Sir Geo.	1792	Jan. 18, 1871	7
Hayter, Sir Wm. Goodenough ...	Jan. 28, 1792	Dec. 26, 1878	10
Hayti, F. Soulouque, ex-Emperor of	1790	Aug. 6, 1867	7
Head, Sir Edmund Walker	1805	Jan. 28, 1868	7
Head, Sir Francis Bond	Jan. 1, 1793	July 20, 1875	9
Heiberg, J. L.	Dec. 14, 1791	Aug. 25, 1860	5
Helps, Sir Arthur	1817	Mar. 7, 1875	8
Hengstenberg, E. W....	Oct. 20, 1802	June 1869 ...	7
Henry, Caleb Sprague	Aug. 2, 1804	1874	8
Henry, Joseph, LL.D....	Dec. 17, 1797	May 13, 1878	9
Herapath, Wm.	1796	Feb. 13, 1868	7
Herbert, Rt. Hon. H. A.	1815	Feb. 26, 1866	6
Herring, J. F.	1795	Sept. 22, 1865	6
Herschel, Sir John F. W.	Mar. 7, 1792	May 11, 1871	7
Herzen, Alex.	Mar. 25, 1812	Jan. 21, 1870	7
Hess, Baron H. von	1788	Mar. 30, 1863	6
Hewitson, Wm. Chapman	Jan. 9, 1806	May 28, 1878	9
Hickok, Laurens Perseus, D.D. ...	Dec. 29, 1798	June 10, 1876	9
Higgin, Wm., D.D., Bp. of Derry ...	1793	July 12, 1867	7
Higgins, M. J. ("Jacob Omnium")	1810	Aug. 14, 1868	7
Hildreth, R.	June 28, 1807	July 11, 1865	6
Hill, Lieut.-Gen. A. P.	1825	April 2, 1865	6

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Hill, David Octavus	1802	May 17, 1870	10
Hill, Sir Hugh	1802	Oct. 12, 1871	7
Hill, Matt. Davenport	1792	June 7, 1872	8
Hill, Sir Rowland	1795	Aug. 27, 1879	10
Hillard, Geo. Stillman	Sept. 22, 1808	Jan. 21, 1879	10
Hilton, John, F.R.S.	Sept. 22, 1807	Sept. 14, 1878	9
Hincks, Rev. E.	1795	Dec. 3, 1866	6
Hinds, Sam., D.D., Bp. of Norwich...	1793	Feb. 7, 1872	7
Hinton, Rev. J. Howard	Mar. 24, 1791	Dec. 17, 1873	8
Hirscher, John Baptist von	July 20, 1788	Sept. 4, 1865	7
Hitchcock, E.	May 24, 1793	Feb. 27, 1864	6
Hodge, Charles, D.D.	Dec. 28, 1797	June 19, 1878	9
Hodges, Sir G. L.	1792	Dec. 14, 1862	5
Hodgson, Wm. Ballantyne, LL.D. ...	1815	Aug. 25, 1880	10
Hoffman von Fallersleben, A. H. ...	April 2, 1798	Jan. 19, 1874	9
Hogarth, George	1777	Feb. 12, 1870	7
Hogg, Sir James Weir	1790	May 27, 1876	9
Holbrook, John Edwards, M.D. ...	1795	Sept. 8, 1871	8
Holker, Sir John, M.P.	1828	May 24, 1882	10
Holland, Sir Henry, M.D.	Oct. 27, 1788	Oct. 27, 1873	8
Holland, Josiah Gilbert, M.D. ...	July 24, 1819	Oct. 12, 1881	10
Honolulu, Emma, Queen Dowager of	... ...	Sept. 20, 1870	7
Honyman, Sir George Essex... ...	1819	Sept. 16, 1875	9
Hood, Tom	Jan. 19, 1835	Nov. 20, 1874	8
Hook, Walter Farquhar, D.D. ...	1798	Oct. 20, 1875	9
Hooker, Gen. Joseph	Nov. 13, 1814	Oct. 31, 1879	10
Hooker, Sir W. J.	1785	Aug. 12, 1865	6
Hope, Admiral Sir James	1808	June 9, 1881	10
Hope, H. T.	1808	Dec. 3, 1862	5
Hope, Rev. F. W.	Jan. 3, 1797	April 15, 1862	5
Hopkins, John Henry, D.D.	Jan. 30, 1792	Jan. 9, 1868	7
Hopkins, W.	1805	Oct. 13, 1866	6
Horn, Ignatius	1825	Nov. 2, 1875	10
Hornby, Admiral Sir P.	1785	Mar. 19, 1867	6
Horne, Rev. T. H.	Oct. 20, 1780	Jan. 27, 1862	5
Horner, L.	... ...	Mar. 5, 1864	5
Horsman, Edward, M.P.	1807	Nov. 30, 1876	9
Houdin, Robert J. E.	Dec. 6, 1805	June 18, 1871	7
Houston, S.	Mar. 2, 1793	July 23, 1863	5
Howard, Henry Edward John, D.D.	Dec. 14, 1795	Oct. 8, 1868	7
Howard of Glossop, Lord	Jan. 20, 1818	Dec. 1, 1883	11
Howard de Walden, Lord	June 5, 1799	Aug. 29, 1868	7
Howden, Lord	Oct. 16, 1799	Oct. 9, 1873	8
Howe, Elias	1819	Sept. 3, 1867	7
Howe, Joseph	1804	June 1, 1873	8
Howe, Samuel Gridley, M.D. ...	Nov. 10, 1801	Jan. 9, 1876	9
Howitt, Wm.	1795	Mar. 3, 1879	10
Hudson, Geo.	1800	Dec. 14, 1871	7
Hughes, Dr.	1797	Jan. 3, 1864	5
Hugo, Rev. Thomas	1820	Dec. 31, 1876	9
Humphreys, Hy. Noel	1810	June 10, 1879	10

Name	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Hunt, George Ward, M.P.	July 30, 1825	July 28, 1877	9
Hunt, Thornton Leigh	Sept. 10, 1810	June 25, 1873	8
Hunt, W.	1790	Feb. 10, 1864	5
Hunter, Joseph, F.S.A.	Feb. 6, 1783	May 9, 1861	7
Huntley, Sir H. V.	1795	May 7, 1864	5
Hurlstone, Fred. Yeates	1801	June, 1869 ...	7
Hutt, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm.	1803	Nov. 24, 1882	10
Ingemann, B. S.	May 28, 1789	1862	6
Ingersoll, Charles Jared, LL.D. ...	Oct. 3, 1782	Jan. 14, 1862	7
Inglis, Sir J. E. W.	1814	Sept. 27, 1862	7
Ingres, J. D. A.	Sept. 15, 1781	Jan. 14, 1867	6
Inverness, Duchess of	1788	Aug. 1, 1873	8
Irons, Wm. Joseph, D.D.	Sept. 12, 1812	June 18, 1883	10
Isbister, Alex. Kennedy	1823	May 28, 1883	10
Ismail Pasha. (*See* Kmety, Gen. J.)			
Ivory, Lord	1792	Oct. 17, 1866	6
Jahn, Otto	June 16, 1813	Sept. 9, 1869	7
James, Sir Henry, F.R.S.	1803	June 14, 1877	9
James, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Milbourne ...	1807	June 7, 1881	10
Janin, Jules	Dec. 24, 1804	June 19, 1874	8
Jardine, Sir Wm.	1800	Nov. 21, 1874	8
Jarrett, Rev. Thos.	1805	Mar. 7, 1882	10
Jasmin, J.	Mar. 6, 1798	Oct. 2, 1864	5
Jebb, Sir J.	1793	June 26, 1863	5
Jelf, Rev. Wm., D.D.	1798	Sept. 19, 1871	7
Jelf, Rev. Wm. Edward	1811	Oct. 18, 1875	9
Jellachick, Baron J. von	Oct. 16, 1801	May 19, 1859	5
Jenkyns, Henry, D.D.	1795	April 2, 1878	9
Jerdan, Wm.	1782	July 11, 1869	7
Jeremie, James Amiraux, D.D. ...	1800	June 11, 1872	8
Jerviswoode, Lord	1804	July 23, 1879	10
Jesse, Edward	Jan. 1780 ...	Mar. 29, 1868	7
Jesse, John Heneage	1815	July 7, 1874	8
Jessel, Rt. Hon. Sir George	1824	Mar. 21, 1883	10
Jeune, Frs., Bp. of Peterborough ...	1806	Aug. 21, 1868	7
Jevons, Wm. Stanley, F.R.S. ...	1835	Aug. 13, 1882	10
Jobson, Fred. James, D.D.	1812	Jan. 4, 1881	10
John, King of Saxony	Dec. 12, 1801	Oct. 29, 1873	8
Johns, Rev. Chas. Alex.	1811	June 28, 1874	8
Johnson, Andrew	Dec. 29, 1808	July 21, 1875	9
Johnson, Cuthbert Wm., F.R.S. ...	Sept. 28, 1799	Mar. 8, 1878	9
Johnson, Rev. G. H. Sacheverell ...	1808	Nov. 4, 1881	10
Johnson, Reverdy	May 21, 1796	Feb. 10, 1876	9
Johnson, Thos. Marr	June 29, 1826	1874	9
Johnston, Alex. Keith, LL.D., F.R.S.	Dec. 28, 1804	July 9, 1871	7
Jomini, Baron Henri	Mar. 6, 1799	Mar. 24, 1869	7
Jones, Ernest	... ...	Jan. 26, 1869	7
Jones, Geo., R.A.	1786	Sept. 19, 1869	7
Jones, Hy. Bence, M.D.	1814	April 20, 1873	8

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Jones, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D. ...	1792	Aug. 2, 1866	6
Jones, John Winter	... ...	Sept. 7, 1881	10
Jones, Owen	1809	April 19, 1874	8
Jones, Thos. Rymer, F.R.S.	... ...	Dec. 10, 1880	10
Jordan, S.	Dec. 30, 1792	April 14, 1861	5
Josika, Baron N.	Sept. 28, 1796	Feb. 27, 1865	6
Jost, I. M.	Feb. 22, 1793	Nov. 25, 1860	5
Juarez, Benito	Mar. 21, 1806	July 18, 1872	8
Jukes, Joseph Beete, F.R.S.	Oct. 10, 1811	July 29, 1869	7
Julien, Stanislas Aignan	Sept. 20, 1799	Feb. 12, 1873	8
Jung, Sir Salar	Jan. 2, 1829	Feb. 8, 1883	10
Junghung, F. W.	Oct. 26, 1812	April 24, 1864	6
Juynboll, D. W.	April 6, 1802	1861	6
Kaméhaméha V., King of Honolulu	Dec. 11, 1830	Dec. 25, 1872	8
Karslake, Rt. Hon. Sir John ...	1821	Oct. 4, 1881	10
Kaufmann, General	... ...	May 15, 1882	10
Kaulbach, Wilhelm von	Oct. 15, 1805	April 7, 1874	8
Kavanagh, Julia	1824	Oct. 28, 1877	9
Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir James Phillips	July 20, 1804	May 26, 1877	9
Kaye, Sir John William	1814	July 24, 1876	9
Kean, Charles	Jan. 18, 1811	Jan. 22, 1868	7
Kean, Mrs. Charles	1805	Aug. 20, 1880	10
Keating, Rt. Hon. Richard	1793	Feb. 9, 1876	9
Keble, Rev. J.	April 25, 1792	Mar. 29, 1866	6
Keeley, Robert	1793	Feb. 3, 1869	7
Keightley, Thos.	Oct. 1789 ...	Nov. 4, 1872	8
Keith, Alexander, D.D.	1791	Feb. 8, 1880	10
Kelly, Rt. Hon. Sir Fitzroy	1796	Sept. 17, 1880	10
Kelly, Miss Frances Maria	Oct. 15, 1790	Dec. 1882 ...	10
Kemble, Adelaide	1816	Aug. 6, 1879	10
Kennedy, Charles Rann	Mar. 1, 1808	... ...	7
Kensett, John Fred.	Mar. 22, 1818	Dec. 16, 1872	8
Keogh, Rt. Hon. Wm.	1817	Sept. 30, 1878	9
Keppel, Hon. and Rev. T. R. ...	Jan. 17, 1811	April 20, 1863	5
Ketteler (Baron von), Bp. of Mayence	Dec. 25, 1811	July 13, 1877	9
Key, Thos. Hewitt	1799	Nov. 29, 1875	9
Killaloe, Bishop of (Dr. Tonson) ...	1784	Dec. 1861 ...	5
Kilmore, Bishop of. (*See* Verschoyle)			
Kincaid, Sir J.	1789	April 22, 1862	5
Kindersley, Rt. Hon. Sir Rich. Torin	1792	Oct. 22, 1879	10
Kingsdown, T. Pemberton-Leigh, Lord	Feb. 11, 1793	Oct. 7, 1867	7
Kingsley, Rev. Charles	June 12, 1819	Jan. 23, 1875	8
Kingsley, Henry	1830	May 24, 1876	9
Kinkel, Johann Gottfried	Aug. 11, 1815	Nov. 13, 1882	10
Kiss, A.	Oct. 11, 1802	Mar. 24, 1865	6
Kmety, Gen. G. (Ismail Pasha) ...	1814	April 25, 1865	6
Knight, Charles	1791	Mar. 9, 1873	8
Knight, John Prescott, R.A. ...	1803	Mar. 26, 1881	10
Knowles, J. Sheridan	1784	Nov. 30, 1862	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Kobell, Franz von	July 19, 1803	Nov. 11, 1882	10
Kock, Charles Paul de	1794	Aug. 29, 1871	7
Kohl, John Geo.	April 28, 1808	Oct. 28, 1878	10
Kynaston, Herbert, D.D.	1809	Oct. 26, 1878	9
Laborde, Comte de	June 12, 1807	Mar. 1869 ...	7
Laboulaye, Edouard R. L.	Jan. 18, 1811	May 24, 1883	10
Lacrosse, Baron B. T. J. de	Jan. 29, 1796	March, 1865	6
La Fontaine, Sir L. H., Bart. ...	Oct. 1807 ...	Feb. 26, 1864	5
Lagrange, Comte Frédéric de ...	1816	Nov. 22, 1883	9
La Guéronnière, Vicomte	1816	Dec. 23, 1875	9
Laird, John, M.P.	1805	Oct. 29, 1874	8
Lake, Col. Sir Hy. Atwell	1809	Aug. 17, 1881	10
La Marmora, A. F., Marquis de ...	Nov. 17, 1804	Jan. 5, 1878	9
Lamartine, Alphonse de	Oct. 21, 1790	Feb. 28, 1869	7
Lamoricière, Gen. C. L. L. J. de ...	Feb. 1806 ...	Sept. 11, 1865	6
Lance, G	Mar. 24, 1802	June 18, 1864	5
Landor, Walter Savage	Jan. 30, 1775	Sept. 17, 1864	5
Landseer, Charles, R. A.	Aug. 12, 1799	July 22, 1879	10
Landseer, Sir Edwin	1802	Oct. 1, 1873	8
Landseer, Thos., A.R.A.	... ...	Jan. 20, 1880	10
Lane, Edward William	1801	Aug. 10, 1876	9
Lanfrey, Pierre	Oct. 26, 1828	Nov. 15, 1877	9
Lang, John Dunmore, D.D.	... ...	1878	9
Langdale, Hon. Charles	1787	Dec. 1, 1868	7
Lankester, Edwin, M.D.	April 23, 1814	Oct. 30, 1874	8
Lansdowne, Marquis of	July 2, 1780	Jan. 31, 1863	5
Lanza, Giovanni	1815	Mar. 9, 1882	10
Lappenberg, J. M.	July 30, 1794	Nov. 28, 1865	6
Larcom, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. A. ...	1801	June 15, 1879	10
Lassell, William, F.R.S.	June 18, 1799	Oct. 5, 1880	10
Lassen, Christian	Oct. 22, 1800	May 9, 1876	9
Lasteyrie, Comte de	June 15, 1810	May 13, 1879	10
Lathbury, Rev. T.	1798	Feb. 11, 1865	6
Lauder, Rob. Scott, R.S.A.	1803	April 21, 1869	7
La Valette, Marquis de	Nov. 25, 1806	May 1, 1881	10
Lawrence, Geo. Alfred	1827	Sept. 1876 ...	9
Lawrence, Lord	March 4, 1811	June 27, 1879	10
Lawrence, Sir W., Bart.	1785	July 5, 1867	6
Laycock, Thos., M.D.	Aug. 10, 1812	Sept. 21, 1876	9
Lecomte, J.	June 20, 1814	April 22, 1864	6
Ledru-Rollin, Alex. Auguste ...	Feb. 2, 1808	Dec. 31, 1874	8
Lee, Fred. Richard, R. A.	June 1798 ...	June 4, 1879	10
Lee, Dr. J.	April 28, 1783	Feb. 25, 1866	6
Lee, James Prince, D.D., Bishop of Manchester	1804	Dec. 24, 1869	7
Lee, Rob., D.D.	1804	Mar. 14, 1868	7
Lee, Gen. Robert Edmund	1808	Oct. 12, 1870	7
Lee, Wm., D.D. (Archdeacon) ...	1815	May 11, 1883	10
Leech, J.	Aug. 29, 1817	Oct. 28, 1864	5
Lefevre, Sir J. G. Shaw	Jan. 24, 1797	Aug. 20, 1879	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Lefroy, Rt. Hon. Thos.	1776	May 4, 1869	7
Le Marchant, Sir Denis	July 3, 1795	Oct. 30, 1874	8
Le Marchant, Sir John Gaspard ...	1803	Feb. 6, 1874	8
Lemon, Mark	Nov. 30, 1809	May 23, 1870	7
Lennep, Jakob van	Mar. 25, 1802	Aug. 26, 1868	7
Lennox, Lord Wm. Pitt	Sept. 20, 1799	Feb. 18, 1881	10
Lenormant, C.	June 1, 1802	Nov. 24, 1859	6
Lenormant, François	Jan. 17, 1837	Dec. 9, 1883	11
Leopold I., King of the Belgians ...	Dec. 16, 1790	Dec. 10, 1865	5
Leroux, Pierre	1798	April 12, 1871	7
Letheby, Henry, M.B.	1816	Mar. 28, 1876	9
Lever, Charles James	1809	June 1, 1872	8
Le Verrier, Urbain J. J.	Mar. 11, 1811	Sept. 23, 1877	9
Lewes, Geo. Henry	April 18, 1817	Nov. 30, 1878	9
Lewin, Thos.	1805	Jan. 5, 1877	9
Lewis, Estelle Anna	April, 1824...	Nov. 24, 1880	10
Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C., Bart. ...	Oct. 21, 1806	April 13, 1863	5
Lewis, John Fred., R.A.	July 14, 1805	Aug. 15, 1876	9
Lewis, Lady M. T.	March, 1803	Nov. 9, 1865	6
Leys (Baron), Jean Auguste Henri	Feb. 18, 1815	Aug. 25, 1869	7
Liddell, Sir John, M.D., F.R.S. ...	1794	May 28, 1868	7
Lieber, Francis, LL.D.	Mar. 18, 1800	Oct. 2, 1872	8
Liebig, Baron Justus von	May 12, 1803	April 18, 1873	8
Light, Sir Henry	1783	Mar. 3, 1870	7
Limayrac, Paulin	Feb. 26, 1817	July, 1868 ...	7
Lincoln, Abraham	Feb. 12, 1809	April 15, 1865	6
Lindley, Dr. J....	1799	Nov. 1, 1865	6
Lindsay, Wm. Schaw	1816	Aug. 28, 1877	9
Linnell, John	1792	Jan. 20, 1882	10
Lisgar, Lord	April 21, 1807	Oct. 6, 1876	9
Littré, Maximilien P. Émile ...	Feb. 1, 1801	June 2, 1881	10
Livingstone, David	1817	May 4, 1873	8
Llanover, Baron	Nov. 8, 1802	April 27, 1867	6
Lloyd, Humphrey, D.D., F.R.S. ...	1800	Jan. 17, 1881	10
Locock, Sir Chas., M.D.	April 21, 1799	July 23, 1875	9
Logan, Sir Wm. Edmond	April 23, 1798	June 22, 1875	9
Lomenie, Louis Léonard de	1818	April 2, 1878	9
Long, George, M.A.	1800	Aug. 10, 1879	10
Longley, T., D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury	1794	Oct. 27, 1868	7
Lonsdale, Henry, M.D.	1816	July 23, 1876	9
Lonsdale, John, D.D., Bp. of Lichfield	Jan. 17, 1788	Oct. 19, 1867	7
Lonsdale, Earl of	July 21, 1787	Mar. 4, 1872	7
Lopez, Don Francisco Solano ...	1827	Mar. 1, 1870	7
Lough, John Graham	... ...	April 8, 1876	9
Love, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F.	1789	Jan. 13, 1866	6
Lover, Samuel	1797	July 6, 1868	7
Löwenthal, John Jacob	July, 1810 ...	July 20, 1876	9
Lower, Mark Anthony	1813	Mar. 22, 1876	9
Lubbock, Sir J. W.	Mar. 26, 1803	June 20, 1865	6
Lucas, Charles	1808	Mar. 23, 1869	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Lucas, Rt. Hon. Edward	1787	Nov. 12, 1871	7
Lucas, John	1807	April 30, 1874	8
Lucas, Samuel	1818	Nov. 27, 1868	7
Lumley, Benjamin	1812	Mar. 17, 1875	8
Lush, Sir Robert	Oct. 25, 1807	Dec. 27, 1881	10
Lushington, Rt. Hon. Stephen ...	Jan. 14, 1782	Jan. 20, 1873	8
Lushington, Rt. Hon. Stephen Rumbold, D.C.L.	1775	Aug. 5, 1868	7
Luynes, Duc de	Dec. 15, 1802	Dec. 14, 1867	7
Lycurgos, A., Abp. of Syra	... ...	Oct. 29, 1875	9
Lyell, Sir Charles	Nov. 14, 1797	Feb. 22, 1875	8
Lynch, Pat. N., Bp. of Charleston ...	Mar. 10, 1817	Feb. 26, 1882	10
Lyndhurst, Baron	May 21, 1772	Oct. 12, 1863	5
Lyttelton, Lord	Mar. 31, 1817	April 19, 1876	9
Lytton, Lord	May 25, 1803	Jan. 18, 1873	8
Lyveden, Lord	Feb., 1800 ...	Nov. 10, 1873	8
Macbride, John David, D.C.L. ...	1778	Jan. 24, 1868	7
Mc'Carthy, Sir C. J.	1812	Aug. 14, 1865	5
Mc'Carthy, Denis Florence	1820	April 7, 1882	10
Mc'Caul, Rev. A.	1798	Nov. 13, 1863	6
Mc'Causland, Dominick, Q.C. ...	Aug. 20, 1806	June 29, 1873	8
Mc'Clure, Sir Robt. J. Le Mesurier	Jan. 28, 1807	Oct. 17, 1873	8
Mc'Culloch, Horatio	1806	June 24, 1867	6
Mc'Culloch, J. R.	Mar. 1, 1789	Nov. 11, 1864	5
Macdonald, John Sandfield	Dec. 12, 1812	June 1, 1872	8
Mc'Donnell, Sir Rchd. Graves ...	1815	Feb. 1881 ...	10
Mc'Dougall, Sir D.	1789	Dec. 10, 1862	5
Mc'Dowell, Patrick, R.A.	Aug., 1799 ...	Dec. 9, 1870	7
Mc'Ghee, Hon. Thos. Darcy	April 13, 1825	April 7, 1868	7
Macgregor, Sir J.	1791	Jan. 13, 1866	6
MacHale, John, Abp. of Tuam ...	1791	Nov. 8, 1881	10
Mc'Ilvaine, Chs. Pettit, Bp. of Ohio	Jan. 18, 1798	Mar. 12, 1873	8
Mackarness, Geo. Rchd., Bp. of Argyll	1823	April 20, 1883	10
Mackenzie, Hy., D.D., Bp. Suffragan	May 16, 1808	Oct. 15, 1878	9
Mackenzie, Thos., Lord Mackenzie...	1807	Sept. 26, 1869	7
Maclaren, C.	1782	Sept. 10, 1866	6
Macleod, Norman, D.D.	1812	June 16, 1872	8
Maclise, Daniel, R.A....	Jan. 25, 1811	April 1, 1870	7
Macnee, Sir Daniel	1806	Jan. 17, 1882	10
McNeile, Hugh, D.D....	1795	Jan. 28, 1879	10
McNeill, Rt. Hon. Sir John	1795	Mar. 2, 1880	10
Macready, Wm. Charles	Mar. 3, 1793	April 27, 1873	8
Madden, Sir Fred.	1801	Mar. 8, 1873	8
Maddock, Sir Thos. Herbert... ...	1792	Jan. 15, 1870	7
Magenis, Sir A. C.	1801	Feb. 14, 1867	6
Magnan, Marshal B. P.	Oct. 7, 1791	May 29, 1865	6
Magne, Pierre	Dec. 3, 1806	June 8, 1878	9
Maguire, John Francis, M.P. ...	1815	Nov. 1, 1872	8
Mahony, F. (Father Prout)	1805	May 18, 1866	6
Maitland, Rev. S.	1795	Jan. 9, 1866	6

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Major, John Richardson, D.D. ...	1797	Feb. 29, 1876	9
Malakhoff, Duc de. (*See* Pelissier, Marshal A. J. J.)			
Malden, Henry	1800	July 4, 1876	9
Malins, Sir Richd.	1805	Jan. 15, 1882	10
Mansel, Very Rev. Hy. Longueville	Oct. 6, 1820	July 30, 1871	7
Manteuffel, Baron von	Feb. 3, 1805	Nov. 26, 1882	10
Manzoni, Count Alessandro	Mar. 8, 1784	May 22, 1873	8
Margoliouth, Rev. Moses	Dec. 3, 1820	Feb. 25, 1881	10
Maria Christina, Queen Dowager of Spain	April 27, 1806	Aug. 21, 1878	9
Marie, Alexandre Thomas	Feb. 15, 1797	April 20, 1870	7
Marie-Amelia. (*See* French, ex-Queen of.)			
Mariette, Pasha A. E....	Feb. 11, 1821	Jan. 19, 1881	10
Mario, Giuseppe (Marchese di Candia)	1808	Dec. 11, 1883	11
Marlborough, Duke of	June 2, 1822	July 5, 1883	10
Marochetti, Baron Charles	1805	Dec. 28, 1867	7
Marsh, Geo. Perkins, LL.D.... ...	Mar. 17, 1801	July 24, 1882	10
Martin, Bon Louis Henri	Feb. 20, 1810	Dec. 11, 1883	11
Martin, Sir James Ranald	1800	Nov. 27, 1874	8
Martin, Rt. Hon. Sir Sam.	1801	Jan. 9, 1883	10
Martineau, Harriet	June 12, 1802	June 27, 1876	9
Martinez de la Rosa, F.	1789	Feb. 7, 1862	5
Martius, Karl Frederick Philip von	1794	Dec. 13, 1868	7
Mason, James Murray	Nov. 3, 1798	April 28, 1871	7
Massey, Rt. Hon. W. N.	1809	Oct. 25, 1881	10
Massingberd, Rev. Francis Chas. ...	1800	Dec. 18, 1872	8
Mathews, Charles James	Dec. 26, 1803	June 24, 1878	9
Mathieu, Claude Louis	Nov. 25, 1783	Mar. 5, 1875	8
Mathieu, J. M. A. C., Cardinal ...	Jan. 20, 1796	July 9, 1875	9
Maurice, Fred. Denison, D.D. ...	1805	April 1, 1872	7
Maury, Matthew Fontaine	Jan. 14, 1806	Feb. 1, 1873	8
Maximilian I. (*See* Mexico, Emperor of.)			
Maximilian, Joseph II. (*See* Bavaria, King of.)			
Maxwell, Sir Jas. Clerk	June 13, 1831	Nov. 5, 1879	10
Maxwell, Sir W. Stirling	1818	Jan. 15, 1878	9
Mayne, Sir Richard	1796	Dec. 26, 1868	7
Mayo, Earl of	Feb. 21, 1822	Feb. 8, 1872	7
Mayo, Thomas, M.D.	1790	Jan. 13, 1871	7
Mazzini, Giuseppe	June 28, 1808	Mar. 10, 1872	7
Meade, Gen. George Gordon... ...	Dec. 30, 1815	Nov. 6, 1872	8
Meagher, T. F....	Aug. 3, 1823	July 1, 1867	6
Mechi, John Joseph	May 22, 1802	Dec. 26, 1880	10
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Gd. Duke of	Feb. 28, 1823	April 15, 1883	10
Mehemet Ali	1807	Jan. 20, 1865	6
Mellish, Sir George	1814	June 15, 1877	9
Melvill, Rev. Henry, B.D.	1798	Feb. 9, 1871	7
Melville, George John Whyte ...	1821	Dec. 5, 1878	9

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Menschikoff, Prince Alexander Sergeewitsch	1789	April, 1869...	7
Menzel, Wolfgang	June 21, 1798	April 23, 1873	10
Mérimée, Prosper	Sept. 23, 1803	Sept. 23, 1870	7
Merivale, Herman, C.B.	1806	Feb. 8, 1874	8
Merle d'Aubigné, Jean Henri ...	Aug. 16, 1794	Oct. 21, 1872	8
Merriman, Nathaniel J., Bp. of Grahamstown	... ...	Aug. 1882 ...	10
Méry, J.	Jan. 21, 1798	June 18, 1866	6
Meteyard, Eliza	1816	April 4, 1879	10
Mexico, Emperor of (Maximilian I.)	July 6, 1832	June 19, 1867	6
Meyerbeer, G.	Sept. 5, 1794	May 2, 1864	5
Miall, Edward	1809	April 29, 1881	10
Michael Obrenovitch III., Prince of Servia...	Sept. 4, 1828	June 10, 1868	7
Michelet, Jules...	Aug. 21, 1798	Feb. 9, 1874	8
Mieroslawski, Louis	1814	Nov. 23, 1878	9
Mill, John Stuart	1806	May 9, 1873	8
Miller, John Cale, D.D.	1814	July 11, 1880	10
Miller, Thos.	Aug. 31, 1808	Oct. 25, 1874	8
Miller, Wm. Allen, M.D., F.R.S. ...	Dec. 17, 1817	Sept. 30, 1870	7
Miller, Wm. Hallowes	April 6, 1801	May 20, 1880	10
Milman, Very Rev. Henry Hart ...	Feb. 10, 1791	Sept. 24, 1868	7
Milman, Robert, Bp. of Calcutta ...	1816	Mar. 15, 1876	9
Miramon, M.	1833	June 19, 1867	6
Mirès, Jules	1809	June 6, 1871	7
Mitchell, Alex....	April 13, 1780	June 25, 1868	7
Mitchell, Sir Wm.	1811	May 1, 1878	9
Mitz-cherlich, E.	Jan. 7, 1791	Sept. 1, 1863	5
Mocquard, J. F. C.	Nov. 11, 1791	Dec. 10, 1864	5
Moffat, Robert	... ...	Aug. 9, 1883	10
Moltke (Comte de), Adam Wm. ...	Aug. 25, 1785	April 12, 1866	7
Monahan, James Henry	1805	Dec. 8, 1878	9
Monnier, Henri Bonaventure ...	June 6, 1799	Jan. 3, 1877	9
Montalembert, C. Forbes de Tyron, Comte de	May 29, 1810	Mar. 13, 1870	7
Monteagle, Lord	Feb. 8, 1790	Jan. 31, 1866	6
Montebello, Duc de	July 30, 1801	July 19, 1874	8
Montgomery, Walter	1827	Sept. 2, 1871	7
Monti, Raffaelle	1818	Oct. 16, 1881	10
Montrose, Duke of	July 16, 1799	Dec. 30, 1874	9
Moon, Sir F. G.	Oct. 28, 1796	Oct. 13, 1871	7
Moore, George	1806	Nov. 21, 1876	9
Moriarty, David, Bp. of Kerry ...	Aug. 18, 1814	Oct. 1, 1877	9
Morin, Arthur Jules	Oct. 17, 1795	Feb. 7, 1880	10
Morny, C. A. L., Duc de	Oct. 23, 1811	Mar. 10, 1865	6
Morrell, Thos. Baker, D.D.	1815	Nov. 15, 1877	9
Morse, Sam. Finley Breese	April 27, 1791	April 2, 1872	7
Morton, Oliver Perry, LL.D. ...	Aug. 4, 1823	Nov. 1, 1877	9
Moseley, Rev. Henry	1801	Jan. 20, 1872	7
Motley, John Lothrop...	April 15, 1814	May 30, 1877	9

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Mott, V....	Aug. 20, 1785	April 26, 1865	6
Moule, Rev. Henry	Jan. 27, 1801	Feb. 3, 1880	10
Moultrie, Rev. John	1800	Dec. 26, 1874	8
Mountain, Dr. (*See* Quebec, Bishop of.)			
Mouravieff, Gen. N.	1793	Sept. 11, 1866	6
Moustier, Marquis de	Aug. 23, 1817	Feb. 5, 1869	7
Mozley, James Bowling, D.D. ...	1813	Jan. 4, 1878	9
Muir, John	1810	Mar. 7, 1882	10
Muller, J.	July 14, 1801	April 28, 1858	6
Mulready, W.	1786	July 7, 1863	5
Munch, P. A.	1811	June, 1863 ...	6
Muñoz, Fernando, Duke of Rianzeres	1810	Sept. 13, 1873	8
Murat, Prince	May 16, 1803	April 10, 1878	9
Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey ...	Feb. 19, 1792	Oct. 22, 1871	7
Muspratt, Jas. Sheridan, M.D. ...	Mar. 8, 1821	... ...	7
Musset, Paul Edme de	Nov. 7, 1804	May 18, 1880	10
Mustapha, Reschid Pasha. (*See* Reschid Pasha.)			
Musurus, Princess A....	1819	July 19, 1867	7
Napier, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph ...	Dec. 26, 1804	Dec. 9, 1882	10
Napier, Robert	June 18, 1791	June 23, 1876	9
Napoleon III.	April 20, 1808	Jan. 9, 1873	8
Napoleon (Prince Imperial) ...	Mar. 16, 1856	June 1, 1879	10
Narvaez, Don R. M., Duke of Valencia	Aug. 4, 1800	May 28, 1868	7
Nash, Joseph	1812	Dec. 19, 1878	10
Neale, Rev. J. M.	1818	Aug. 6, 1866	6
Neaves (Lord), Charles	1800	Dec. 23, 1876	9
Nees von Esenbeck, C. G.	Feb. 14, 1776	Mar. 16, 1858	5
Nelaton, Auguste	June 17, 1807	Sept. 21, 1873	8
Nesselrode, Count K. R.	Dec. 14, 1780	Mar. 23, 1862	5
Newcastle, Duke of	May 22, 1811	Oct. 18, 1864	5
Newman, Edward, F.L.S.	May 13, 1801	June 12, 1876	9
Nicholas, Rev. Thos.	1820	May 14, 1879	10
Nichols, John Gough, F.S.A. ...	1806	Nov. 13, 1873	8
Niel, Adolphe (Marshal)	Oct. 4, 1802	Aug. 13, 1869	7
Noble, Matthew	1820	June 23, 1876	9
Noel, Rev. Baptist	1799	Jan. 19, 1873	8
Noel-Fearn, Rev. Henry (Christmas)	1811	Mar. 10, 1868	7
Normanby, Marquis of	May 15, 1787	July 28, 1863	5
Northbrook, Lord. (*See* Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T.)			
Northumberland, Duke of	Dec. 15, 1792	Feb. 12, 1865	5
Norton, Hon. Mrs. Caroline	1808	June 15, 1877	9
Oakeley, Very Rev. Fredk.... ...	Sept. 5, 1802	Jan. 29, 1880	10
O'Brien, James T., Bp. of Ossory ...	1792	Dec. 12, 1874	8
O'Brien, W. S....	Oct. 17, 1803	June 16, 1864	5
O'Donnell, Marshal Leopold... ...	1808	Nov. 5, 1867	7
Offenbach, Jacques	June 21, 1819	Oct. 4, 1880	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Ogilvie, Chas. Atmore, D.D.... ...	1793	Feb. 17, 1873	8
Oliver, Rev. G....	Nov. 5, 1782	Mar. 3, 1867	6
Ollivant, Alf., D.D., Bp. of Llandaff	1798	Dec. 16, 1882	10
Olmsted, D.	1791	May 16, 1859	6
O'Loghlen, Sir Colman	Sept. 20, 1819	July 22, 1877	9
Olozaga, Salustiano	1803	Sept. 26, 1873	8
Omer Pasha	1806	April 18, 1871	7
O'Neil, Henry, A.R.A.	1817	Mar. 13, 1880	10
Orloff, Prince A.	1787	May 20, 1861	6
Ormerod, Geo.	1785	Oct. 9, 1873	8
Osbaldeston, G.	Dec. 26, 1787	Aug. 1, 1866	6
Osborn, Admiral Sherard	April 25, 1822	May 6, 1875	8
Osborne, Ralph Bernal	1814	Jan. 4, 1882	10
O'Shaughnessy, Sir W. B.	1809	... ...	7
Ossington, J. E. Denison, Viscount...	1800	Mar. 7, 1873	8
Otho I., King of Greece	June 1, 1815	July 26, 1867	6
Oudinot, Marshal N. C. V.	Nov. 3, 1791	July 7, 1863	5
Ouseley, Sir W. G.	1799	Mar. 6, 1866	6
Outram, Sir J.	Jan. 29, 1803	Mar. 11, 1863	5
Overbeck, Frederick	July 3, 1789	Nov. 1869 ...	7
Overstone, Lord	Sept. 25, 1796	Nov. 17, 1883	10
Owen, Rev. J. B.	1787	May 24, 1872	7
Owen, Robt. Dale	Nov. 7, 1801	June 24, 1877	9
Oxenford, John	1812	Feb. 21, 1877	9
Page, Thos.	... .	Jan. 4, 1877	9
Pakenham, Sir Richard	1797	Oct. 28, 1868	7
Palacky, Francis	June 14, 1798	May 26, 1876	9
Palfrey, John Gorham, D.D.... ...	May 2, 1796	April 26, 1881	10
Palikao, Gen. Cousin Montauban, Comte de	June 24, 1796	Jan. 8, 1878	9
Palliser, Sir William	June 18, 1830	Feb. 4, 1882	10
Palmer, Prof. Edward Hy.	Aug. 7, 1840	Aug. 1882 ...	10
Palmer, Wm., M.A.	July 12, 1811	April 5, 1879	10
Palmerston, Lord	Oct. 20, 1784	Oct. 18, 1865	6
Panizzi, Sir Anthony	Sept. 16, 1797	April 8, 1879	10
Pardoe, Miss J....	1806	Nov. 26, 1862	5
Parish, Sir Woodbine...	Sept. 14, 1796	Aug. 16, 1882	10
Parker, Sir W., Bart....	1781	Nov. 13, 1866	6
Parry, John	1810	Feb. 20, 1879	10
Parry, John Humffreys	Jan. 24, 1816	Jan. 10, 1880	10
Parry, Thos., Bp. of Barbadoes ...	1795	Mar. 16, 1870	7
Parton, Mrs. S. P. Willis ("Fanny Fern")	July 7, 1811	Oct. 10, 1872	8
Passy, Hippolyte Philibert	Oct. 16, 1793	June 1, 1880	8
Pasta, J. Madame	1798	April 1, 1865	5
Paton, Andrew Archibald	... ...	April 5, 1874	8
Patteson, John Coleridge, Bp. of Melanesia	1827	Oct. 1871 ...	7
Pauli, Georg Reinhold	May 25, 1823	June 3, 1882	10
Paxton, Sir J.	Aug. 3, 1803	June 8, 1865	6

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Payen, Anselme	Jan. 6, 1795	May 13, 1871	7
Peabody, Geo.	Feb. 18, 1795	Nov. 4, 1869	7
Peacock, T. L.	Oct. 18, 1785	Jan. 23, 1866	6
Peel (General) Jonathan, M.P. ...	Oct. 12, 1799	Feb. 13, 1879	10
Pélissier, Marshal A. J. J. (Duc de Malakhoff)	Nov. 6, 1794	May 22, 1864	5
Pellew, Hon. and Very Rev. G. ...	1793	Oct. 13, 1866	6
Pelouze, T. J.	Feb. 26, 1807	May 31, 1867	6
Pénaud, Admiral C.	Dec. 24, 1800	Mar. 25, 1864	5
Penn, John, F.R.S.	... ...	Sept. 23, 1878	9
Pennefather, Sir J. L.	1800	May 9, 1872	8
Pennethorne, Sir Jas....	1800	Sept. 1, 1871	7
Pepe, General Florestan	1780	1851	7
Pepe, G....	1781	1863	5
Péreire, Émile	Dec. 3, 1800	Jan. 6, 1875	8
Perier, A. Casimir V. L.	Aug. 20, 1811	July 6, 1876	9
Perry, Sir Thos. Erskine	1806	April 22, 1882	10
Persiani, Madame F. T.	Oct. 4, 1818	May, 1867 ...	6
Persigny, Duc de	Jan. 11, 1808	Jan. 12, 1872	7
Petermann, August Heinrich ...	April 18, 1822	Sept. 1878 ...	9
Petermann, Julius Heinrich, D.D. ...	Aug. 12, 1801	June, 1876 ...	9
Petit, Rev. J. L.	... ...	Dec. 1, 1868	7
Phelps, Samuel	1806	Nov. 6, 1878	9
Picard, Louis Joseph Ernest... ...	Dec. 24, 1821	May 13, 1877	9
Phillimore, J. G.	1809	April 27, 1865	6
Phillip, J.	May 19, 1817	Feb. 27, 1867	6
Phillipps, Sir Thos.	1792	Feb. 6, 1872	7
Phillips, John, F.G.S.	Dec. 25, 1800	April 24, 1874	8
Phillips, Rt. Hon. S. M.	1780	Mar. 11, 1862	5
Phillips, Sir T....	1801	May 26, 1867	6
Phillpotts, H., D.D., Bishop of Exeter	May, 1778 ...	Sept. 18, 1869	7
Phipps, Hon. Sir C. B.	Dec. 27, 1801	Feb. 24, 1866	6
Pickersgill, Hy. Wm., R.A.	1782	April 21, 1875	8
Pierce, Franklin	Nov. 23, 1804	Oct. 8, 1869	7
Pigott, Rt. Hon. David Rd.	1805	Dec. 22, 1873	8
Pigott, Sir Gillery	1813	April 28, 1875	8
Pinwell, Geo. John	Dec. 26, 1842	Sept. 8, 1875	9
Pius the Ninth	May 13, 1792	Feb. 7, 1878	9
Planché, James Robinson	Feb. 27, 1796	May 29, 1880	10
Plantier, C. H. A., Bp. of Nîmes ...	Mar. 2, 1813	May 25, 1875	10
Platt, Hon. Sir T. J.	1790	Feb. 10, 1862	5
Pleyel, Madame	July 4, 1811	April, 1875...	8
Plumridge, Sir J. H.	1787	Nov. 29, 1863	5
Plunket Rt. Rev. Lord. (*See* Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, Bishop of.)			
Poerio, C.	1803	April 28, 1867	6
Poggendorff, Johann Christian ...	Dec. 29, 1796	Jan. 24, 1877	9
Pollock, Sir Fred.	Sept. 23, 1783	Aug. 22, 1870	7
Pollock, Field Marshal Sir Geo. ...	1786	Oct. 6, 1872	8
Poole, Paul Falconer, R.A.	1806	Sept. 22, 1879	10
Potter, Cipriani	1792	Sept. 26, 1871	7

me.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Potter, L. J. A. D.	April 26, 1796	July 22, 1859	6
Pouchet, Félix A.	Aug. 26, 1800	Dec. 6, 1872	8
Pouillet, C. S. M.	Feb. 16, 1791	June 15, 1868	7
Powers, Hiram	July 29, 1805	June 27, 1873	8
Powys, Horatio, Bishop of Sodor and Man	1805	May 31, 1877	9
Pratt, John Tidd	Dec. 13, 1797	Jan. 9, 1870	7
Prescott, Adm. Sir Henry	1783	Nov. 18, 1874	8
Prévost-Paradol, L. A.	Aug. 8, 1829	July 19, 1870	7
Prim, Don Juan	Dec. 6, 1814	Dec. 30, 1870	7
Prinsep, Henry Thoby	1792	Feb. 11, 1878	9
Prior, Sir James	1790	Nov. 14, 1869	7
Procter, Miss A. A.	1835	Feb. 2, 1864	5
Procter, Bryan W. ("Barry Cornwall")	1790	Oct. 4, 1874	8
Proudhon, P. J.	July 15, 1809	Jan. 20, 1865	5
Prout, Father. (*See* Mahony, F.)			
Pugin, Edward Welby	Mar. 11, 1834	June 5, 1875	9
Punshon, Rev. W. Morley	1824	April 11, 1881	10
Purcell, J. B., Abp. of Cincinnati ...	Feb. 26, 1800	July 4, 1883	10
Purchas, Rev. John	1823	Oct. 18, 1872	8
Pusey, Edw. Bouverie, D.D. ...	1800	Sept. 16, 1882	10
Pye, John	1782	Feb. 6, 1874	8
Quain, Sir John Richard	... ...	Sept. 12, 1876	9
Quebec, Bishop of (Dr. Mountain) ...	1789	Jan. 8, 1863	5
Quinet, Edgar	Feb. 10, 1803	Mar. 27, 1875	8
Radnor, Earl of	May 11, 1779	April 10, 1869	7
Rae, Sir Wm., M.D.	1786	April 8, 1873	8
Raffles, Rev. T.	May 17, 1788	Aug. 18, 1863	5
Raleigh, Alex., D.D.	Jan. 3, 1817	April 19, 1880	10
Ramage, Crauford Tait	Sept. 10, 1803	Nov. 29, 1878	10
Ramsay, E. B. (Dean)	1793	Dec. 27, 1872	8
Ramsay, W.	1806	Feb. 12, 1865	5
Randon, Comte, Marshal of France	Mar. 25, 1795	Jan. 18, 1871	7
Rankine, Wm. J. M., F.R.S. ...	... ...	Dec. 24, 1872	8
Raspail, François Vincent	Jan. 29, 1794	Jan. 7, 1878	9
Ratcliff, Sir J.	Nov., 1798 ...	Sept. 1, 1864	5
Rattazzi, Urbano	June 29, 1808	June 5, 1873	8
Rauch, T. C.	Jan. 2, 1777	Dec. 3, 1857	5
Raymond, Henry Jarvis	Jan. 24, 1820	June 18, 1869	7
Read, Thomas Buchanan	Mar. 12, 1822	May 11, 1872	8
Reade, John Edmund	... ...	Sept. 1870 ...	7
Reboul, J.	Jan. 23, 1796	May 29, 1864	5
Redding, Cyrus	1785	May 28, 1870	7
Redington, Sir T. N.	1815	Oct. 11, 1862	5
Reed, Rev. A.	Nov. 27, 1787	Feb. 25, 1862	5
Reed, Sir Chas., F.S.A.	June 20, 1819	Mar. 25, 1881	10
Regnaud - de - St. - Jean - d'Angelly, Comte de	July 29, 1794	Feb. 2, 1870	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Regnault, Henri Victor	July 21, 1810	Jan. 20, 1878	9
Reichenbach, Baron von	Feb. 12, 1788	Jan. 23, 1869	7
Reid, Capt. Mayne	1818	Oct. 22, 1883	10
Rennie, Sir John	1796	Sept. 3, 1874	8
Reschid Pasha, or Mustapha Reschid Pasha	1802	Jan. 5, 1858	6
Reybaud, Madame C. (*See* Arnaud.)			
Rianzares, Duke of	1810	Sept. 13, 1873	8
Ricasoli, Baron	March 9, 1809	Oct. 23, 1880	10
Richards, Alfred Bate	1820	June 12, 1876	9
Richardson, C.	July, 1775 ...	Oct. 6, 1865	6
Richardson, D. L.	1800	Nov. 17. 1865	6
Richardson, Sir J.	1787	June 5, 1865	6
Rickards, Rev. S.	1796	Aug. 24, 1865	6
Rigault-de-Genouilly, Chas.	April 12, 1807	April 4, 1873	8
Rio, Alexis François	... ...	July 16, 1874	8
Ripley, Geo., LL.D.	Oct. 3, 1802	July 4, 1880	10
Ritchie, L.	1801	Jan. 16, 1865	5
Ritter, Henry	1791	Feb. 1869 ...	7
Ritter, K.	1779	Sept. 29, 1859	6
Roberts, D.	Oct. 24, 1796	Nov. 25, 1864	5
Robertson, James Burton	Nov. 15, 1800	Feb. 14, 1877	9
Robertson, Rev. James Craigie ...	1813	July 9, 1882	10
Robertson, Thos. Wm.	Jan. 9, 1829	Feb. 3, 1871	7
Robinson, Rev. H.	1793	May 18, 1866	6
Robinson, Sir J. B., Bart.	July 26, 1791	Jan. 30, 1863	5
Robinson, John Henry, R.A. ...	1796	Oct. 21, 1871	7
Robinson, Thos. D.D.	1790	May 13, 1873	8
Robson, F.	1821	Aug. 12, 1864	5
Rochester, Bishop of (Dr. Wigram)	Dec. 26, 1798	April 6, 1867	6
Rock, Daniel, D.D.	1799	Nov. 28, 1871	7
Roebuck, Rt. Hon. John Arthur ...	1802	Nov. 30, 1879	10
Roemer, F. de	1795	March, 1864	6
Rogers, Henry	Oct. 18, 1806	Aug. 20, 1877	9
Rogers, H. D.	1806	May 30, 1866	6
Roget, Peter Mark, M.D.	1779	Sept. 13, 1869	7
Rokitansky, Karl	Feb. 20, 1804	July 23, 1878	10
Rolleston, Geo., M.D.	July 30, 1829	June 16, 1881	10
Rolt, Sir John	Oct. 5, 1804	June 6, 1871	7
Romilly, Lord	1802	Dec. 23, 1874	8
Roon, Count von	April 30, 1803	Feb. 23, 1879	10
Rosa, Martinez de la, F. (*See* Martinez de la Rosa, F.)			
Rosas, Juan Manuel Ortiz de ...	1793	Mar. 14, 1877	9
Roscoe, Thos.	June, 1791 ...	Sept. 24, 1871	7
Rose, Gustav	Mar. 18, 1798	July 15, 1873	8
Rose, H.	1795	Jan. 1864 ...	6
Rose, Hy. John (Archdeacon) ...	1801	Jan. 31, 1873	8
Roskell, Richd., D.D., Bp. of Nottingham	Aug. 15, 1817	Jan. 27, 1883	10
Ross, Admiral Sir J. C.	1800	April 3, 1862	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Rosse, Earl of	June 17, 1800	Oct. 31, 1867	7
Rossetti, Dante Gabriel	1828	April 9, 1882	10
Rossetti, Maria Francesca	Feb. 17, 1827	1876	9
Rossini, Gioacchino Antonio ...	Feb. 29, 1792	Nov. 13, 1868	7
Rosslyn, Earl of	Feb. 15, 1802	June 16, 1866	6
Rothschild, Baron Lionel Nathan de	Nov. 22, 1808	June 3, 1879	10
Rous, Admiral Hy. John	Jan. 25, 1795	June 19, 1877	9
Rousseau, Major-General Lovell H.	Aug. 4, 1818	Jan. 7, 1869	7
Rüdiger, Count	1800	June 22, 1856	6
Ruffini, Giovanni D.	Sept., 1807...	Nov. 3, 1881	10
Ruge, Arnold	1802	Jan. 1881 ...	10
Russel, Alexander	Dec. 10, 1814	July 18, 1876	9
Russell, Chas. Wm., D.D.	1812	Feb. 26, 1880	10
Russell, John, Earl	Aug. 18, 1792	May 28, 1878	9
Russell, John Scott	1808	June 8, 1882	10
Russell, W. A., Bp. in China ...	1821	Oct. 5, 1879	10
Ryan, Sir Edward	1793	Aug. 22, 1875	9
Sabine, Gen. Sir Edw.	Oct. 14, 1788	June 26, 1883	10
Safvet Pasha	1815	Nov. 1883 ...	10
Said Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt ...	1822	Jan. 18, 1863	5
St. Asaph, Bishop of. (*See* Short.)			
St. Germans, Earl of	Aug. 29, 1798	Oct. 7, 1877	9
St. Germans, Earl of	1829	Mar. 19, 1881	10
St. John, Bayle	1822	Aug. 1, 1859	5
St. John, James Augustus	Sept. 24, 1801	Sept. 22, 1875	9
St. Leonards, Lord	Feb., 1781 ...	Jan. 29, 1875	8
Sainte-Beuve, Ch. Augustin	Dec. 23, 1804	Oct. 13, 1869	7
Saldanha, Duke of	Nov. 17, 1790	Nov. 20, 1876	6
Salisbury, Bishop of. (*See* Hamilton.)			
Salisbury, Marquis of	April 17, 1791	April 12, 1868	7
Salnave, President	... ...	Jan. 10, 1870	7
Salomons, Sir David	1797	July 18, 1873	8
Salt, Sir Titus	1803	Dec. 29, 1876	9
Sand, Georges	July 5, 1804	June 8, 1876	9
Sandeau, Jules	Feb. 19, 1811	April 24, 1883	10
Sandford, John (Archdeacon) ...	Mar. 22, 1802	Mar. 22, 1873	8
Sandhurst, Lord	1819	June 23, 1876	9
Sandys, Lord	Jan. 28, 1798	April 10, 1863	5
Santa Anna, A. L. de	Feb. 21, 1798	June 20, 1876	9
Sawyer, Wm., F.S.A.	July 26, 1828	Nov. 1, 1882	10
Sawyer, William Collison, Bishop of Grafton and Armidale	1831	Mar. 15, 1868	7
Say, H. E.	Mar. 11, 1794	1860	6
Scarlett, Sir James Yorke	Feb. 1, 1799	Dec. 6, 1871	7
Schamyl	June, 1797 ...	Mar. 1871 ...	7
Schlagenweit, A.	Jan. 9, 1829	Oct. 1858 ...	5
Schnor von Karolsfeld, Julius ...	Mar. 26, 1794	May 24, 1872	8
Schoenlein, J.	Nov. 30, 1793	Jan. 1864 ...	6
Scholefield, W.	1809	July 9, 1867	6
Schomburg, Sir R.	1804	Mar. 11, 1865	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Scott, Sir George Gilbert, R.A.	1811	Mar. 27, 1878	9
Scott, Gen. W.	June 13, 1786	May 29, 1866	6
Scott, Rev. William	May 2, 1813	Jan. 11, 1872	7
Scrope, George Poulett, F.R.S.	1797	Jan. 19, 1876	9
Seaton, Lord	1777	April 17, 1863	5
Secchi, Angelo	June 29, 1818	Feb. 26, 1878	9
Sedgwick, Rev. Adam, LL.D.	1787	Jan. 27, 1873	8
Sedgwick, Miss C. M.	1789	July 31, 1867	6
Sedgwick, Major-Gen. J.	1816	May 9, 1864	6
Seemann, Berthold	1825	Oct. 10, 1871	7
Sellon, Priscilla Lydia	1821	Nov. 1876	9
Selwyn, Sir Chas. Jasper	1813	Aug. 11, 1869	7
Selwyn, George Augustus, Bishop of Lichfield	1809	April 11, 1878	9
Selwyn, Wm., D.D.	1806	April 24, 1875	8
Senior, Nassau William	1790	June 4, 1864	5
Servia, Prince of. (*See* Michael Obrenovitch.)			
Seward, Wm. Hy.	May 16, 1801	Oct. 10, 1872	8
Sewell, Wm., D.D.	1805	Nov. 14, 1874	8
Seymour, Sir Geo. Francis	1787	Jan. 20, 1870	7
Seymour, Sir Geo. Hamilton	1797	Feb. 2, 1880	10
Seymour, Rev. Michael Hobart	1802	June 19, 1874	8
Sharpey, Wm., M.D.	April 1, 1802	April 11, 1880	10
Shee, Sir Wm.	1804	Feb. 19, 1868	7
Sheepshanks, J.	1787	Oct. 6, 1863	5
Shelley, Sir J. V., Bart.	Mar. 18, 1808	Jan. 26, 1867	5
Shere Ali Khan		Feb. 21, 1879	10
Shillibeer, G.	Aug. 11, 1807	Sept. 1866	6
Shirley, Evelyn Philip	Jan. 22, 1812	Sept. 19, 1882	10
Shirley, Rev. W. W.	1828	Nov. 20, 1866	6
Short, Augustus, Bp. of Adelaide	1803	Oct. 5, 1883	10
Short, Thos. Vowler, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph	Sept. 16, 1790	April 13, 1872	7
Shrewsbury and Talbot, Earl of	Nov. 8, 1803	June 4, 1868	7
Shuttleworth, Sir James Phillips Kay	July 20, 1804	May 26, 1877	9
Siam, Chao Pha Mongkout, King of	1805	Oct. 1, 1868	7
Sibthorp, Rev. Richd. Waldo	1792	April 10, 1879	10
Sidi Mohammed, Sultan of Morocco	1803	Sept. 1873	8
Siemens, Sir Chas. Wm.	April 4, 1823	Nov. 18, 1883	10
Sigourney, Mrs. L. H.	Sept. 1, 1791	June 10, 1865	5
Simpson, Gen. Sir James	1792	April 18, 1868	7
Simpson, Sir James Young, M.D.	1811	May 6, 1870	7
Sinclair, Miss Catherine	April 17, 1800	Aug. 6, 1864	5
Sinclair, John (Archdeacon)	Aug. 20, 1797	May 22, 1875	8
Singer, Dr., Bishop of Meath	1786	July 16, 1866	6
Skobeleff, Gen. Michael	1843	July 7, 1882	10
Slaney, R. A.	1791	May 19, 1862	5
Sleigh, Sir J. W.	1780	Feb. 5, 1865	5
Slidell, John	1793	July 26, 1871	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Smart, Sir G. T.	May, 1776 ...	Feb. 23, 1867	6
Smedley, F. E.	1819	May 1, 1864	5
Smee, Alfred	1818	Jan. 11, 1877	9
Smirke, Sir R.	1780	April 18, 1867	6
Smirke, Sydney, R.A.	... ...	Dec. 8, 1877	9
Smith, Alexander	Dec. 31, 1830	Jan. 5, 1867	6
Smith, Sir Andrew, M.D.	1797	Aug. 11, 1872	8
Smith, Sir Francis Pettit	Feb. 9, 1808	Feb. 11, 1874	8
Smith, Geo., D.D., Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong	1815	Dec. 14, 1871	7
Smith, Henry Boynton, D.D. ...	Nov. 21, 1815	Feb. 7, 1877	9
Smith, James	Mar. 26, 1805	Mar. 1872 ...	7
Smith, Gen. Sir John Mark Fred. ...	1792	Nov. 20, 1874	8
Smith, Rt. Hon. T. B. C.	1797	Aug. 13, 1866	6
Smith, William, F.S.A.	July 11, 1808	Sept. 6, 1876	9
Smyth, Richard, M.P.	Oct. 4, 1826	Dec. 4, 1878	9
Smyth, Admiral W. H.	1788	Sept. 9, 1865	6
Somerset, Sir H.	1794	Feb. 15, 1862	5
Somerville, Mrs. Mary	Dec. 26, 1780	Nov. 29, 1872	8
Sopwith, Thos., F.R.S.	1803	Jan. 16, 1879	10
Sothern, Edw. Askew	April 1, 1830	Jan. 20, 1881	10
Soulouque, F. (*See* Hayti, ex-Emperor of.)			
South, Sir James	1798	Oct. 19, 1867	7
Sowerby, James de Carle	June 5, 1787	Aug. 26, 1871	7
Sparks, J.	May 10, 1789	Mar. 15, 1866	6
Speke, Capt. J. H.	May, 1827 ...	Sept. 15, 1864	5
Spence, James	1812	June 6, 1882	10
Spencer, Aubrey Geo., D.D., Bishop of Jamaica	1795	Feb. 24, 1872	7
Spencer, The Hon. and Rev. G. ...	Dec. 21, 1799	Oct. 1, 1864	5
Spencer, Rt. Rev. Dr. G. J. T. ...	1801	July 16, 1866	6
Spooner, R.	July 28, 1783	Nov. 24, 1864	5
Spottiswoode, Wm., LL.D., F.R.S. ...	Jan. 11, 1825	June 27, 1883	10
Stanfield, C.	1798	May 18, 1867	6
Stanhope, Earl	Jan. 31, 1805	Dec. 24, 1875	9
Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, D.D. ...	1815	July 18, 1881	10
Stanley of Alderley, Lord	Nov. 13, 1802	June 16, 1869	7
Stanton, Edwin M.	Dec. 19, 1814	Dec. 23, 1869	7
Staunton, Howard	1810	June 22, 1874	8
Stebbing, Henry, D.D., F.R.S. ...	1799	Sept. 22, 1883	8
Steel, Sir S. W.	1789	Mar. 11, 1865	5
Steere, Edw., Bp. in Africa	1828	Aug. 27, 1882	10
Stenhouse, John, LL.D., F.R.S. ...	Oct. 21, 1809	Dec. 31, 1880	10
Stephen, Sir Geo., Q.C.	1794	June 20, 1879	10
Stephens, Alex. Hamilton	Feb. 11, 1812	Mar. 4, 1883	10
Stephens, Edw. Bowring, A.R.A. ...	1817	Nov. 10, 1882	10
Stevens, Thaddeus	April 4, 1793	Aug. 24, 1868	7
Stewart, Alex. Turney	Oct. 27, 1802	April 10, 1876	9
Stewart, Sir Houston	1791	Dec. 10, 1875	9
Stirbey, Prince	Aug., 1801 ...	April 13, 1869	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Stirling, Sir J.	Jan., 1791 ...	April 22, 1865	5
Stockenstrom, Sir A., Bart.	July 6, 1792	Mar. 15, 1864	5
Stokes, Wm., M.D.	1804	Jan. 7, 1878	9
Stopford, Hon. Sir M.	Nov. 11, 1798	Nov. 10, 1864	5
Storks, Major-Gen. Sir Hy. Knight	1811	Sept. 6, 1874	8
Strachan, John, D.D., Bp. of Toronto	... ...	Oct. 1, 1867	7
Strain, John, Abp. of St. Andrews ...	Dec. 8, 1810	July 2, 1883	10
Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscount ...	Nov. 4, 1786	Aug. 14, 1880	10
Strauss, David Frederich	Jan. 27, 1808	Feb. 8, 1874	8
Street, Geo. Edmund, R.A.	1824	Dec, 18, 1881	10
Strickland, Miss Agnes	... ...	July 13, 1874	8
Stuart, Sir John	1793	Oct. 29, 1876	9
Stuart, John, LL.D.	Nov., 1813 ...	July, 1881 ...	10
Stuart, J. M.	1818	June 5, 1866	6
Sullivan, Rt. Hon. L.	1783	Jan. 4, 1866	6
Sulpice, P. C. (*See* Gavarni.)			
Sumner, Charles	Jan. 6, 1811	Mar. 11, 1874	8
Sumner, Chas. Richard, Bishop of Winchester	1790	Aug. 15, 1874	8
Sumner, Dr. J. B., Archbishop of Canterbury	1780	Sept. 6, 1862	5
Surtees, Sir S. V.	1803	April 19, 1867	6
Suther, Thos., Bp. of Aberdeen ...	... ...	Jan. 23, 1883	10
Sutherland, Duchess Dowager of ...	1806	Oct. 27, 1868	7
Sutherland, Dr. A. J.	1811	Jan. 31, 1867	6
Swain, Charles	1803	Sept. 22, 1874	8
Sykes, Sir T., Bart.	Aug. 22, 1772	Mar. 21, 1863	5
Sykes, Col. Wm. Hy., M.P.	1790	June 16, 1872	8
Syme, James	1799	June 26, 1870	7
Szemere, B.	Aug. 24, 1812	Jan. 9, 1865	6
Taillandier, Saint Réné	Dec. 16, 1817	Feb. 24, 1879	10
Tait, Archibald Campbell, Abp. of Canterbury	Dec. 22, 1811	Dec. 3, 1882	10
Talbot, Wm. Hy. Fox	1800	Sept. 17, 1877	9
Talbot de Malahide, Lord	Nov. 22, 1805	April 14, 1883	10
Tamburini, Antonio	Mar. 28, 1800	Nov. 8, 1876	9
Tann, Gen. von der	1805	April 26, 1881	10
Tanner, Thos. Hawkes, M.D. ...	1824	July 7, 1871	7
Tattam, The Ven. Hy., LL.D., F.R.S.	Dec. 28, 1788	Jan. 1868 ...	7
Taunton, Hy. Labouchere, Lord ...	Aug 15, 1798	July 13, 1869	7
Taylor, Alfred Swaine, M.D. ...	Dec., 1806 ...	May 27, 1880	10
Taylor, Bayard	Jan. 11, 1825	Dec. 19, 1878	9
Taylor, Isaac	1787	June 28, 1865	5
Taylor (Baron), Isidore S. J. ...	Aug. 15, 1789	Sept. 6, 1879	10
Taylor, Tom	1817	July 12, 1880	10
Tegethoff, Vice-Admiral W. von ...	1827	April 7, 1871	7
Temple, Stephen, Q.C.	... ...	Aug. 1868 ...	7
Tenerani, Pietro	1800	Dec. 14, 1869	7
Tennant, James, F.G.S.	... ...	Feb. 23, 1881	10
Tennent, Sir James Emerson ...	1804	Mar. 6, 1869	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Terrott, C. H., Bishop of Edinburgh	1790	April 2, 1872	7
Thackeray, W. M.	1811	Dec. 24, 1863	5
Thalberg, Sigismund	Jan. 7, 1812	April 27, 1871	7
Theodore, King of Abyssinia ...	... ...	April 13, 1868	7
Thesiger, Rt. Hon. Alf. Hy.	1838	Oct. 20, 1880	10
Thierry, A.	1803	Dec. 28, 1858	6
Thierry, Amadée Simon Dominique	Aug. 2, 1797	Mar. 27, 1873	8
Thiers, Louis Adolphe	April 16, 1797	Sept. 3, 1877	9
Thiersch, F. W.	June 17, 1784	Feb. 25, 1860	5
Thirlwall, Connop, Bp. of St. David's	Feb. 11, 1797	July 27, 1875	9
Tholuck, Friedrich A. G.	Mar. 30, 1799	June 9, 1877	9
Thomas, Major-Gen. Geo. Henry ...	July 31, 1816	Mar. 28, 1870	7
Thompson, Lieut.-Gen. Tho. Perronet	1783	Sept. 6, 1869	7
Thomson, Sir Chas. Wyville... ...	March 5, 1830	Mar. 10, 1882	10
Thomson, Mrs....	1800	Dec. 17, 1862	5
Thomson, R. D.	1805	Aug. 17, 1864	5
Thorbecke, John Rudolph	1796	June 4, 1872	8
Thornbury, Geo. Walter	1828	June 11, 1876	9
Thornton, Wm. Thos., C.B.	Feb. 14, 1813	June 17, 1880	10
Thouvenel, E. A.	Nov. 11, 1818	Oct. 17, 1866	6
Thwaites, Sir John	1815	Aug. 8, 1870	7
Ticknor, Geo.	Aug. 1, 1791	Jan. 26, 1871	7
Tierney, Rev. Mark Aloysius ...	1795	Feb. 19, 1862	5
Timbs, John, F.S.A.	Aug. 17, 1801	Mar. 4, 1875	8
Tindal, Mrs. Acton I. E.	... ...	May 6, 1879	10
Tischendorf, L. F. Constantine ...	Jan. 18, 1815	Dec. 7, 1874	8
Tite, Sir Wm., M.P.	1802	April 20, 1873	8
Titiens, Teresa...	1834	Oct. 3, 1877	9
Todd, James Henthorne, D.D. ...	1805	June 28, 1869	7
Todd, Dr. R. B.	1810	Jan. 30, 1860	5
Tomasseo, Niccolo	1803	May 1, 1874	8
Tomlins, G. F.	1804	Sept. 21, 1867	6
Tonson, Dr., Bishop of Killaloe ...	1784	Dec. 1861 ...	5
Tooke, W.	1777	Sept. 20, 1863	5
Toronto, Bishop of. (*See* Strachan.)			
Torrey, John, M.D.	1798	Mar. 10, 1873	8
Toung-Tchi, Emperor of China ...	April 21, 1856	Jan. 12, 1875	8
Townshend, Rev. Chauncey Hare ...	1800	Feb. 25, 1868	7
Towson, John Thos.	1804	Jan. 3, 1881	10
Trench, Wm. Steuart	Nov. 16, 1808	Aug. 1872 ...	8
Trevelyan, Sir Walter Calverley ...	Mar. 31, 1797	Mar. 10, 1879	10
Trollope, Anthony	April 24, 1815	Dec. 6, 1882	10
Trollope, Mrs. F.	1800	Oct. 6, 1863...	5
Troubridge, Sir T. St. V. H. C., Bart.	1817	Oct. 2, 1867...	6
Trower, Walter J., D.D. (Bp.) ...	1805	Oct. 24, 1877	9
Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, Bishop of (Right Rev. Lord Plunket) ...	1792	Oct. 18, 1866	6
Turgenev, Ivan S.	Nov. 9, 1818	Sept. 3, 1883	10
Turnbull, W. B.	1811	April 22, 1863	5
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J.	1798	July 9, 1867	6
Turner, Sydney, M.A.	April 2, 1814	June 26, 1879	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death	Edition.
Turner, Wm., Bp. of Salford ...	Sept. 25,1800	July 13, 1872	8
Turton, Thos., D.D., Bp. of Ely ...	Feb. 25, 1780	Jan. 7, 1864	5
Tweeddale, Marquis of	Feb. 1787 ...	Oct. 10, 1876	9
Twisleton, Hon. Edward T. B. ...	May 24, 1809	Oct. 5, 1874	8
Tyler, Sir G.	1792	June 4, 1862	5
Tyrrell, Wm., Bp. of Newcastle (Australia)	1807	Mar. 24, 1879	10
Uhland, J. L.	April 26, 1787	Nov. 13, 1862	5
Ullman, Karl	Mar. 15, 1796	Jan. 12, 1865	7
Urquhart, David	1805	May 16, 1877	9
Utterton, John Sutton, bishop ...	Sept. 7, 1814	Dec. 21, 1879	10
Valencia, Duke of. (*See* Narvaez.)			
Van Buren, Martin	Dec. 5, 1792	July 24, 1862	5
Vanderbilt, Cornelius	May 27, 1794	Jan. 3, 1877	9
Vaughan, Rev. Robert, D.D. ...	1795	June 14, 1868	7
Vaughan, Roger Bede, Abp. of Sydney	Jan. 9, 1834	Aug. 18, 1883	10
Velpeau, A. A. L. M.	May 18, 1795	Aug. 24, 1867	6
Venables, Addington R.P., Bishop of Nassau	1827	Oct. 8, 1876	9
Venedy, Jakob	May 24, 1805	Feb. 1871 ...	7
Vernet, E. J. H.	June 30, 1789	Jan. 19, 1863	5
Vernon, Dr. L. D.	April 5, 1798	Sept. 27, 1867	5
Verschoyle, Hamilton, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore	1803	Jan. 28, 1870	7
Veuillot, Louis	1813	April 7, 1883	10
Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy ...	Mar. 14, 1820	Jan. 9, 1878	9
Vigny, Comte de A. V.	Mar. 27, 1799	Sept. 18, 1863	5
Villemain, Abel François	June 11, 1790	May 8, 1870	6
Vincke, Baron von	May 15, 1811	June, 1877 ...	7
Viollet le Duc, E. E.	Jan. 27, 1814	Sept. 17, 1879	10
Vogan, Rev. T. S. L.	1800	April 3, 1867	5
Volkhardt, Wilhelm	June 23, 1815	Mar. 14, 1876	9
Waagen, Gustav Friedrich	Feb. 11, 1794	July 15, 1868	7
Waddington, Geo., D.D.	1793	July 20, 1869	7
Waddington, John, D.D.	Dec. 10, 1810	Sept. 24, 1880	10
Waddy, Samuel Dousland, D.D. ...	Aug. 5, 1804	Nov. 7, 1876	9
Wade, Benjamin Franklin	Oct. 27, 1800	March 2, 1878	9
Wagner, R.	June 20, 1805	May 12, 1864	5
Wagner, Richd. (composer)	May 22, 1813	Feb. 13, 1883	10
Wakefield, E. G.	1796	May 16, 1862	5
Wakley, T.	1795	May 16, 1862	5
Walcott, Rev. Mackenzie	1822	Dec. 22, 1880	10
Waldegrave, Sam., D.D., Bishop of Carlisle	1817	Oct. 1, 1869	7
Walewski, Comte de	May 4, 1810	Sept. 27, 1868	7
Walker, Sir Baldwin Wake	1803	Feb. 12, 1876	9
Walker, Frederick, A.R.A.	1840	June 4, 1875	9
Walsh, Rt. Hon. John Edward ...	Nov. 1816 ...	Oct. 17, 1869	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Ward, Edw. Matthew, R.A.	1816	Jan. 15, 1879	10
Warren, Samuel, D.C.L.	1807	July 29, 1877	9
Warter, Rev. John Wood	1806	Feb. 21, 1878	9
Waterton, Charles	June 12, 1782	May 27, 1865	5
Watkins, Rev. Chas. Fred.	Jan. 16, 1795	July 15, 1873	8
Watson, Rev. A.	1815	Feb. 1, 1865	5
Watson, Hewett Cottrell	May, 1804 ...	July 27, 1881	10
Watson, Sir Thos., M.D.	1792	Dec. 11, 1882	10
Watt, J. H.	1799	May 18, 1867	6
Watts, A. A.	Mar. 19, 1799	April 6, 1864	5
Watts, Thos.	... ...	Sept. 9, 1869	7
Webster, Benjamin	Sept. 3, 1800	July 8, 1882	10
Weekes, Henry, R.A.	1807	May 28, 1877	9
Weld, Charles Robert	1818	Jan. 15, 1869	7
Wellesley, Gerald V. (Dean) ...	1809	Sept. 17, 1882	10
Wellesley, Rev. H.	1792	Jan. 11, 1866	6
Wensleydale, James Parke, Lord ...	Mar. 22, 1782	Feb. 25, 1868	7
West, Admiral Sir J.	1774	April 18, 1862	5
Westbury, Richard Bethel, Lord ...	June 30, 1800	July 20, 1873	8
Westergaard, Niels Ludvig	Oct. 27, 1815	Sept. 9, 1878	9
Westmacott, Richd., R.A., F.R.S. ...	1799	April 19, 1872	7
Westminster, R. Grosvenor, Marquis of	Jan. 27, 1795	Oct. 31, 1869	7
Wetherall, Sir George Augustus ...	1788	April 8, 1868	7
Whately, Richard, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin	Feb. 1, 1787	Oct. 8, 1863	5
Wheatstone, Sir Charles	1802	Oct. 20, 1875	9
Whewell, Rev. William	1794	Mar. 6, 1866	6
White, Rev. J.	1804	Mar. 28, 1865	5
Whiteside, Rt. Hon. James	1806	Nov. 25, 1876	9
Wickens, Sir John	1815	Oct. 23, 1873	8
Wigan, Alfred	Mar. 24, 1818	Nov. 29, 1878	9
Wightman, Sir W.	1784	Dec. 10, 1863	5
Wigram, Dr. (*See* Rochester, Bishop of.)			
Wigram, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	1793	July 29, 1866	6
Wilberforce, Hy. Wm.	1807	April 23, 1873	8
Wilberforce, Saml., Bp. of Winchester	Sept. 7, 1805	July 19, 1873	8
Wilkes, Charles	1801	Feb. 8, 1877	9
Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner ...	1797	Oct. 29, 1875	9
Willes, Sir James Shaw	1814	Oct. 2, 1872	8
William, Frederick Charles. (*See* Würtemburg, King of.)			
Williams, Rev. George	1814	Jan. 26, 1878	9
Williams, Rev. Rowland, D.D. ...	1817	Jan. 18, 1870	7
Williams, Wm., Bp. of Waiapu ...	1800	Feb. 9, 1878	9
Williams, Gen, Sir Wm, Fenwick ...	Dec. 4, 1800	July 26, 1883	10
Willis, Nathaniel Parker	Jan. 20, 1817	Jan. 20, 1867	6
Willis, Rev. Robt., F.R.S.	1800	Feb. 28, 1875	8
Willmore, J. T.	Sept. 15, 1800	Mar. 12, 1863	5
Wills, Wm. Henry	Jan. 13, 1810	Sept. 2, 1880	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Wilmot, Robert Duncan	Oct. 16, 1809	May, 1878 ...	9
Willshire, Gen. Sir T.	1789	May 31, 1862	5
Wilson, Andrew	... ...	June 8, 1881	10
Wilson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archdale ...	1803	May 9, 1874	8
Wilson, George, M.D.	Feb. 21, 1818	Nov. 22, 1859	5
Wilson, Henry	Feb. 16, 1812	Nov. 22, 1875	9
Windham, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Ashe	1810	Feb. 7, 1870	7
Windischgratz, Prince A.	May 22, 1787	Mar. 21, 1862	5
Winslow, Forbes Benignus, M.D. ...	Aug., 1810 ...	Mar. 3, 1874	8
Winterhalter, Frederick	1806	July 8, 1873	8
Wiseman, Nicholas, Cardinal ...	Aug. 2, 1802	Feb. 15, 1865	5
Wöhler, Friedrich	July 31, 1809	Sept. 1882 ...	10
Woillez, Madame N.	1785	Nov. 11, 1859	5
Wolff, Rev. J.	1795	May 2, 1862	5
Wood, Fernando	June 14, 1812	Feb. 13, 1881	10
Woodward, Bernard Bolingbroke, F.S.A.	1816	Oct. 12, 1869	7
Woodward, S. P.	Sept. 17, 1821	July 11, 1865	5
Wornum, Ralph Nicholson	Dec. 29, 1812	Dec. 15, 1877	9
Wrangell, Baron von	1795	June 6, 1870	10
Wrangell, Count Friedrich von ...	April 13, 1784	Nov. 1, 1877	7
Wraxall, Sir F. C. L.	1828	June 11, 1865	5
Wright, Ichabod Charles	1795	Oct. 14, 1871	7
Wright, Thos. (of Manchester) ...	1788	April 14, 1875	9
Wright, Thos., M.A., F.S.A. ...	1810	Dec. 23, 1877	9
Wrottesley, Lord	Aug. 5, 1798	Oct. 27, 1867	6
Würtemberg, King of	Sept. 27, 1781	June 25, 1864	5
Wyatt, Sir Matthew Digby	1820	May 21, 1877	9
Wynter, Andrew, M.D.	1819	May 12, 1876	9
Yorke, Field Marshal Sir Chas. ...	Dec., 1790 ...	Nov. 20, 1880	10
Young, Brigham	June 1, 1801	Aug. 29, 1877	9
Young, Sir Chas. Geo., Garter ...	1795	Aug. 31, 1869	7
Young, Sir Hy. Ed. Fox	1810	Sept. 18, 1870	7
Young, James	July, 1811 ...	May 13, 1883	10
Zamoyski, Count Andreas	April 2, 1810	Oct. 30, 1874	8
Zouche, Rt. Curzon, Lord de la ..	1810	Aug. 2, 1873	8
Zumpt, C. G.	1791	June 25, 1849	5

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